

BIOGRAPHIES
OF
Homœopathic Physicians

Collected, and arranged in twenty years and
now given in the present Form,

TO THE
Library of Hahnemann Medical College
OF PHILADELPHIA

BY
Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M. D.
For Many Years its Librarian

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It is hoped that they may never be mutilated by literary vandals.

They represent much labor, but it has been a labor of love.

PHILADELPHIA,

1916.

COOMBS, E H

Name in full

E. H. Coombs

P. O. Address in full

Morgantown West Va

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

*Nomrospathic Med. College of Pa.
Philadelphia*

COOMBS, J T





COOMBS, LESLIE JACOB, M. D., of Grass Valley, Cal., was born in Franklin county, Pa., midway between Chambersburg, Pa., and Hagerstown, Md., on June 6th, 1829. He comes of Scottish and Irish descent on his father's side; branches of the family settled in Virginia and Massachusetts; the latter are now chiefly and most prominently represented by Hon. Leslie Coombs, of Kentucky; but on his mother's side his extraction is from the Pennsylvania German.

He received his education in the common schools of his native State and at the Ligonier Academy. After completing his academic course he commenced the study of medicine. He read medicine under Dr. Jere Sensury and Dr. John Burkholder, in Chambersburg, Pa., and afterwards with Drs. Beltz and Bardwell and Dr. Charles A. Geiger, of Manchester, Md. After the usual course, in 1852, he was graduated at Washington Uni-

versity, Baltimore, Md. Soon after graduation he migrated to Oregon, and was actively engaged in general practice, with ophthalmic diseases as a specialty, until the autumn of 1866, when, owing to his wife's health, he removed to California and settled in Grass Valley, Nevada county. This is the chief mining town of the State, and has a population of about seven thousand, though sometimes rising to eleven thousand. In the Rogue River Indian war of 1855-'56, he served as Senior Surgeon of the 2d Regiment of Oregon Mounted Volunteers, and during the late civil war was Acting Assistant Surgeon in charge of Forts Yamhill and Hoskins, Oregon.

While quite young, Dr. Coombs was regarded as a peculiarly successful practitioner in diseases of women and children. His reputation in Oregon as an oculist was co-extensive with the State. For more than twelve years he had nearly all the ophthalmic cases in Oregon and Washington Territory to treat; while patients from northern California frequently sought his aid at Corvallis or Portland rather than go to San Francisco. In the early settlement of California and Oregon diseases of the eye assumed an epidemic form, difficult to treat and baffling the

skill of the ordinary physician.

Perhaps in no part of the world are women so generally subject to the diseases peculiar to their sex than on the Pacific coast, and perhaps nowhere so various in their forms nor so difficult to effectively treat. The singular action of the atmosphere on the nervous system, the absence of domestic help, and the constant labor thus entailed on women, make permanent relief almost hopeless.

Dr. Coombs early directed his attention to these two special classes of diseases. Whatever may be his system, of which the writer cannot affect to judge, suffice it to say his success has been marvellous. In the treatment of the latter class of diseases Dr. Coombs at once assumed a front rank at his present home, where he has secured an excellent practice as a specialist and general practitioner.

Dr. Coombs is one of those who are naturally physicians. He is possessed of acute powers of observation and perception—rare powers indeed—to which he owes his success. He has confidence in himself, and independence and energy of character to carry into effect his purposes. In the sick room he is at once gentle and firm. Many of these qualities he inherited from his Scotch-Irish ancestry.

While under the tutelage of Dr. Geiger, the latter gentleman attracted his attention to homœopathy, which, after due investigation, he adopted. But while Dr. Coombs has believed, and does still believe, that *similia similibus curantur* is a principle in medicine—the principle to guide in the selection of a remedy for alterative treatment—he does not at this time believe it to be the only dogma or principle upon which the true physician should rely. His peculiar views on the subjects dividing homœopaths and allopaths have kept him from joining associations of either; hence his practice may be said to be a union of both systems.

Oregon

COON, GEORGE #SAMUEL

GEORGE SAMUEL COON, Louisville, Kentucky, was born in Osage, Iowa, son of Samuel and Ellen Connor Coon. He received his literary education at Cedar Valley Seminary and the State University of Iowa, from which institution he received the degree of A. B. in 1891. He studied medicine at the State University of Iowa and received the M. D. degree from the homœopathic department in 1891, and at the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, whence he graduated in 1892, with the degree of M. D. From 1892 to 1894 he was interne at the Cook County Hospital. Since 1894 he has received appointments as professor of surgery to the Southwestern Homœopathic Medical College, surgeon to the Southwestern Homœopathic Hospital, the Methodist Deaconess Hospital and the Louisville City Hospital. He also is president of the Kentucky State Homœopathic Association, ex-president of the Southern Homœopathic Medical Society, a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and the Elk, Odd Fellow and Masonic lodges.

King Vol 1V



George S. Coon, M.D.

Vol 2 Chap 10 (see no 9)

PT
Louisville



COON, HENRY CLARK, A. M.,
M. D., of Alfred Centre, N. Y.,
was born in West Edmeston,
Otsego county, N. Y., on January
28th, 1828. His ancestors were of Scotch-
Irish descent, and on coming to this country
settled in Rhode Island. Thence his grand-
father emigrated to Otsego county, and settled
in West Edmeston, when his father was a mere
lad, the country being at that time quite new.
His father, Ezra Coon, was a farmer, and
brought him up in that business. Loving

study, he made the most of his opportunities
in the district school, availing himself to the
utmost of its library. At nineteen he entered
De Ruyten Institute, where he enjoyed
ample facilities for pursuing his favorite
study—the natural sciences. After passing
five terms as a pupil, he engaged in teaching
for a time, but his health failing he was com-
pelled temporarily to follow another occupa-
tion. On November, 21st, 1851, he married
L. Elvira Stillman, a lady of superior culture,
and with her has since been almost constantly
occupied in teaching in different academies in
the country.

His first course of medical lectures he took
at Bowdoin College, Me., in 1861. Becom-
ing convinced of the superiority of the hom-
oeopathic system of medicine he devoted him-
self to its study, and his preference being
known, he was frequently called upon to pre-
scribe for those who preferred that practice.
He graduated in Alfred University in 1868,
and in 1871 he received the degree of A. M.
Taking his second course of lectures at the
New York Homœopathic College, he received
their degree of M. D. in 1872, and in the
same year was elected to the chair of Physi-
cal Science in Alfred University. Being in-
capacitated, for a time at least, for active work
by an injury to his knee, he accepted the
position, and commenced his labors in Sep-
tember, 1872. This position affords him
many opportunities for advancing the cause
of true medical science, and regarding the
general recognition of homœopathic princi-
ples as a matter of most vital importance, he
improves these opportunities to the utmost.

HENRY CLARKE COON, M. D.,
Alfred Centre, N. Y.

Was elected a member of the Institute at Niagara Falls, N.Y., in 1874. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, the son of Ezra and Cyrene Burdick Coon, his ancestors settled in Rhode Island, whence his grandfather, Daniel Coon, removed to West Edmeston, Oswego Co., N.Y., when his father was a lad, and where the subject of this sketch was born, January 28, 1828. The first nineteen years of his life were spent on his father's farm and attending the district school. Later he entered the DeRuyter Institute, at De Ruyter, N.Y., where he attended five terms, took a classical course in Alfred University, at Alfred, N.Y., and on graduating therefrom in 1868, was elected professor of Greek and Natural Science in the De Ruyter Institute, a position he held until 1871. The following year he graduated from the New York Homoeopathic Medical College, having attended his first course at Bowdoin College, Me. in 1861. In 1882 he took a post-graduate course in Physics and Chemistry at Cornell University. Most of his life was spent pursuing the study of natural sciences for which he developed a fondness in his early boy-hood. He was connected with various societies, was a teacher in several institutions and a writer on scientific subjects. He was married November 21, 1851 to Miss L. Elvira Stillman, with whom he was a fellow teacher in Hopkinton Academy, who died April 21, 1879. He married Mrs. Mary E. Hill, December 6, 1888, who survives him. He died May 9, 1898.

A H I 1899

HENRY CLARKE COON, M.D.,
ALFRED CENTER, N. Y.

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Alfred University

Founded 1836

COON, M. D.,
Professor of Chemistry.

Alfred, N. Y., May 16, 1899

MAY 17 1899

Mary M. Smith M. L.

Dear sir, my Aunt,
H. C. Coon, not being at home I will attempt to
answer your request. She will be at home next
week and if what I send is not satisfactory you
send to her, she will gladly answer any
questions. I have selected these items from differ-
ent clippings that she has cut out of a number of
papers. So they will not be connected in shape
but in your minutes without considerable ~~arr~~
arrangement. You will find on the first page a sen-
tence in parenthesis ~~a sentence~~ that I inserted telling the
cause of his death. But hoping you can find something
among these clippings that will answer your purpose,
I will copy them and send to you.

The notices do not say any about him as a physician,
but was very successful in his profession.

He did not practice extensively, but was successful
where he did. He practiced considerable among the
students and in the community in which he lived.

Yours respectfully
Miss Cecilia A. F. Randolph.

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Prof Henry Clarke Coon, M.D. P.H.D.

Dr. H. C. Coon, son of Ezra and Cyrene Burdick Coon, was born Jan. 28, 1828, at West Edmeston, Otsego County N.Y. May 9, 1898, (he died from the effects of the Quinsy) aged 70 years, 3 months and 11 days. His Scotch Irish ancestors, upon coming to this country, settled in Rhode Island, from which place his grandfather, Daniel Coon, Emigrated to West Edmeston N.Y. when his father was a mere lad. Here, the doctor says, he was brought up on a farm and learned the benefits of its work and discipline. Here also he enjoyed the privileges of a good district school and library, which inspired him with a love for learning. He entered De Ruyter Institute when ^{nineteen} 19 years of age, where he spent five terms. On Nov. 21, 1851, he was married to Miss L. Elvira Stillman. He refers to her as a lady of superior culture, who was an ~~not~~ inspiration to him, especially while teaching with her in Hopkinton Academy. He left Hopkinton to pursue a further course in Alfred

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H. C. COON, M. D.,
Professor of Chemistry.

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University, from which he graduated in the Classical course in 1868. After his graduation, he was elected Professor of Greek and Natural Science in the De Ruyter Institute, which position he held from 1868 to 1871.

In 1871 his Alma Mater conferred upon him the degree of A. M., and in 1872 he received the degree of M. D. from the New York Homeopathic Medical College. In 1882 he took a graduate course in Physics and in Chemistry at Cornell University; and in 1891 Alfred University conferred upon him the degree of Ph.D. for work done in advanced studies here and in Cornell University. From 1872 until his death he has been at the head of the departments of Physics and Chemistry in Alfred University. He was a director of the Meteorological Observatory of the University. A member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, The American Chemical Society, The American Microscopical Society, and Councillor of the American Institute of Civics. He was a teacher of large and successful experience, and most earnestly devoted to his chosen

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work. He was a man most amiable in disposition, benevolent, approachable, genial, and always had at heart the well being of humanity. He was a christian gentleman of high moral standing and most exemplary conduct. His promptness and his fidelity were so much a habit that he never failed to bear his full share of the work, the influence for good, and the sacrifice for Alfred University. He was a model citizen, ever solicitous for the best interests of his village, his town, and his country. He was the Author of a Manual of Civil Government published during the last year of his life, a book which has been received with general favor. He was a very active church worker. He was senior acting deacon, and chairman of the Advisory Committee, of the First Alfred Church. His first wife having died April 21, 1879, he married Mrs. Mary E. Hill, Dec. 6, 1880; with whom he lived most happily until his death.



COON, MARION.

Dr. Marion Coon, late house surgeon in the Massachusetts Homeopathic hospital, a graduate of the Boston University School of Medicine, has located in Malden. Her office is 285 Clifton street, near Dexter street. Through the past summer Dr. Coon had charge of Dr. Taylor's practice in East Somerville, while the latter was in Europe. She was strongly urged to locate in Somerville, but decided in favor of Malden.

Malden Mail, 12.8.1892.

COOPER, CHARLES NELSON

CHARLES NELSON COOPER, Cincinnati, Ohio, born New Brighton, Pa., December 17, 1861; educated in University of West Virginia; graduated, Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1885; professor of physiological materia medica at Pulte Medical College.

COOPER, F. B.

F. B. COOPER, M. D., native of Pennsylvania. Graduated at Homœopathic Medical College of Cleveland, Ohio, in 1859. He settled in Allegheny City, Penna., where he has practiced ever since. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania.

Trans. Hom. Med. Soc. Penna. 1870-71.

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COOPER, GEORGE M

WITH OUR DEAD.

MRS. JAMES POLK WILLARD,

One of the saddest and most unexpected notices which has been received lately was that of the death of Mrs. James Polk Willard, which occurred Saturday evening, March 12th, 1910, at her late residence, 1721 Franklin street. Mrs. Willard was born March 7th, 1845, in Morgan county, Illinois; was the daughter of Thomas J. and Priscilla Larimer and was one of a large family of sons and daughters. Was educated at the Illinois Woman's College at Jacksonville. On May 5th, 1868, she was married to Dr. J. P. Willard and was the mother of three children, a son that died in infancy and two daughters, Vassie, who married Rev. Dwight S. Bayley, and since died, and Winifred, who remains and is at home. While Mrs. Willard had not been in the best of health for a number of years, still on the evening before the end she was apparently feeling better and went to bed seemingly feeling easier than she had for some time. About 5 a. m. Saturday, she woke the doctor, complaining of what she thought was an attack of indigestion. By nine she was resting some easier and said she was improved sufficiently that the doctor could attend to his patients, which he did. About 11:00 o'clock he was called home hurriedly and found her suffering, not from indigestion, but with angina pectoris, from which she died at 5:15 p. m., having suffered only about twelve hours.

In her early life she identified herself with the Methodist church, affiliating with Trinity Methodist when she came to Colorado. From the very first she took a keen interest in all the activities of the church. Only the afternoon preceding her death was she attending a meeting of the Ladies' Aid. For a number of years she was president of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. To know her was to love her, and to know her intimately was to love her better. She was very domestic in her tastes and there never was a wish or a thought expressed by any member of her family that she did not try to gratify.

While the loss is by far the greatest to the husband and daughter, yet her absence will be felt by innumerable friends and relatives. The doctor and Miss Winifred have the sympathy of a host of friends in this their hour of deep affliction. Let us all try to think of Mrs. Willard as Dr. Wilcox suggested, "Not dead, but only sleepeth."

E. B. SWERDFEGER, M. D.

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DR. GEORGE M. COOPER.

WHEREAS, by the death of DR. GEORGE M. COOPER on March 1, 1910, the Hahnemann Round Table of Philadelphia is deprived of one of its valued and charter members.

WHEREAS, By the passing of DR. COOPER the cause of strict homeopathy has lost an honest adherent and earnest practitioner; and,

WHEREAS, By his death Philadelphia loses a kindly, sincere Christian gentleman; be it,

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Cooper

April 1910

Resolved, That the Hahnemann Round Table in special session assembled desire to make this expression of its sorrow and to extend to the bereaved wife and family its heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the society and a copy of them be sent to Mrs. Cooper and to the medical journals.

(Signed)

G. H. THACHER, *President*.

MARGURET C. LEWIS, *Secretary*.

GEORGE MADISON COOPER was born in Pomeroy, Ohio. He attended the public schools of that place until the age of fourteen, when he came to Philadelphia and became a student of the Academy of the New Church, graduating four years later. He had been very delicate from babyhood and while in Philadelphia became a patient of Dr. J. T. Kent, who at once recognized a heart trouble heretofore undiscovered. This relationship of patient and physician was maintained until Dr. Kent's removal to Chicago.

Having decided upon the profession of medicine as his life's work, Dr. Cooper entered the Hahnemann College of Philadelphia in 1892, and graduated from that institution three years later, after which he matriculated in the Philadelphia Post-Graduate School of Homeopathies, thus becoming a student as well as a patient of Dr. J. T. Kent. After working two years in the post-graduate school and dispensary Dr. Cooper opened an office in Philadelphia. In June, 1899, he married Miss Augusta Pendleton, daughter of Rev. W. F. Pendleton, bishop of the New Church. Some time after this he built a home in Bryn Athyn, Pa., to which he removed his family. He retained his office in Philadelphia, but opened another at Bryn Athyn. He loved his profession and gave to it his best thought, deepest affection and honest work, with the natural result of a large practice. He was a close student and felt that the subject of medicine opened up a great field for development. At the time of his death he was investigating the planes of the potencies and their relation to the planes of disease.

Dr. Cooper was a deeply religious man, exemplifying in his life as a man, a physician, a husband and father, the beautiful teachings of the New Church, of which he had been a lifelong active member. In 1905, while on shipboard on his way to Naples, Italy, he had an attack of inflammatory rheumatism; when he recovered, his already sick heart had added endocarditis to its burden.

On February 7, 1910, he was again attacked by his arch enemy, rheumatism, but did not give up work until February 14th, when he became so alarmingly ill that it was seen that he must soon lay down his work here and enter into the world where all uses originate.

On March 1, 1910, his death transpired at Bryn Athyn, Pa. He leaves a wife and four dear little children, a mother, father, two sisters and a host of friends to whom his loss seems irreparable, but they look through their trials to his gain and rejoice in his release from a burden too heavy for one so frail to bear.

COOPER, GEORGE M

DR. GEORGE M. COOPER.

1028 MT. VERNON STREET

PHILADELPHIA

My Dear Doctor:

I am making a study of Lac deplor., and should like to consult some of the medical journals in the Harkness College Library. I have been told that the library is open Tuesday and Thursday afternoon, but it is impossible for me to get there on those days.

Is there any other time when I might have the privilege to look up the material wanted.

An early reply would oblige.

Yours truly,

Geo. M. Cooper.

Oct 18 "1901

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COOPER, GEORGE M

DR. GEORGE M. COOPER.
1628 MT. VERNON STREET
PHILADELPHIA

Dr. T. L. Bradford.

Dear Doctor,

I have been unable
to accept your kind offer to
see me at your home or at the
Library, on account of a very
busy practice. As soon as I am
able to spare the time I will
call at your home some evening
and look up the references there.

Yours truly,

Geo. M. Cooper

Nov 2" 1901

Dr. Geo. M. Cooper died from an acute exacerbation of a chronic heart complaint, on Tuesday, March 1st, 1910. The deceased was only thirty seven years of age. He was a graduate of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, coming to his degree in 1895.

He was devoted to the faith of the New Church and spent much of his spare time teaching in the Academy Schools of the General Church of Pennsylvania. He was a strict Hahnemannian in practice and belief. He leaves a widow and several children.

Med
Adv

Mar 1910

RESOLUTIONS ON DR. COOPER'S DEATH.

WHEREAS, by the death of George M. Cooper on March 1, 1910, the Hahnemann Round Table of Philadelphia is deprived of one of its valued and charter members.

WHEREAS, by the passing of Dr. Cooper the cause of strict Homœopathy has lost an honest adherent and earnest practitioner. And

WHEREAS, by his death Philadelphia loses a kindly, sincere, Christian gentleman. Be it

Resolved, that the Hahnemann Round Table, in special session assembled, desires to make this expression of its sorrow, and to extend to the bereaved wife and family the heartfelt sympathy. And be it further

Resolved, that these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the society, and a copy of them be sent to Mrs. Cooper and to the medical journals.

(Signed): G. H. THACHER, Pres.,
MARGARET C. LEWIS, Secy.

March 3, 1910.

Med Advance April 1910

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Ignatia also gave no result. There had been thirteen convulsions in all up to this time.

I now remained with the patient and watched for indications. I noticed that the child cried more when petted or sympathized with. Upon the skin, around the mouth, there was a herpetic eruption. Natrum mur. 1 m. I had noticed the herpetic chin before but had ascribed it to drooling. The result of this prescription was that the baby did not have another convulsion.

A. A. POMPE M. D.

DEATHS.

George Madison Cooper was born in Pomeroy, Ohio. He attended the public schools of that place until the age of 14, when he came to Philadelphia and became a student of the Academy of the New Church, graduating therefrom four years later.

He had been very delicate from boyhood, and while in Pennsylvania became a patient of Dr. J. T. Kent, who at once recognized a heart trouble heretofore undiscovered. This relationship of patient and physician was maintained until Dr. Kent moved to Chicago.

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Dr. Cooper was a deeply religious man, exemplifying in his life, as a man, a physician, a husband and father, the beautiful teachings of the New Church, of which he had been a lifelong active member.

In 1905, while on shipboard on his way to Naples, Italy, he had an attack of inflammatory rheumatism. When he recovered, his already sick heart had added endocarditis to its burden.

On Feb. 7, 1910, he was again attacked by his arch enemy, rheumatism, but did not give up until Feb. 14, when he became so alarmingly ill that it was seen that he must soon lay down his work here and enter into the world where all uses originate.

On March 1, 1910, his death occurred at Bryn Athyn, Pa. He leaves a wife and four dear little children, a mother, father, two sisters and a host of friends, to whom his loss seems irreparable; but they look through their trials to his gain, and rejoice in his release from a burden too heavy for one so frail to bear.

Mrs. Cooper wishes to announce to all of the late Dr. Cooper's patients that she has succeeded in arranging with Dr. William R. Powel, of 2037 Arch street, Philadelphia, to take charge of Dr. Cooper's practice.

Dr. Powel is a physician of many years' experience in the practice of true Homœopathy, and, having access to each patient's record, will continue treatment along the same lines. Dr. Cooper's office, 1803 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, will be used by Dr. Powel, who will continue the same hours—10 to 12.

That Dr. Cooper had great confidence in Dr. Powel is shown by the fact that he called him in his last illness.

Mrs. Cooper will be grateful to all who will continue treatment under Dr. Powel's care, as the arrangements will also be of financial benefit to her and the children.

COOPER, HORACE T

Dr. Horace T. Cooper, of Colorado Springs, one of the oldest physicians in the state, died April 23d at the home of his son, Dr. Horace S. Cooper, of Denver, of senility. He was 82 years of age, and had lived in Colorado thirty years. Dr. Cooper was a former resident of New York state. He graduated in 1867 from Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago. He came to Colorado in 1882, and settled at Colorado Springs; here he practiced medicine until a few years ago when he was forced to retire on account of failing health. Dr. Cooper was a classmate of Drs. S. S. Smythe, E. H. King and other prominent Colorado homeopaths.

J I A I H July 1911

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Critique

May

1911

Dr. Horace T. Cooper of Colorado Springs, one of the oldest physicians in the state, died yesterday at the home of his son, Dr. Horace S. Cooper, 604 Clarkson street, of senility. He was 82 years of age and had lived in Colorado thirty years.

Dr. Cooper was a former resident of New York state. He studied medicine in Chicago. He came to Colorado in 1882 and settled at Colorado Springs, where he practiced medicine until a few years ago, when he was forced to retire on account of failing health.

Dr. Cooper enlisted in B company, Thirty-first Iowa infantry, and was shot in the arm at the battle of Resaca. He was a member of Colorado Springs Post 22, G. A. R., which will have charge of the funeral.

Dr. Cooper is survived by his widow, Mrs. Anna M. Cooper of Los Angeles; two daughters, Mrs. Thomas C. Strachan of Colorado Springs and Miss Anna Pearl Cooper of Los Angeles, and one son, Dr. Horace S. Cooper of this city.—*Denver Times*, April 24th.

Dr. Cooper was a classmate of Drs. S. S. Smythe, E. H. King and other prominent Colorado homeopaths.

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In 1868 Dr. Isaac Cooper, a graduate of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1868, located in Mullica Hill. He left in 1870, and settled in Frenchtown, Hunterdon County, and subsequently went to Trenton, where he remains.

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Trenton New Jersey
March 9 1906

Dr J. L. Bradford
1862 Frankford Road
Dear Sir

Owing to the death of my
husband. Dr Isaac Cooper Jan 17. ~~that~~
I now wish to sell his medical
books. The library is a large one
& book in good condition. & if you
have any desire to purchase, would
be pleased, to have you call & inspect
them, at 32 West State St. Trenton
N.J. there are between 300 & 400 hundred
volumes beside journals.

will send you a list of the books
& after you examine please return
to me and you will oblige
Mrs Isaac Cooper
32 West State Street, Trenton

James Rudolph Cooper, Trenton, N. J.; Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, 1885; Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia, 1886; aged 65; died, May 9, of uremia, endocarditis and chronic nephritis. 1929.

COOPER, J. F., M. D., of Allegheny City, Pa., was born in East Liverpool, Columbiana county, O., September 25, 1822. His ancestry to the third generation were American born. His medical education was obtained in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in the spring of 1853. Settling in Allegheny City he commenced practice with his preceptor, Dr. C. Bayer, until April 1855. From that time to April 1st, 1862, he practised alone, and since then has been associated with Dr. M. W. Wallace, formerly a student of his. He was married April 4th, 1844. He takes a high rank in the profession, and is highly esteemed by the community. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, President of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and has served two terms as President of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Allegheny County, Pa. He is a corporator of the Homœopathic Hospital of Pittsburgh, Pa., and has rendered valuable service as a member of its medical staff. He has made several valuable contributions to medical literature, and transformed many students into successful and accomplished

M. D's. To a well stored mind are added moral and social qualities which inspire confidence and command esteem.

DEATH CALLED AGED PHYSICIAN WHILE AT PRAYER

Dr. John F. Cooper, of Allegheny,
Found Dead, Kneeling Beside
His Bed.

HEART DISEASE THE CAUSE

He Was One of the Oldest and
Best-Known Physicians
in the County.

PROMINENT IN CHURCH WORK

Dr. John F. Cooper, the oldest and one of the leading physicians of Allegheny, died yesterday morning at his home, No. 105 Arch street. His death was due to heart disease.

He was discovered dead in his room shortly after 9 o'clock by his assistant, Dr. Ella D. Goff.

As arranged the day before, she had called for the purpose of visiting some patients with Dr. Cooper. She was told that he had not yet come downstairs. Suspecting he might be ill, she went to the aged physician's room and knocked



The Late Dr. John F. Cooper.

on the door. Receiving no response she opened it and, looking in, saw Dr. Cooper in a kneeling position beside the bed, as if in prayer. She retired for a few minutes and came back to find him in the same position. His face was livid, and putting her hand over his heart, Dr. Goff made the startling discovery that the doctor was dead. His hands clutched the bed covers and it was evident from his posture that he had spent his last painful moments in praying.

Dr. Cooper had been in delicate health for some time and never fully recovered from an attack of the grip last winter.

Combined with this he was a sufferer from angina pectoris, an affliction of the heart, which was the immediate cause of his death. Notwithstanding his ailment and failing health, he always maintained his characteristic cheerful spirits and remained faithfully at his work.

He was a devotee to his profession and practically died in the harness. Friday he made his usual calls and stayed in his office working until 11 o'clock Friday night. At that hour he went upstairs, and as he passed the room of his son, Sidney, he looked in and spoke a cheery good-night. This was the last time that any member of the family saw him alive.

Was Widely Known.

There was probably no physician in the two cities who was more widely known than Dr. Cooper. There was none in any school of the medical profession that stood higher or was more greatly esteemed. In the homeopathic branch he was recognized as a leading light, not only in the community where he practiced, but throughout the State and country. He helped to found the Homeopathic Hospital of Pittsburg, and remained connected with that institution as a member of the board of trustees and consulting physician.

He was foremost in the organization of the Allegheny County Homeopathic Society, and was President of it at one time. About 15 years ago he was President of the State Homeopathic Society, and was its Treasurer at the time of his death. He was also a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, composed of the most prominent physicians and medical specialists in the country. He was a valued contributor to the leading medical journals.

Lived in Allegheny Many Years.

Dr. Cooper was born in East Liverpool, O., September 27, 1822. After his collegiate course he graduated from the old Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1854. He came immediately to Allegheny and was associated with Dr. Bayer, on Sandusky street for several years. He separated from Dr. Bayer and established an individual practice, which grew to be one of the largest and most lucrative in Allegheny.

PITTSBURG DISPATCH,

AUGUST 20, 1899.

J. F. COOPER, M. D., a native of Pennsylvania, received the degree of M. D., from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, in 1853. Immediately after the well merited honor was conferred, he entered into a professional partnership with his late preceptor, Dr. C. Bayer, of Allegheny City with whom he remained for several years. At the expiration of the partnership, he opened an office by himself, in the same city. He is devoted to his profession, and enjoys the largest patronage of any physician in the city. His moral and social qualities bespeak his praise, while his force of character inspires confidence.

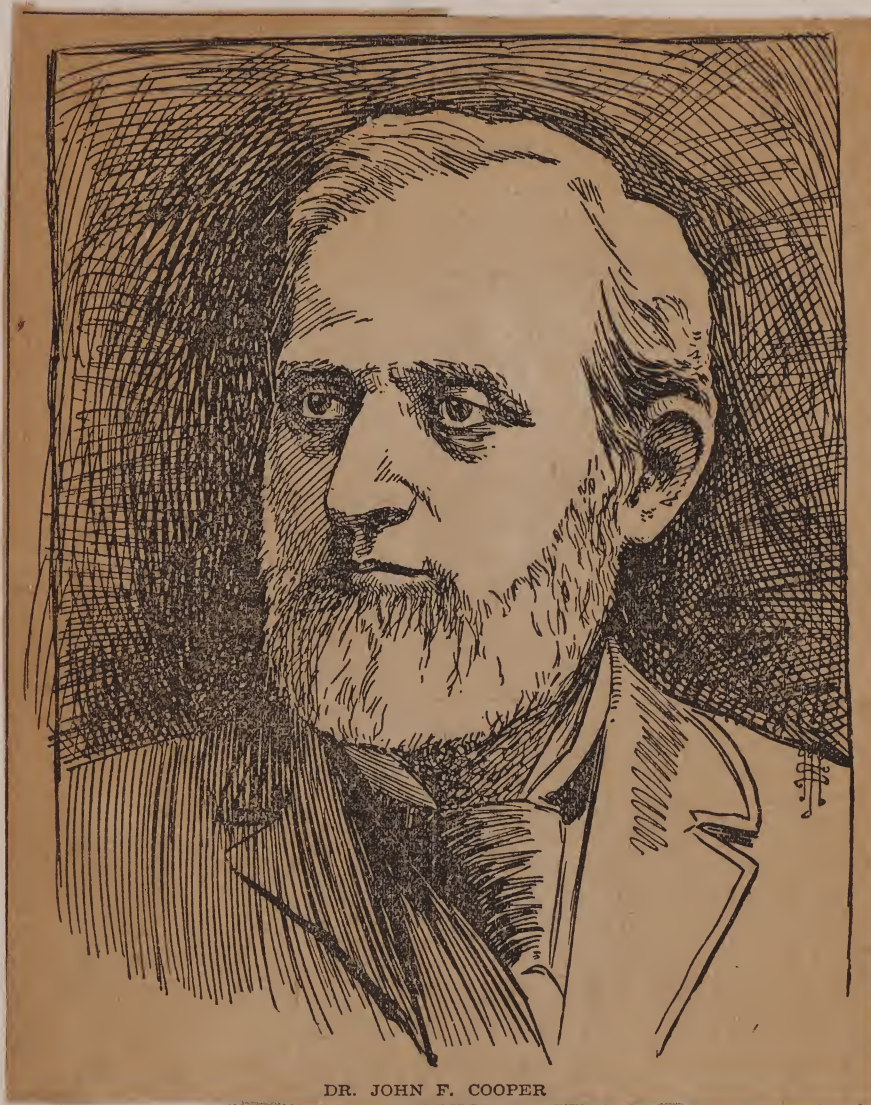
He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, and of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Allegheny County. He served one term as President of the latter. He is a corporator of the Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary of Pittsburgh, and served one year as a member of its medical staff. His individual contributions to its support have been liberal, while his influence has been uniformly exerted in its behalf. He has written several articles on medical subjects, and many students have been transformed into accomplished M. D's, by his skillful manipulations.

Trans. Hom. Med. Soc. Penna. 1870-71.

J. F. Cooper, M.D., a native of Pennsylvania, received his degree of Medicine from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1853. Immediately after the well-merited honor was conferred he entered into a professional partnership with his late preceptor, Dr. C. Bayer, of Allegheny City, with whom he remained for several years. At the expiration of the partnership he opened an office by himself in the same city. He is devoted to his profession, and enjoys the largest patronage of any physician in the city. His moral and social qualities bespeak his praise, while his force of character inspires confidence. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, and of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Allegheny County.

He served one term as president of the latter. He is a corporator of the Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary of Pittsburgh, and served one year as a member of its medical staff. His individual contributions to its support have been liberal, while his influence has been uniformly exerted in its behalf. He has written several articles on medical subjects, and many students have been transformed into accomplished M.D.'s by his skilful manipulations. (W. C.)

W.C.



DR. JOHN F. COOPER

P. Pres Aug 9.

DR J. F. COOPER DEAD. (Pittsburgh Press. Aug ¹⁹~~28~~ 1899.)

Prominent Allegheny physician succumbed to Heart Disease End came during devotions. Body discovered by his assistant, Dr Ella B. Goff. Dr Cooper was recognized as one of the best Homoeopaths in the Country. Always a progressive citizen.

Dr John F. Cooper aged 76 years, of 105 Arch St, Allegheny, was found dead in his room at 10 o'clock this morning. His death was due to heart failure. Dr Cooper had been in apparently good health for some time past except for slight attacks of heart failure. Yesterday afternoon he was in excellent spirits, ate a hearty dinner, and went on his rounds among his patients. He remained in his ~~room~~ office after supper until 11 o'clock when he retired. His sons found him in the best of health when they bade him good night at midnight.

At nine o'clock this morning Dr Ella B. Goff his assistant arrived at the office and learning that the doctor had not come down for breakfast thought something was wrong and went to his room. She knocked at the door and receiving no response entered, Dr Cooper was kneeling beside the bed, his head bowed apparently in prayer, so Dr Goff excused herself and left the room. The peculiar color of the skin caused her considerable discomfiture and she re-entered the room. She placed her hand on his head and discovered that he was dead.

Dr Goff summoned the dead man's sons who were almost prostrated when they heard the sad news. Dr Goff told a Press reporter that Dr Cooper had been dead for some hours when she found him. It is thought that he died while saying his prayers last night.

Dr Cooper was one of the best known homoeopaths in the two cities and for 45 years practised in Allegheny.

He was connected in former years with all the leading hospitals, but of late years, owing to his extensive practice, he was compelled to abandon all outside work.

He was born in East Liverpool, Ohio, in 1823, where he remained until he was about thirteen years of age. He then entered an Ohio college and later took up the study of medicine at the Hahnemann College of Phila., where he graduated in 1853.

over

He then came to Allegheny opened an office and became one of the best known physicians in the City.

In all homoeopathic societies he took leading parts and all medical journals throughout the world printed his papers or leading cases. Last winter he was stricken with grippe and this caused a pressure on the heart which caused his death. He is survived by six sons, Philip, Henry, William, George, Sidney and Dr John Cooper. All are professional men and well known. In Dr Cooper's death Allegheny loses one of its most eminent physicians and prominent citizens. In every leading political campaign in early years Dr Cooper was a hard worker and he did all in his power to better the condition of the city.

He was very wealthy and regarded as a philanthropist. No arrangements have been made as yet for the funeral.

Pittsburgh News.—On the evening of October 10th a memorial meeting in honor of the late Dr. John F. Cooper was held in the chapel of the Homœopathic Hospital. The meeting was attended by representatives of the Board of Trustees, the medical staff, the Ladies' Association, the Allegheny County Homœopathic Medical Society, the East End Doctors' Club and other friends.

Mr. Wm. Metcalf, President of the Board of Trustees, was elected chairman of the meeting, and Mr. Geo. S. McCoy secretary. After short eulogistic speeches by Drs. J. C. Burgher, Z. T. Miller, C. F. Bingaman, J. H. McClelland, W. F. Edmondson, C. P. Seip, W. J. Morton and R. V. Pitcairn, a committee consisting of Mr. Wm. Metcalf, Mr. W. A. Herron and Mr. D. G. Stewart, of the Board of Trustees; Drs. J. C. Burgher, S. H. Willard and J. H. McClelland, of the Medical Board; Drs. C. F. Bingaman, Z. T. Miller and W. J. Martin, of the Allegheny County Homœopathic Medical Society, and Drs. C. C. Rinehart, C. P. Seip and W. F. Edmondson, of the East End Doctors' Club, were appointed to procure a suitable memorial tablet to be hung on the walls of the chapel, together with a portrait of the doctor in whose memory the meeting was held.

The proceedings of the meeting are to be printed in pamphlet form, and distributed to those friends of Dr. Cooper who desire them.

PITTSBURGH, October 17, 1899.

Geo. B. Moreland, M.D.

10 W. Diamond St., Allegheny Pa.
September 19th, 1899.

My dear Doctor:-

Your favor requesting replies
regarding questions at hand.

1. Mrs Cooper's maiden name was Sarah Johnston,
and she died March 10th, 1897.
2. I have been Dr Cooper's assistant, and
associated with him since September 1st,
1891, and attended the Society meetings,
with him since 1889.
3. He was elected, or appointed on the Board
of Medical examiners in 1895 (Dr Hornbaker could tell)
4. The funeral took place in the First M. E.
Church, Union Ave., Allegheny, Tuesday morning
at half past ten, August 22, 1899. The
floral emblems, were very beautiful, ^{among which}
was a large affair, from his Sunday School class, which
he taught for 17 years. Seldom missing a
Sunday, unless out of the city. He was
buried in The Uniondale Cemetery of Allegheny

It seems impossible to get a copy of the church paper, Every one who has one will not lend, or give it up because there is a very good photograph of the Dr in it.

But I will try again, pardon me if I write too much, our hearts are very sore over the loss we have sustained,

Yours sincerely,

Ellen D. Hoff,

10 W. Diamond St., Allegheny, Pa.
September 14th, 1899.

J. V. Bradford, M. D.

My dear Doctor; -

Your favor requesting the particulars of the death and burial services of our dear friend Dr J. F. Cooper, was received, and I have been trying to write something that would give just the slightest impression of his beautiful life and death, words and thoughts fail, I only know and realize that he took his departure quietly and peacefully, ~~and~~ ^{as} he did every thing, and the loss is ours.

He had not been well since the 12th of December last. He had a severe attack of grippe with hemorrhages from the kidneys, and although not able to leave the house, he was in the office every day, and attended to a

large office practice. He gradually rallied, and seemed to regain his usual strength, and was able to attend to the out door patients.

In June he went to Philadelphia to the meeting of the Examining Board, and also to the Institute at Atlantic City, while there he contracted a cold, and received a fall which brought on the hemorrhage, and renewed the grippe symptoms. He still attended to business until the 8th of July when he had a chill, and was confined to his room and bed for a few days. He then came into the office again; but on Saturday July the 15th. He has a severe attack of angina pectoris, and a week later another not so severe, he kept his room until the first of August, when he again came to the office and took up the work, and seemed to

steadily, but slowly regain strength.
On Friday August the 18th, the Dr
seemed stronger, and in better spirits than
he had been since last December.
He talked of the State Society meeting,
and spoke of his plans for attending
the meeting. I left him about 3 P.M.
with all arrangements made for going
Philadelphia on the 25 of September his
77 birthday.

After three o'clock he made several
calls, finished up the work of the
day, and arranged Saturdays work.

He died as he desired, "in the harness"
I send you newspaper clippings.

I tried to get the Church paper
with an account of the funeral, and
the address; but have been unsuccessful; if
possible I will get it, and send you a
copy. And now dear Doctor I have given
you the plain facts, and as you well

know how, you can arrange and
beautify them, as will honor our
departed friend -

Yours sincerely

Ellen D. Gaff,

6

John F. Cooper, M.D.—Dr. John F. Cooper was born in East Liverpool, Columbiana County, Ohio, September 25, 1822. He lived there until the age of thirteen, at which time he entered an Ohio college, where he received his education. From thence he entered the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, matriculating in the session of 1850–51, and graduating in the spring of 1853. Settling in Allegheny City, he commenced practice with Dr. C. Bayer, who had been his preceptor, continuing with him until April, 1855. He then established himself in business in Allegheny, so continuing until April 1, 1862, when he became associated for several years with Dr. M. W.

Wallace, formerly his student. He was married April 4, 1844, to Miss Sarah Johnson. She died March 10, 1897.

Dr. Cooper was one of the best known and respected of the members of our Society. Joining in 1865, at its organization, he greatly assisted in its growth and prosperity. He was elected President at the February meeting, 1873. He was elected Treasurer at the meeting in Philadelphia, October, 1874, an office which he held continuously for twenty-five years until his death. He was one of the founders of the Allegheny County Homœopathic Society, and its President in 1872 and 1882, was interested in the Pittsburg Homœopathic Hospital from its commencement, and was a corporator and a member of the Board of Trustees and a consulting physician.

He was an organizer of the Anatomical Society of the Allegheny County Homœopathic Medical Society, and its President in 1879 and 1893. He was a member of the Materia Medica Club of Allegheny County, and in 1875 arranged the *Prover's Record* of the proving of arsenite of soda, which was published in 1876 in book form.

He joined the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1866 and was a Senior of that body.

Upon the appointment of the Homœopathic Board of Medical Examiners of Pennsylvania in 1895 Dr. Cooper became a member, and was present at all the meetings, attending the last one in Philadelphia in June of this year. He was an extensive contributor to the journals of our school.

There was no better known physician in the twin cities of Pittsburg and Allegheny than Dr. Cooper. In his early years of practice he was greatly interested in political matters, and was a hard worker in the cause of reform and betterment of the condition of his city. The *Pittsburg Press* thus mentions him: "In Dr. Cooper's death Allegheny loses one of its most eminent physicians and prominent citizens. He was very wealthy and regarded as a philanthropist." The *Pittsburg Dispatch* says: "There was probably no physician in the two cities who was more widely known than Dr. Cooper. There was none in any school of the medical profession that stood higher or was more greatly esteemed. In the homœopathic branch he was recognized as a leading light, not only in the community where he practiced, but throughout the State and country."

He left six sons, Philip, Henry, William, George, Sidney and Dr. John Cooper. All are professional men and well known.

His passing was beautiful; God reclaimed his soul while he was at prayer. Dr. Goff thus writes of his illness and death: "Your favor requesting the particulars of the death and burial-services of our dear friend Dr. J. F. Cooper received. I have been trying to write something that would give just the slightest impression of his beautiful life and death, but words and thoughts fail. I only know and realize that he took his departure quietly and peacefully, as he did everything, and the loss is ours.

"He had not been well since the 12th of December last. He had a severe attack of grippe, with hæmorrhage from the kidneys, and although not able to leave the house, he was in the office every day and attended to a large office practice. He gradually rallied and seemed to regain his usual strength, and was able to attend to the outdoor patients. In June he went to Philadelphia to the meeting of the Examining Board, and also to the Institute meeting at Atlantic City. While there he contracted a cold and received a fall which brought on the hæmorrhage and renewed the grippe symptoms. He still attended to business until the 8th of July, when he had a chill, and was

confined to his room and bed for a few days. He then came into the office again; but on Saturday, July 15th, he had a severe attack of angina pectoris, and a week later another, not so severe. He kept his room until the 1st of August, when he again came to the office and took up his work, and seemed to steadily but slowly regain strength. On Friday, August 18th, the doctor seemed stronger and in better spirits than he had been since last September. He talked of the State Society meeting, and spoke of his plans for attending it. I left him about 3 p.m., with all arrangements made for going to Philadelphia on the 25th of September, his 77th birthday.

"After 3 o'clock he made several calls, finished up the work of the day, and arranged Saturday's work. He died as he desired—in the harness."

On Saturday, August 19th, Dr. Goff called for the purpose of visiting some patients with the doctor. She was told that he had not yet come downstairs, and fearing something was wrong she went to his room and knocked, but receiving no answer, entered. Dr. Cooper was kneeling beside the bed, his head bowed apparently in prayer, so she quietly left the room. But something in his appearance disquieted her, and she returned and found that he was dead. His face was livid and his hands clutched the bedspread, and it was evident from his posture that he had spent the last painful moments in life in prayer. He had been dead for some time. Doubtless at the last he was seized with an attack of the angina pectoris.

He remained in his office the evening of the 18th until 11 o'clock, when he retired to his room. His sons found him in good health when they bade him good-night at midnight.

Since September, 1891, Dr. Ella D. Goff had been associated as his assistant with Dr. Cooper, and she had attended the meetings of the State Society with him since 1889.

The funeral services were held in the First M. E. Church, Union Ave., Allegheny, on Tuesday morning, August 22, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock. The floral emblems were very beautiful, among which was "Gates. Ajar," a design from his Sun-

day-school class, which he had taught for seventeen years, seldom missing a Sunday. He was buried in the Uniondale Cemetery of Allegheny.

Of the gentle, kindly friend who for so many years met with us we may say, in the beautiful words of Emerson, "Sooner or later that which is life shall be poetry, and every fair and manly trait shall add a richer strain to the song."

W. H. M. D. Soc. Pa. 1899.

DR. BUSHROD W. JAMES: I want to make a motion. I remember in 1866 New York had a State Society and Pennsylvania had none. I interested myself in writing to the various physicians of the homœopathic school throughout the State, and the outcome of that was the formation of a convention which was held in Pittsburg. I remember among those who were active in forming our State Society the name of Dr. Cooper. I also recall one, who is now very ill, and that is Dr. T. C. Williams, one of the earlier members of this Society whom we might call the charter members. I understand that Dr. Williams is very low at the present time; and it seems to me fitting that we should pass a resolution expressing our sense of loss in the death of Dr. Cooper, especially as he was one of the founders of the Society, and also one of sympathy to Dr. Williams, who is, at the present time, so very ill; and I would make a motion that a committee of three (3) be appointed to prepare suitable resolutions, one of sympathy and the other of our regard for Dr. Williams. (Motion seconded and carried.)

PRESIDENT: I would appoint on this committee Drs. Bushrod W. James, J. H. McClelland and C. C. Rinehart.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE DEMISE OF JOHN F. COOPER, M.D.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., September 28, 1899.

Your Committee on an "In Memoriam" of the death of our esteemed colleague, the late Dr. John F. Cooper, of Allegheny City, whom we have all delighted to honor, respectfully submit the following minute in his name, and that it be spread upon the minutes of the Society:

In the loss of Dr. Cooper this Society, as well as every one with whom he was connected, has met with an irreparable loss.

7
COOPER, JOHN F

As a man, he was upright in all his dealings with his fellow-men.

As a physician, he was capable and conscientious, ever ready to sacrifice himself for the well-being of his patients and friends.

He had the full confidence and regard of the profession wherever he was known. He was a man upright in his walk and conversation, and he passed away in the attitude of prayer, as befitted the noble and highly religious character of our brother.

In the death of Dr. Cooper we have met with a definite and great loss, for men of his character are not so many but that in their passing away they will be greatly missed.

His was a loss to his native city, a great loss to his church, and a greater loss to the medical profession of which he was a true ornament; and to this Society he was a still greater loss, for his counsel, labors and faithfulness to its every interest ever since he took an active part in its formation.

We wish, as a Society, to express the deep sense of our grief at the sudden removal of our beloved brother and friend, at the same time recognizing that He who has taken him from us, doeth all things well.

BUSHROD W. JAMES, M.D.,
J. H. McCLELLAND, M.D.,
C. C. RINEHART, M.D.,
Committee.

Dr. John F. Cooper Dead.

With loyal heart and purist hands Dr. John F. Cooper faithfully discharged every duty ever intrusted to him, and were everyone to whom he did some loving service to bring a blossom to his grave, he would sleep beneath a wilderness of sweet flowers.

He passed from the activities of life to the stillness of death in a night. After a full day's work, and in apparent good health, he retired to bed about 11 P.M., to be found next morning, August 19, 1899, *dead*, kneeling at the side of his bed in the attitude of prayer.

Words cannot express our love. There was, there is, no gentler, nobler, manlier man.

PITTSBURGH, August 20, 1899.

W. J. M.
Hahn Mo Sept 1899



John F. Cooper, M.D.

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Name in full *J. F. Cooper M.D.*
Dr. M. W. Wallace M.D.
R. H. Willard M.D.
P. O. Address in full *Allegheny City*
Pa.
Graduate (or Licentiate) of *Cooper & Willard*
of Homoeopathic
College of Penna
Dr. Wallace of Clearfield

JOHN F. COOPER, M.D.,
 ALLEGHENY, PA.

At the session of the Institute held in Pittsburg in 1866, among the forty-nine elected to membership was Dr. Cooper, of Allegheny City.

Dr. Cooper had served in the Bureau of Materia Medica in the years 1879-1880, on Obstetrics 1874-78-79-80, and on that in Sanitary Science in 1892. As a member of the Bureau of Obstetrics he contributed an article on the "Clinical History of Puerperal" (Trans. 1874, page 373), notes from an obstetrical record of seventy-three cases (Trans. 1879, page 299).

Dr. Cooper was born at East Liverpool, Ohio, September 25, 1822. He studied medicine with Dr. C. Bayer, of Allegheny City, attended lectures and graduated from the Homoeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, in 1853. On graduating he entered into partnership with Dr. C. Bayer, of Allegheny City, which continued until 1855, and in 1862 he formed a partnership with Dr. M. W. Wallace, a former student. Since September, 1891, he has been assisted in his practice by Dr. Ella Goff.

He was a member of the Pennsylvania State Homoeopathic Society, of which he had been President, as he had always been of the Homoeopathic Medical Society of Allegheny County. He was a corporator of the Homoeopathic Hospital of Pittsburg, in which he always took a lively interest, as he did in everything pertaining to Homoeopathy. He was a member of the Homoeopathic Branch of the State Board of Medical Examiners.

He was married April 4, 1844, to Sarah Johnson, who died March 10, 1897. Dr. Cooper died August 19, 1899, at his residence in Allegheny City. He left six sons, Philip, Henry, William, George, Sidney and John, all professional men, the latter being a Homoeopathic physician.

A I H 1900



Engraving by C. S. Adams

J. F. Cooper



COOPER, JOHN F

COOPER, JOHN W

Hahn Mo
Apr 1906

Obituary.—Dr. Jno. W. Cooper, Hahnemann, '84, died at his home at Elkton, Md., on Saturday, March 10th. Dr. Cooper was a son of the late John W. Cooper, whose farm lay partly in Kent county, Delaware, and partly in Caroline county, Maryland. His family is one of the oldest in Delaware, their location there dating back to 1684. Dr. Cooper was born at the old homestead on February 16, 1850. He attended Felton Seminary, later took a commercial course, and finally entered Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in 1884. He was first associated with his brother, Dr. Thomas H. Cooper, in Chestertown, but later located in Elkton, where his practice of homœopathy became large and lucrative. He had served as physician to the various county institutions, was examining surgeon of the Bureau of Pensions at Elkton, and had completed one term as County Health Officer. Dr. Cooper was a skilled physician, a genial gentleman and a public spirited citizen. He married Miss Anne Wells, only daughter of the late Joseph Wells, who survives him with two daughters.

COOPER, PETER

DR. PETER COOPER, formerly of Wilmington, Del., died at Blue Bell Copper Mines, Arizona, from hemorrhage. He went West two years ago for his health, being a sufferer from consumption. Dr. Cooper was 44 years old, was a native of Kent county, Del.; graduated from Hahnemann College, Philadelphia, and practiced for a time at Chestertown, Md. In Wilmington he built up a large practice, making a specialty of diseases of the eye, ear and throat. He leaves a widow and five children. He was president of the Delaware Beneficial Society and was a member of the Masonic fraternity.

*Phila Times Mech 15
1902*

COOPER, ROY CUMMINGS

ROY CUMMINGS COOPER, Bellevue, Pennsylvania, was born July 14, 1874, in Pennsylvania, the grandson of Dr. John Fawcett Cooper, a graduate of Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in the class of 1853, who was one of the pioneer homœopaths west of the Allegheny mountains, at one time president and for many years treasurer of the Pennsylvania State Homœopathic Medical Society. Dr. John Fawcett Cooper was largely instrumental in securing the establishment of the Pittsburgh Homœopathic Hospital. Roy C. Cooper acquired his higher education in Princeton University, from which he graduated with the degree of B. S. in 1898. He studied for his profession in the Boston University School of Medicine, graduating with the degree of M. D. in 1901. He holds membership in the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Pennsylvania State and the Allegheny County Homœopathic Medical societies.

King Vol IV

COPE,

As early as 1836 the practice of homœopathy was almost unknown in Northern Ohio. The men who commenced at an early date were mostly itinerant German physicians. The first one that we have any knowledge of was a Dr. Cope, who located near Plymouth, Huron County. He was a high dilutionist, and gave only a single pellet for a dose, to be repeated once in three to fourteen days, as the case required. He endeavored to mystify his practice by his strange doings and sayings. Nevertheless, we knew of some remarkable cures that he performed by administering only one or two doses of medicine. (W.C.)

DR. ASA F. COPELAND

Widely Known Physician Was World War Veteran

Dr. Asa Fenton Copeland, 160 E. Allegheny av., died at Hahnemann Hospital Sat. Saturday night after an operation.

Dr. Copeland had established a wide practice in Kensington during the past few years. He was the son of Asa Copeland and Mary Everitt Copeland. He was a life-long resident of Philadelphia. He was graduated from the elementary schools in 1905 and entered the Northeast High School from which he was graduated in 1909. He was graduated from Hahnemann Medical College in 1913.

At the outbreak of the World War he became attached as medical officer to the British Royal Engineer Corps, and was later attached to a United States medical corps, spending two years in France. Part of his war-time services were rendered as pathologist to the King's County Hospital, in England, for one year.

He was a member of the Pathological and Gynecological Departments of Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital. Dr. Copeland married Miss Edna Trone, a Hahnemann Hospital graduate, in 1917. She and two children, Mary E., five years old, and John Everitt, eighteen months, survive.



OPELAND, PHILANDER, M.
D., of Winnebago, Ills., was born
in Bridgewater, Plymouth county,
Mass., on March 6th, 1811. He

is a descendant of the old Plymouth stock. He received an academic education at Bridgewater and Taunton, and graduating subsequently chose the profession of a physician as his own. His medical education was obtained at the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, and in New York. In the last-named city he commenced his practice, and after a time removed to western New York, where he attended to his professional duties for over ten years, and where, also, he was married. In 1853, desiring to

locate in the West, he selected Winnebago as his permanent home, and has devoted himself to his practice in that place for twenty years. He is now, though sixty-two years of age, a very active and stirring man, has raised a family of nine children, has a large circle of friends, and is a very strong and earnest member of the Republican party.

COPELAND, ROYAL SAMUEL

ROYAL SAMUEL COPELAND, Ann Arbor, Michigan, professor of ophthalmology, otology and laryngology, University of Michigan (homœopathic department), ex-mayor of Ann Arbor, ex-president Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Michigan; is a native of Dexter, Michigan, born November 7, 1868, son of Roscoe Pulaski Copeland and Frances Jane Holmes, his wife. His elementary and secondary education was acquired in the graded and high schools of Dexter, from the latter of which he graduated, and his higher education in Michigan State Normal College, and also in the academic department of the University of Michigan; his master degree was conferred by Lawrence University (Appleton, Wis.) in 1897. His preceptor in medicine was Dr. Edgar F. Chase of Dexter, and his alma mater, the University of Michigan (homœopathic department) where he came to his degree in 1889. After graduating Dr. Copeland began practice in Bay City, and removed thence to Ann Arbor in 1895. His post-graduate studies were pursued in London, Paris, Berlin, Halle, Vienna, Heidelberg and Munich, in 1896 and 1901. In 1889-90 Dr. Copeland was house surgeon

to the homœopathic hospital of the University of Michigan, and also during the same time he was assistant to the chair of ophthalmology and otology in the homœopathic department of the university. Since 1895 he has held the chair of ophthalmology and otology in that institution, and since he came to his degree he has been an active factor in the councils of professional associations, and has been honored with elections to several important offices. He is a member, ex-secretary (1891-93) and ex-president (1893) of the Saginaw Valley Homœopathic Medical Society; member, ex-secretary (1891-96) and ex-president (1897) of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Michigan; member and president (1905) of the American Homœopathic Ophthalmological, Otolological and Laryngological Society; mayor of Ann Arbor, (1901-03); member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Northwestern Ohio Homœopathic Medical Society, honorary corresponding member of the British Homœopathic Medical Society, of the various subordinate Masonic bodies as well as those of higher degree—Knights Templar and the A. A. O. N. M. S., member of the Knights of Pythias, the Fellowship Club of Detroit, the Delta Kappa Epsilon and the Alpha Sigma (college) fraternities. Dr. Copeland married, December 31, 1891, Mary DePriest Ryan.

King Vol IV





DR. R. S. COPELAND,
ANN ARBOR, MICH.



Collier 1900

U. S. PHOTOGRAPH CO. N. Y.

Jan 1909

ON BEHALF OF THE FACULTY, TRUSTEES AND ALUMNI, THIS NUMBER OF
THE CHIRONIAN IS DEDICATED TO DEAN COPELAND.



ROYAL S. COPELAND, A.M., M.D.

Frontispiece The Chironian

THE CHIRONIAN.

VOL. XXV.

JANUARY, 1909.

No 7.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER TENDERED TO ROYAL S. COPELAND, A. M.,
M. D., HOTEL ASTOR, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1908.

Introduction.

The Alumni Association tendered, on the evening of December 4th, 1908, a reception and banquet to Dean Royal S. Copeland. All the alumni of New York City and vicinity were present and many more beside. We have devoted this whole number of the CHIRONIAN to the reporting of addresses made that night. We trust all of our readers will preserve this number of the CHIRONIAN, as a *College Number*, full of the enthusiasm of the new-awakening and of a firmer faith in Homœopathy, and of greater faith in Alma Mater.

The Banquet.

In the sumptuous privacy of the delightful parlors of the whole of the Astor ball room floor a reception was held by Dean and Mrs. Royal S. Copeland. They were assisted in receiving by the deans invited and by Mr. Cary, of the Board of Trustees. The official list of the guests present shows that there were no less than two hundred and ninety-seven, who sat down to dinner.

The banquet hall was simply decorated, the individual tables, each seating from six to eight, were the nuclei of jolly parties. The gowns of the ladies and the decorations formed a sparkling scene. Seldom have we attended a dinner where there was so much animation, so much fellowship shown among the guests. It was truly a triumph of personal tribute to Dr. Copeland.

More than this personal tribute, the banquet showed a very enthusiastic demonstration of loyalty to the college. The homage of this large gathering as brought to the old Alma Mater and Homœopathy was strengthened and vivified by it. This tribute to the col-

showed their confidence in him by electing him as mayor,—I presume he may yet be the mayor of New York.

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lege and to Homœopathy was, therefore, not the least of the tribute to Dr. Copeland.

Menu.

	Cape Cod Oysters.	
	Consomme aux Quenelles de Volaille.	
Celery.	Olives.	Radishes. Salted Almonds.
	Filet of Striped Bass, Montreuil.	
	Potatoes Nature.	
	Noisettes of Lamb a la Renaissance.	
Fonds d'Artichauts.		Petitis Pois Francais.
	Coquilles of Fresh Mushrooms, Bearnaise.	
	Sorbet en Mandarines.	
	Roast Royal Squab au Cresson.	
	Salad de Laitue.	
	Pudding Zuzanne.	
Petits Fours.		Assorted Fruit.
	Cafe Noir.	
		Moet & Chandon
Apollinaris.		White Seal Very Dry

Speakers

JOHN PRENTICE RAND, M. D.,
President of the Alumni Association.
Toastmaster.

HON. MELBERT B. CARY, LL. B.,
President of the College Corporation.

HENRY C. ALLEN, M. D.,
Dean Hering Medical College and Hospital, Chicago.

CLARENCE BARTLETT, M. D.,
Professor Medicine, Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia.

HOWARD R. CHISLETT, M. D.,
Dean Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Chicago.

HELEN COOLEY PALMER, M. D.,
Dean New York Medical College and Hospital for Women.

JOHN P. SUTHERLAND, M. D.,
Dean Boston University School of Medicine.

WILBERT B. HINSDALE, A. M., M. D.,
Dean Homœopathic College of the University of Michigan.

DINNER TENDERED TO ROYAL S. COPELAND.

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GEORGE ROYAL, M. D.,
Dean College of Homœopathic Medicine of the State University of Iowa.

CHARLES E. WALTON, A. M., LL. D., M. D.,
Dean Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati.

HAMILTON FISK BIGGAR, LL. D., M. D.,
Honorary President American Institute of Homœopathy.

ROYAL S. COPELAND, A. M., M. D.,
Dean New York Homœopathic Medical College and Flower Hospital.

TOASTMASTER.

Ladies and Gentlemen: It gives me great pleasure to be here to-night, and to extend the glad hand of welcome to our honored guests. It is not often that such a classic gathering of beings can be brought together, and I assure you we are very proud of the fact that we have them here to-night. We have met here to meet Dr. Copeland, and to pledge him our co-operation and support. The occasion is one of sadness, as well as of rejoicing, for it brings to our minds a host of tender memories. We find ourselves in something of the condition of an old gentleman I used to know, who had lost his third wife, and, after a few weeks, or months, he married again and brought home another wife. The boys surrounded the house with horns, drums and tin pans to give the old couple a proper reception, but the old man appeared at the door and begged them to be quiet, urging, as a reason, that there had been a funeral in the house only a few weeks before.

The age is one of transition,—the workers die, but the work goes on. When the resignation of Dr. King was forced upon us a few months ago, the faculty was obliged to find some one to become his successor. The committee in charge spared neither time nor expense to find the very best man available for the place, and, after an extended canvass, settled upon Dr. Copeland, of the University of Michigan (prolonged applause).

Dr. Copeland has had an extensive experience with all sorts and conditions of men. As an executive officer of the University of Michigan, his work was of a high order. The people of Ann Arbor showed their confidence in him by electing him as mayor,—I presume he may yet be the mayor of New York.

The American Institute, one year ago, or a little over, chose him unanimously for its president, and a few years ago also he was the treasurer of the Epworth League of the United States. That shows the confidence that the church people have in him. He is known all over this country wherever there is follower of Hahnemann or of John Wesley, and he brings to this college the enthusiasm of youth, the training of experience and the wisdom that comes to a man from his relations with men of affairs. We congratulate ourselves upon having him with us, and we have gathered our friends and neighbors here to-night to celebrate the event. There should be no rivalry in medical colleges, and the gathering that we have at this table to-night shows that there is no rivalry in our colleges, but the rivalry to do the best work.

May I ask you to rise, as you have so often done before, and drink one toast to the memory of that great author, teacher and philanthropist, Samuel Hahnemann, without whom none of us would be here to-night.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, there is a host of people here to-night, but there are many more who would like to be here, but have not been able to come, and I have in my hand letters of regret from Dr. Price, of the Atlantic Medical College, of Baltimore; Dr. MacLachlan, of the Detroit College; Dr. Coon, of Kentucky, and Dr. Quay, of the Cleveland College, who was to have been one of our speakers to-night, but who is also unable to be with us. I will just read this message from him:

"Sorry, I cannot join in your festivities. Am detained by illness. Congratulations and good wishes. My message to your alumni is loyalty to their college, loyalty to their dean."

Here is another telegram from the University of Michigan,—that is from the home of the doctor, and they probably know what they are talking about:

Most hearty congratulations. My native city is the gainer,—my Michigan's loss.

"HENRY W. CAREY, *Regent of the University.*

To Prof. Royal S. Copeland,

"Regret exceedingly inability to be present, kind congratulations and best wishes for most prosperous and enjoyable career. May

the grand old New York College and Hospital enter upon a career of unprecedented usefulness and prosperity for the glorious cause of Homœopathy.

“JOHN M. LEE.”

I also have a telegram here from the secretary of the American Institute of Homœopathy, Dr. J. Richey Horner :

Please convey to Dean Copeland and his faculty my heartiest congratulations and best wishes.”

My Dear Doctor Seward:

It is a matter of profound regret that abesnce will prevent Mrs. Terry and myself from attending the dinner to be given to Dr. Royal S. Copeland, our dean. I can recall only one instance when such a hearty welcome has been extended to a distinguished member of our school, to accept a marked honor in connection with the homœopathic college, and that occurred more than a quarter of a century ago, when that most eminent surgeon, who, finally, became dean of the college, was called from St. Louis, Mo. How well he acted his part, the records of the homœopathic school in its various literature will show.

It is, therefore, a good omen that this transplantation will be equally successfully, for already Dr. Copeland has acquired honors sufficient for any man to emulate. As for the future, there can be but one result from his activity and methods of work.

The list of distinguished speakers coming, as they do, from various centres of learning, which might be considered competitive, bespeaks for the generous popularity extended to Dr. Copeland.

“I am, yours very truly,

M. O. TERRY.

But the most important communication which I have for us to-night, is from Dr. William Harvey King, the late dean of this college, who sends his regrets that he is unable to be here to-night, on account of a death in his family :

Dear Doctor Rand:

“I regret very much that I cannot be with you to-night to welcome our dean. I feel, however, that a stride has been made in the right direction. *The time has come when, if a medical college shall survive, unless it is heavily endowed, or affiliated with a university, it*

must depend upon its alumni. This is specially true of homœopathic institutions,, and in peculiar sense it is true of the New York Homœopathic Medical College. In giving welcome to our dean we not only signify our belief in him, but we fortify him in position so that he may be able to overcome difficulties which otherwise could not. No one knows more than I the difficulties he will have to encounter; one feels more deeply that those difficulties must be met by a strong hand, by perseverance, by energy, if our college is to continue to occupy the high place in medical education that it has held for so many years. With the alumni thoroughly in accord and supporting the administration, our college will thrive,—nothing can daunt it. This support, however, must be of that sympathetic kind, which recognizes that no institution can be perfect, no faculty beyond the power of criticism, and no administration always right in the policies it may adopt. All will, I believe, agree with me that every right minded supporter and well-wisher of our college should do everything in his power to contribute to its success, always subordinating personal preference to the greater good. We must not forget also that spasmodic attempts are only forerunners of failure. If there is to be a lasting benefit, there must be constant endeavor, encouraged by enthusiasm, which has a foundation reaching farther than any man or group of men; farther even than our *Alma Mater* itself. This enthusiasm must be based on a sincere love for, and a belief in the cause for which it stands, Homœopathy—not Homœopathy merely as a trade mark, but Homœopathy as a real living, progressive, sincere Homœopathy, based on universal law, carrying a message to all suffering humanity, and with progress for its watchword. This is the kind of Homœopathy for which our college stands and that our dean represents. So let us pledge him our support and renew again our allegiance to our *Alma Mater*.

“With best wishes for a pleasant and profitable evening, I am,

Sincerely,

WILLIAM HARVEY KING.

And here we have a letter from our old friend, Dr. Nash:

Dear Dr. Copeland:

I cannot attend the banquet which is to celebrate the new deanship in yourself. Of course, I am not one of the alumni, but, as professor of *Materia Medica* for the last six years, I would consider myself welcome.

colleagues, we came a thousand times to be with you to-

I hereby extend you congratulations, also to the faculty and Board of Trustees, whose uniform kindness I always enjoyed, in connection with my work in the college.

I am still in sympathy with all, and especially hopeful for the promulgation of pure Homœopathy under the new administration.

Fraternally,

NASH.

It is customary, upon occasions like this, to assign each speaker a separate toast. To-night, all our opportunities are so centered upon one object that it would seem cruel to divert anybody from what he had in his heart to say, and so to-night one sentiment we bring you, a paraphrase of Philip Decatur's classic toast, "Our Alma Mater, may she always be right, but right or wrong, our Alma Mater."

Physicians are not supposed to be very good business men, at least not in my vicinity. A medical institution, or, possibly, many of us who are physicians, needs a business manager quite as much as a public lecturer, and the business manager of this college, one who has conducted it so successfully and well, is here with us to-night, and I have the honor of presenting the president of the college, Honorable Melbert B. Cary.

Melbert B. Cary.

Mr. Toastmaster, Ladies and Gentlemen:

As I look around me this evening upon this assemblage of fair women and brave men, and, more than this, intellectual women and brainy men and think what these women and these men represent and stand for, I believe that the sun is about to rise upon a new era for Homœopathy.

Representing the Board of Trustees of your college and hospital, I am proud to meet with you to-night and extend their welcome with yours to our new dean. Representing the special committee that was fortunate enough to discover, and able enough to secure the services of our new dean, I feel more proud to be with you. It is always a pleasure to me to meet with my friends, the doctors, although my profession is very different. I am nothing but a plain lawyer, but I have had a feeling for some years that the pre-eminence of the law in the professions that, perhaps, existed for a long time in the nineteenth century, is being, and I may say, is, now eclipsed by the pre-

eminence of the medical men. I mean this seriously. I mean that the recent developments, the recent discoveries and the great strides in the scientific world and in the medical profession are beginning to justify that pre-eminence, and, more than that,—and I doubt if it has occurred to any one here to-night before,—have you realized that last month, for the first time in the history of this country, a physician, Dr. Stokes, as the commander of a ship in the United States navy, steered that ship safely through one of the typhoons of the Indian ocean into the harbor of Manila Bay? Have you realized that to-day the man who is at the head of the army of the United States,—the ranking major general of this army,—ten years ago was plain Dr. Wood, of Washington, D. C., but you should not be too proud of this pre-eminence, or about the great strides that medical science has made, because, if you do, a well known lady in New England, who stands at the head of a certain cult, Mrs. Eddy, would tell you this story, which was told to her by one of her friends, a lady who said that she had consulted her physician and asked him what she should do for her insomnia, and he said, “Why, madam, you must eat before retiring and have some milk and crackers by your bedside and eat whenever you awake.” “Why,” she said, “doctor, that is entirely different from what you told me the last time I consulted you.” “When was that,” said the doctor. “Why, only three months ago.” “Well,” he said, “madam, medical science has made wonderful strides since then.”

We are to-night a representative assemblage. I doubt if ever in the history of New York before, so many institutions of homœopathic inclination and determination were represented, as they are to-night in this banquet hall. I am told that we have nine deans here, including the dean we have met to honor, and I only want to say one word at the risk of being accused of preaching, and that is, if these nine deans will pull together, if they will co-operate, if they will do all they can for the cause, forgetting individuality, the cause of Homœopathy would have more lives than any cat that ever lived with its nine lives. Drop all these discussions and differences about minor details and about matters of unimportance, do not fight about the high or the low potencies; it doesn't matter to me, as representing this institution, whether you prescribe a smell or a tub full, so long as you stand for the doctrine of similars. I

N Y World June 20 1911

EYE GRAFTING GIVES LIGHT TO MAN BLIND FOR YEARS.

Sing Long, Now Certain that He Will See Again, Thanks
God, Who, He Says, Sent Him to
Dr. Copeland.

"Do you know God, up in the sky? Well, I think He told me to go to Dr. Copeland, because I can now tell the difference between light and darkness."

That was what Sing Long, the blind Chinaman, said last night when asked about the operation recently performed on his eyes by Dr. Royal S. Copeland, dean of the faculty of Flower Hospital.

Dr. Copeland is on his vacation, and interviews in regard to the operation at Flower Hospital last night were refused because, it was said, the case is a strictly private one of the noted oculist; but Sing Long was only too glad to talk. As his hopes rise at the prospect of having his sight restored, so in proportion his gratitude to his friend, the skilful surgeon, deepens.

Despaired of Recovering Sight.

Sing Long is a well-to-do laundryman. He has been in the United States for twenty years, and for the past two years has been stone blind. He went to every doctor he thought could help him, but got no relief. He was in the depths of despair when he heard of Dr. Copeland. Then he decided to make one more attempt to get his sight back, and went to Flower Hospital to consult the doctor.

It was found that the cornea, or transparent coat, of each of Sing's eyes was so opaque that the Chinaman could not

distinguish night from day. Dr. Copeland believed that by removing the affected part and grafting a healthy part in its place the Chinaman might be able to see again.

In the hospital at the same time was a woman whose left eye had been so severely injured it was necessary to remove it. The cornea of the woman's eye, however, was perfectly healthy, and Dr. Copeland determined to give the Chinaman the healthy part.

Both patients were put under anaesthetics at the same time and placed on operating tables. Then Dr. Copeland performed the delicate operations. This was on June 8. Later another operation was performed on Sing.

Lord in Praise of Doctor.

Sing Long, or "Willie," as he is called by his American friends, is without doubt the happiest Chinaman in this or any other country. He was enthusiastic last night in praise of his benefactor.

"When the doctor comes back from his vacation," said Sing, "he is going to operate again. We are both hopeful I shall be able to see again."

Sing speaks English well. His American friends speak of him as being "square and white," and are deeply interested in the outcome of the operations.

Over and over again last night the Chinaman kept repeating that God had sent him to Dr. Copeland.

want to say that we are met to-night to do honor to a great man, and, my friends, I believe in thus honoring a man, when you can meet him and talk to him face to face, when you can grasp his hand, and assure him you mean what you say. I believe in doing this, otherwise all you can do is to honor a memory, and it is an encouragement and a help, and every man appreciates it and is better for it, and, now, Dr. Copeland, we are met to show you our admiration for what you have done, and our faith in what you will do, and, my friends, I feel assured that in time our friend whom we have met to honor to-night will bring added lustre and glory to his name, to the name of your *Alma Mater* and to the cause of Homœopathy.

TOASTMASTER.

The age is one of skepticism, if not of downright agnosticism, so far as the belief in medical science is concerned. Three years ago Dr. Richard Cabot, of the Harvard Medical School, said that there were only four diseases that we can cure. I presume by this time he has reduced it to two or three, possibly less. Even homœopathic physicians seem to hedge when it comes to the matter of therapeutics. Some doubt whether it is their mission to cure disease, or merely to stand by and watch while nature does the trick, but all of our homœopathic physicians have not bowed down to the compound triturate tablets, and it is refreshing to have with us to-night one who believes with Carroll Dunham that Homœopathy is, indeed, the science of therapeutics.

We have here to-night the representative of that old-time school of homœopathists. The heroes of Homœopathy are not all dead, and it is inspiring to have with us one who has passed through the fiery furnace of persecution without fear. I have the honor to introduce Dr. Henry C. Allen, dean of the Hering Medical College, of Chicago.

Dr. Henry C. Allen.

Mr. Toastmaster, Ladies and Gentlemen

If I could make one-tenth as good a speech as my introducer, I should be extremely happy, but I assure you that, with one of my colleagues, we came a thousand miles to be with you to-night, to extend the hand of greeting from a sister college to the New York

it here now, and you may improve just as we may improve, but there is work before us, and if we only try to do just a little better work

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Homœopathic Medical College. When the toastmaster said that we were all singing the same song, practically, and, perhaps, you will hear it repeated before we finish, reminds me of what Bayard Taylor wrote in regard to the English troops before the Malachoa. The night before the storm he said one company on the extreme left of the line, started up a song and it was caught up by another and another, until the regiments and brigades included it from one end of the line to the other. Each man thought of a different name, but they all sang Annie Laurie. Each one here may represent a different college, but all stand for Homœopathy (prolonged applause).

Let us sing his praises while he is here with us to encourage him to better effort in the future. Now, perhaps, you may not all know that your worthy dean is a product of the West. His father, in early life, took Horace Greeley's advice, "Young man, go West, and grow up with the country." Well, in the West, we grow up all stalwarts in nearly every branch of the profession. If you doubt it, there is Copeland (applause). If you say that no good can come out of Israel, why there is Copeland, and we in the West, who have watched his growth, who have been with him and stood by him, worked with him, noted his persistency and his genius,—for that is only another name for hard work,—know what we are talking about when we tell you that you have secured the best man in the homœopathic profession as dean of the New York College (prolonged applause).

But another thing, he cannot make the New York College a success alone. There is something besides that; he needs the support of this Alumni Association, and we shall, all of us homœopaths, be thankful to this association that it has given us an opportunity to come here and join with you in your celebration and assist you in upholding the hands of your dean. Help him to make the New York Homœopathic College the largest educational institution in our body. You have the city, you have the men, you have the money. You have the clinical and hospital advantages, and it only requires what Dr. Copeland can give you, work. He cannot fill the halls with students; he needs assistance from every one of you, from every homœopath, and, while we try and do all that we can for our colleges at home, we will not keep a student from the New York College. We are going to make homœopaths of everyone we can, and we are

going to help you do the same thing. It is not very long ago since the president of the American Medical Association said that "we have more colleges than we need, that we are educating or graduating twenty-five hundred doctors every year more than we find places for, or who can make a profitable living." Why, that is just the reverse with us. We have twenty-five hundred locations for every man we can graduate. Is that not an incentive to work? Should we not be up and at it? Should not we be along the firing line and doing our duty to our cause?

Now, the first converts to our school practiced a different kind of Homœopathy from some of us to-day. I remember that when they first came into the school they were converted generally because some homœopathic doctor had cured a patient of a certain disease that they could not cure, and they got the idea into their head, here's a case of pneumonia or some other disease and all we have to do is to get up a few remedies, read what is said in relation to the treatment of the disease and we are practicing Homœopathy. Oh, no, that is not Homœopathy at all. They are treating disease with homœopathic remedies. We fail very frequently where we should not fail, if we practiced Homœopathy as we might, and may I make a suggestion to-night,—and I don't wish to make any invidious comparisons,—if the Alumni Association of the New York College will sustain their dean, and, if the chair of practice of the New York College will simply turn their hand over a little, this whole work may be revitalized for the future. The whole thing. Stop teaching our students how to treat disease in the chair of practice. Teach them all that is known of a disease, its diagnosis and pathology, its hygiene, its everything, and when you get to the end of it, refer them to the chair of medicine,—let them go there for their therapeutics and there will be very little work undone. Now I know it is very difficult to teach old dogs new tricks, to teach men who have grown gray in the practice of Homœopathy as they know it and as I began it, by prescribing for diseases, but, if you will only turn just a small grain on the other side of the scale, you will see how easy it is to get back to the Homœopathy that Hahnemann, Horner and all the pioneers practiced. We are teaching it in the West, you are teaching it here now, and you may improve just as we may improve, but there is work before us, and if we only try to do just a little better work

in that line, we will have a success that has hitherto been unknown.

And now, let me suggest that our worthy dean have all your aid, and all the assistance you can possibly give him, and remember the old motto that we are all laboring in the same cause, for the cause that needs assistance against the wrongs that need resistance, for the future in the distance and the good that we may do.

TOASTMASTER.

Although Homœopathy was introduced into this country by Dr. H. B. Grant, in 1835, for some reason or other Philadelphia got ahead of New York, and of every other city in this country, in establishing a homœopathic college, and yet we call Philadelphia a slow town. I was in Philadelphia myself once and tried to look up an acquaintance of mine there, and I sought the directory. I went into five places and could not find a directory that wasn't four years old in any one of them. It showed what a staid people they are, but I notice that Philadelphia gets there just the same, if she is a little slow. Some things have happened in Philadelphia,—Philadelphia is something of a bookseller,—or, rather, a book centre, and there was a novel written there by an illustrious doctor a few years ago that had a wonderful sale. There was also another book written there, not exactly a novel, but it may be novel to some of us, and it is called "Bartlett's Practice of Medicine." All the doctors who came my way said it was a "crackerjack" seller, and all who have it say that they could not keep house without it, and the doctors that own the book and follow that practice are the ones who are buying touring cars and taking vacation trips in Europe, to avoid meeting any of their old patients or getting in new ones, and to-night I have the honor of presenting the author of that book, who does not come to us exactly as a dean, but as something "just as good."

I have the honor of introducing

Dr. Clarence Bartlett.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen and Members of the Alumni Association of the New York Homœopathic College:

It is one of the frailties of New York to call Philadelphia slow,—in fact, it gives them a great deal of pleasure, and it is a shame to spoil their pleasure.

Then New York is always behind Philadelphia in many cases. One of my patients took his little boy on a visit to New York, and they got at the Cortlandt Street Ferry; my patient's little boy was dragging on behind, and when he turned around to get the boy the little fellow said "Look, father, there's a trolley car run by horses," and I believe the belt line is the only car line in the United States that has the honor of still being run by horses. Now you will have observed, probably, that those sitting at this table have all been indulging in Apollinaris,—that, and nothing more. This shows again the inappropriateness of New York, for, just think, who ever heard of running wind mills by water power, and that is just what you are trying to do.

In the preliminary remarks that have been made by Dr. Rand he read Dr. King's letter. A more forceful, truthful letter never emanated from the pen of any man. So important do I regard that letter that I feel a copy of it should be sent, not only to every alumnus of this institution, but to every alumnus of every institution. The wording, the ideas,—everything in that letter makes it a letter that should long remain a classic.

The greatest danger that our colleges have to contend with is disloyalty,—disloyalty on the part of alumni. What is more disheartening,—what is more disgraceful, if I can use the term, than the practice that has been altogether too common of fathers who are homœopaths, graduates of homœopathic institutions, sending their sons to old school colleges, expecting them to get a better education than we give. The fact that we give an education, the fact that we can, and do produce, good medical men, is shown by the way the old school to-day is running after our graduates, and doing all they can to demoralize them by every means that is in their power.

Leadership is essential to success, and we must hold up the hands of the leader. We must recognize that the leader shall have a grip of iron in order to lead, and just as important it is that we shall have soldiers in the ranks, men who will stay where they are put, who will stay there until the end. No army ever got along with all corporals or captains and no privates.

The New York College is the keystone of our whole fabric; let it fall, we all fall. Let New York fall; let others prosper apparently, that prosperity will be for a short time. Such prosperity can only

be maintained by individual effort, but sooner or later, I say, as New York goes, so goes with everyone of us (applause).

One of the gentlemen who has preceded me, spoke of the necessity of college endowments,—medical college endowments. It is very strange, indeed, that the many wealthy men of this country have never seen fit to endow medical colleges. I have never understood why, but, nevertheless, this is the case. Probably they think that the number of men that are benefitted is altogether too small for the outlay. On the contrary, if they were but to think, they would find that the outlay was well spent,—was well placed. Think of it, it is generally estimated that the average physicians of the country, when they have attained their success, have six hundred people under their care. Now, let us take the present freshmen class of this college, thirty-three, and then let us estimate 120,—four times the present class, and we realize that these men who go out of the college,—who are now in the New York College,—cater to the health and welfare of seventy-four thousand people. Now can money be better spent than by taking care of seventy-four thousand people in the education of only one hundred and twenty? Take Harvard,—the largest college in the country,—an endowment of that institution for four years would not begin to do the good that could be done by the endowment of a medical college. The time must come when the college endowment must be made; otherwise the medical college must go.

TOASTMASTER.

The third great college to be established in this country was the Hahnemann, of Chicago, which opened its doors in 1869 for students. Of late, this college seems to have followed the fashion of the times, and has swallowed up two or three others, which were nearly as large as itself. I am reminded of the story of the man who had a cat that had three kittens. Well, these kittens were all epileptic,—or cataleptic, I forget which,—one had a fit once in three weeks; one every three days, and the other had a fit three times a day. He kept the last one, because he said he believed in the survival of the fittest. Well, the Hahnemann College, of Chicago, has survived, and we believe in the survival of the fittest, and Chicago is really a great place in many other respects. I am not very well ac-

quainted there, but I was there at one time, and it has not only medical colleges and great physicians, but it has great surgeons, as well. Whatever may be our faith in the homœopathic remedies, sooner or later comes the time when the remedy for every condition is the knife.

We have with us to-night, one who is a great surgeon in China, and to be a great surgeon in Chicago means to be a great surgeon in the world.

I have the honor of presenting Dr. Chislet, Dean of the old Hahnemann College, of Chicago.

Dr. Howard Chislett.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I esteem it a privilege, as well as an honor, to extend the congratulations of a sister college, old Hahnemann, of Chicago. In extending these congratulations to the New York Homœopathic College, and to her new dean, they come not only from the faculty, as a whole, but from the individual members of the faculty.

We have always been proud of the New York College. Proud of her attainment,—attaining the high standards during the trials which we hope have now passed into history. Coupled with the friendly feeling was always a little envy,—envy in her ability to instill into her students a little more than the average class benefit, a little more of the love for the *Alma Mater*. That we were not mistaken in this estimate is abundantly demonstrated by this enthusiastic gathering, and I congratulate those gentlemen who had charge of the evening's entertainment upon the great success in getting together so splendid a gathering.

We are met here to-night to do honor to one to whom all honor is due. May all prosperity attend him in his every effort for bettering the institution.

Notwithstanding the carefully worded letter of invitation for this speech from the worthy secretary of this society that my address be as "short as was consistent with its eulogistic trend" I feel it may not be inappropriate to interrupt the flow of wit and humor and good fellowship of the earlier speakers,—and those yet to come,—sufficiently long to look squarely at the existing homœopathic colleges and their graduates. The prevailing spirit is one of lamentable apathy. Those who realize their responsibility to their *Alma Mater*;

recognize in their diplomas a guarantee of their personal as well as professional qualifications, and who would regard any infringement of social rules, professional etiquette or infringement of State law as a reflection upon the institution which has stood for for them, we may congratulate as friends of the institution. There are the men and women who will support their own college, who will even go to some personal sacrifice in order that they may be preserved and improved. There are those who are carelessly indifferent, and those who are viciously so. The latter are the ones who are under the delusion that they have paid for all they received at their Alma Mater, and that they have left their college and are under no obligation to her. They cannot see that the interests of the college are their interests, and still would be the first group to criticise and condemn the management for a failure directly traceable to their indifference and lack of support.

Every alumnus of every institution represented here to-night should be made aware, if he has not already realized it, that his loyalty to the cause of Homœopathy will be put to the test in the very near future. The changes in medical education have been pronounced in the last few years. The independent colleges of all schools have lessened in number, and must now compete with universities rather than with each other. It has been recognized for years that the cost of educating a student in the literary college is about three times what the student pays for his education. Do those of you who are not teachers, realize that this is equally true in medical colleges, the deficit being made up by large endowments in those colleges fortunate enough to possess them, and by the gratuitous work of the teaching corps in those who have little or no endowment. The heavily endowed colleges may be able to meet any requirement, and may, of course, exist even with a small student body, but, however good the teachers, it requires numbers to create great enthusiasm and to make for success and expansion of the homœopathic doctor. The loyal support of homœopathic colleges by homœopathic graduates is the only salvation for the homœopathic school in the medical profession, and the support by the individual, the seeking and selection of the brightest students, support by keeping in touch with the college, and learning over again that they are keeping up to date, and not giving

the same courses that they did ten or twenty years ago, when you graduated; support by your encouragement to the teachers, and, above all, support through medical legislation. I do not speak for one, but for all colleges of our school. The handwriting is on the wall, and all who will may read. The edict has gone forth that the profession is overcrowded, the colleges too numerous and both colleges and students are discouraged by the high-sounding phrase "Elevated or Standard."

As sincerely as we may desire the highest plane for our profession, as much as we may favor the higher matriculation requirements from a strictly scholastic standpoint; as pleased as we all are to register a large percentage of university graduates in our classes, we must ask ourselves seriously, are we doing the best we can for our colleges, the best for Homœopathy and the best for those unfortunate beings who are obliged to live in small hamlets and towns by blindly following the lead of that branch of the profession that is overcrowded? The gradual diminution in numbers attending homœopathic schools is not only depleting the ranks of the practitioners, but will, within a few years eventuate in the necessity of calling upon graduates from old schools to supply the internes in homœopathic hospitals built with homœopathic money. It will result in the abolishment of the homœopathic departments of universities, where both schools are represented, and it will result in the abolishment of the homœopathic departments of hospitals where there is a mixed staff. Thus the influence of Homœopathy will be narrowed, and when a Bachelor's or Master's Degree is made a requisite for admission into a medical school, the towns and hamlets of our free country will be crying for doctors who are too thoroughly educated to practice in a community where they shall be deprived of the university affiliations and environment to which they have been accustomed in their six or eight years of school life. Unless some such plan as advocated by Dr. Sutherland, of the Boston University, whereby we may have licentiates as well as doctors, is adopted, we may well ask ourselves the question: Are we in truth graduating better doctors than we did when the three-year plan was in vogue? Will the additional year in science, soon to be enforced in many of our States, guarantee a greater efficiency in the treatment of the sick, or is it true that instead of turning out

first-class doctors we are graduating innumerable immature scientists? If there are a sufficient number of homœopathic hospitals in the United States to supply every graduate of a homœopathic college with an internship, are we not a little short-sighted in our talk for higher matriculation requirements instead of organizing our own forces and demanding an enforced hospital year as an essential to an M. D. degree? Would not the fifth year be better spent after the college course than before?

TOASTMASTER.

Thirty-five years ago, George William Curtis, in a most eloquent oration, said the more knowledge a woman has the more womanly she is, and we who have watched the evolution in the education of women since that time believe he told the truth. It is but a step, and a most natural one, from a trained nurse to a trained physician and the traits of character which go to make up one are equally desirable in the other. We have in this city a college for the training of women, which is not only the oldest in this country, but the oldest in the world, and some of the very foremost women in the world have been connected with it. No less among these is the present executive officer of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, Dr. Helen Cooley Palmer, who brings to us the felicitations of our sister institution. I have the honor to call upon Dr. Palmer.

Dr. Helen Cooley Palmer.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It has long been my motto, "Be never elated when one man's oppressed; be never dejected when another is blessed" so that when I hear occasionally that someone interested in Homœopathy has left \$10,000 or \$100,000 to the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, omitting the all-important phrase "For Women," I try not to be dejected. But it is hard that all the good things should go towards Sixty-fourth street and Avenue "A," but now, not content with having most of the homœopathic money and the homœopathic brains in New York, the college on the East side has reached out to the regions of the middle West, with its progressive ideas, its broad-minded and generous people, and taken of their best.

But nothing too good can come to Homœopathy, be it money or

be it brains, and all allied to this great school of medicine must profit by the new enthusiasm and the new interest instilled into it by this genial doctor from the educational center of the West, and so the little Women's College rejoices in your strength, and gladly joins in your welcome to the new dean.

The New York Medical College and Hospital for Women was founded nearly half a century ago. So long it is that no living woman can be found who owns to being a charter member. So long ago it is that many degenerate husbands who think that their wives spend too much time on our college, and too little on their personal comforts, are wont to call it "That old women's college." In the students of the present day we find high school graduates and college bred women; trained in physical culture and laboratory methods, women, strong mentally and physically, who demand just as good a medical education as their brothers on Avenue A, nor is any graduate content without one or two years of hospital experience. So zealous are they for a firm foundation for their profession that they demand lectures on subjects to-day that would have paralyzed our pioneer grandmothers of a few years ago. Though this college was founded for women it deserves the credit of turning out almost as many men as the so-called men's college; comparatively few in their curriculum, but what have done their first medical teaching in our institution, and very good discipline it has been with a class of critical girls more ready to detect the flaw than the gleam in the unpolished gem, but not all have made us a mere stepping stone. Some have come to us in their callowed youth and stayed on with whitened heads, giving us their strength and, as teachers, their moral support. We might not otherwise have survived. To them we owe our gratitude and our allegiance. A few, a very few, have tried to link this maiden institution with that of the men. Divided we stand,—weak and imperfect, no doubt, but strong in our independence,—the one homœopathic college for women, where women can teach their sister women and can feel the precious responsibilities of a college and hospital all their own. United we fall,—a few more drops in the ocean,—the men have gained nothing,—the women have lost everything. I say, no! We glory in the brilliance of your success; we are content to shine by its reflected light; we ask for your continued help in preserving the identity of this College for Women, and with the breath of Central Park between us we will love you as a sister.

TOASTMASTER.

Boston, you know, is a suburb of Worcester, and in its environs are the homes of some very distinguished people. There is John L. Sullivan, and just outside in the little city of Lynn, Lydia Pinkham, and that charming, much-abused scientist, Mary Baker Eddy, of whom, perhaps, you may have heard.

We have with us to-night, a man who has made his reputation not by trimming off appendices, and who is not yet reduced to selling fairy stories, but one who has attended to his practice as a general physician, and especially in the interest of the Boston University School of Medicine. I have the pleasure of calling upon Dr. Sutherland.

Dr. John P. Sutherland.

Mr. President, Members of the Alumni Association of the New York Homœopathic College and Flower Hospital:

I am unspeakably indebted to you for your very courteous invitation to be with you to-night, and to join with you in celebrating a great event, an event of no less importance than an addition to your flourishing family. Perhaps we have all been embarrassed upon more than one occasion, when asked to express an opinion concerning the new arrival, who bears no possible resemblance to father, mother or anyone else, and who certainly has not yet an opportunity to make a name for itself. That embarrassment has been relieved,—perhaps some of you know it was relieved,—by the late Bishop Brooks, of Massachusetts, by saying with great enthusiasm on all such occasions, “My, my, but what a fine, large child.”

I appreciate very deeply, indeed, your courtesy in asking me to be present, and I thank you for it. I am proud to be here as a guest of this Alumni Association. It is an honor and a privilege. I am proud to find myself included in such a brilliant and notable assemblage. I see before me and about me those who have made reputations,—not only in New York, but in other parts of this great country of ours, people whose reputations are even international. I am proud to be honored with the privilege of thus publicly giving expression to my personal regards, and offering my personal congratulations to your new dean. I am proud to be the representative present on

this occasion of New England, and I am proud to bring you the greeting of the Boston University School of Medicine. I come with all my heart to bring to the honored New York Homœopathic College, and to its newly-elected and most worthy dean, the greetings of New England, as evidenced by the one homœopathic school of New England, the Boston University School of Medicine.

Whatever may be the general relations between metropolitan New York and provincial Boston,—and slanders in the matter of their strained relations are not unknown to the press and the public, there can be no question of the unbroken and heartfelt cordiality of the relations betwixt the two colleges, which, in the two cities, uphold the banner of Homœopathy. History credits New England with active agency in bringing about strained relations on several occasions of memorable historic incident, as furnishing the men, for instance, of whom George Williams Curtis once said that they whistled *God Save the King* on the way from Plymouth Rock to Concord Bridge, and whistling *Yankee Doodle* all the way from Concord Bridge to Appomatox Court House, and has introduced a vast variety of reforms of which sorely tried dwellers in more conservative cities used to remark that said reforms must have originated in Hades or in Boston. Belligerent, however, as New England's reputation may be, it is assuredly a greeting altogether of the warmest good will that New England sends you to-night. To you of the New York Homœopathic Medical College she sends the greeting of tested sisterhood; she rejoices in the noble and enduring work, which, from year to to year, the New York Homœopathic Medical College is doing for the cause of Homœopathy, so intimately dear to us all, and for the cause of general medical education and progress, which, through the men sent forth from your college are being fathered and vitalized the length and breadth of our land. She congratulates your college on the new departure which has recently been inaugurated under such brilliant leadership: appreciates, as all must appreciate, your high good fortune in emulating your sister College of Iowa. Deans of many colleges may be noble,—Homœopathy, through you and your sister of Iowa, boasts two deans, who are Royal. To you, our new Dean Royal, Boston University School of Medicine extends the right hand of fellowship. We look to you as the standard bearer. We call you to the forefront in our battle

against prejudice, sloath, ignorance and all that bars the way to the student of homœopathic medicine from the highest and worthiest success. In more than whimsical jest, may you know how true and fitting for your Royal self, as for your Royal fellow worker, is the ancient and august motto of your prototype, the Prince of Wales, "*Ich Dien.*"

To the college, and to its new official head, Boston University offers in heartfelt sincerity and all reverence, the prayer that stands on Boston's historic escutcheon, remembering and saluting the honored names that stand on the record of your college and of every homœopathic college in our land, bearing gratefully in mind the rich fruitage granted to the seed our predecessors have sown, we greet you in the words upon Boston's shroud "*Sicut patribus sit Deus nobis,*"—As with our fathers, so God be thou with us."

TOASTMASTER.

As you all know, the University of Michigan is one of the very foremost universities in the world, in not only the old school of medicine, but in the homœopathic school, and no university would be complete which did not teach Homœopathy; but one of their professors had a call to go into darkest Manhattan, and left his chair vacant. There is no fold, however watched and guarded, but has one vacant chair. With characteristic generosity, the dean of the institution said Godspeed—he even did more than that, he sent his son along with him to see that he did his work properly, and he has come now to welcome our new dean here.

Dr. Hinsdale.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Members of the Alumni Association:

I have here two telegrams, the first reads:

Give our congratulations to New York faculty.

(Signed.)

W. A. DEWEY.

Secretary, Homœopathic Society, University of Michigan

The second one reads:

To the Students of the New York Homœopathic College:

Students of Michigan congratulate students of New York. Our loss, your gain.

I had some appreciation before, as to the numbers in this Alumni Association. Wherever one goes he is constantly reminded of this body. It is an unusual thing to visit any town of any considerable size or any city, even in the gloomy west, without meeting one of your number. The graduates of this college seem to be dispersed pretty generally throughout the country. If one wishes to do obeisance to them all, he will stand with his hat in his hand the most of the time. I am in daily association with a distinguished New York alumnus, and he never ceases to remind me of the greatness of the school from which he graduated. I have heard this so much that I have come to believe that this is next to the best medical college in the country. My reason for not saying it is the best is because your new dean did not graduate here.

In the fall of 1880, General Garfield was elected President of the United States. During the campaign which preceded his election a large, old fashioned mass meeting was held in his Congressional district in northeast Ohio. At this meeting were, among others whom I recall, General Grant, Roscoe Conkling and President Chadbourne, of Williams College. Mr. Garfield had been a student at Williams College when Mr. Chadbourne was a professor.

At the mass meeting President Chadbourne was called upon for "remarks." I recall how he commenced his speech, which was something as follows: I may not be able to discuss the problems of this campaign with the versatility of these experienced campaigners, who are the principal speakers present, but I can say one thing that they cannot say in the same particular that I can; General Garfield was my boy.

Not for a moment would I claim that I have stood in the same relation to him whom you honor upon this auspicious occasion that Mr. Chadbourne stood to Mr. Garfield, that of teacher and student. But I have been with him for thirteen years, and those years were the formative period of his professional life. I do not think he would be offended if I say they were years of his development.

He was a successful physician and a specialist when I first met him at Ann Arbor, but he was only twenty-seven years old then.

A good inheritance and nature had given him ample endowments, and all I had to do was, to stand by and see him develop. I have watched his development day by day, and, in that sense can claim,

somewhat, that he was and—I must say, is my boy. Now he has outgrown his parentage in that particular, and I am here for the express purpose of making the enforced surrender. We appreciate in the country that it is wrong to keep back a man of the metropolitan diathesis from opportunity of expansion. Having outgrown his environment, nature rightly craves wider fields, and the fields very naturally, as in this case, extend the invitation.

I attended, the other day, a banquet given, by what we call in our State, the Michigan Union, at which place President Angell narrated the following anecdote: In a small town of about one thousand inhabitants in Rhode Island, there lived and presided a very competent judge. He was known for his wise comprehension and administration of law, and had a reputation that had by far outgrown his court. A shrewd lawyer came down there from New York to try a case in the court of this judge. The lawyer was impressed with the merits of the judge, and after the trial was over, asked him why he spent his time in so small a place, and strongly advised him to come to the city where his merits would soon win for him a much larger influence and remuneration. The judge replying that he did not know about that. He was of the opinion if the fools and rascals of the city were all killed off, that there would not, after all, be so very much difference between the populations of the two places. Where this wise judge failed in this particular opinion, was in not apprehending that just such men as himself are wanted to take part in the extermination. Now we have sent you, gentlemen of the New York faculty, and members of the Board of Trustees, a man who will take active part in the struggle against the inefficient and useless, and who grasps fully this splendid opportunity of enhancing, not only medical, but general education and sound municipal advancement.

I hope, in fact, I know that this transplantation from a western to an eastern faculty, will strengthen the kindly feeling that has heretofore existed. We should regard our institutions as a community of interests, and not permit factionalism or unwholesome rivalry to interfere with progress and co-operation.

I wish we might have some kind of clearing house through which to transact inter-collegiate business. I know that the American In-

stitute has its most useful committee, but if that committee of a delegation of college and hospital people could hold an occasional session in which, not only medical problems, but educational problems could be thoughtfully discussed, for a session of three or four days, that we could all put or keep more easily our several institutions in the advanced ranks.

Your way is clear, your wheel has a hand upon it, and a head behind it, fit to take rank, you will find, with Allen, Helmuth, King and the other wise and able men who have heretofore been your pilots. I thank you.

TOASTMASTER.

'Twas said that poets are born, not made; the same thing might be said of the ideal after-dinner speaker. The speaker I am about to introduce is an all around physician, and a surgeon of well-known skill. His wit also is as true as his trusted blade. I have the honor and pleasure of introducing the boy orator of Lookout Mountain,

Dr. Charles E. Walton.

Mr. Toastmaster and Members of the New York Alumni:

It seems there is no one here to-night to throw the hooks into Brother Copeland, not in the vaudeville sense, where, if the amateur performer does not suit the gallery they call for the hook, but in the Shakespearean sense, where he makes one of his characteristic sayings, "As though a friend and his adoption tried, grapple him to thy soul with hooks of steel." It is a pleasure for me to be the bearer of good news to the New York Homœopathic College and its new dean. Both ought to be congratulated,—the college known far and wide, through all Homœopathy, as an institution which stands for the best in the instruction of young men in homœopathic medicine, and the dean,—no less known than is the college,—endowed by education and natural qualifications to become a leader of men, a developer of thought and an organizer of effort. He has been tried in the balance, and his side of the scale always goes down with a thump. He never yet has been found of light weight. Why, only last summer, when the American Institute, actuated by remarks made down at Jamestown, was about to wreck itself on the cannibalistic shores of Oklahoma he came to the helm and steered us safely beneath the

sheltering bluffs of Kansas City. It is interesting sometimes, as well as instructing, to study the etymology of names. When I was a youngster, I remember we used to say, "Soak him on the Cope," signifying the point. Now "Cope" is evidently a perversion of the German word meaning "Head," so Copeland is a head land, a province of land whereby the mariners are guided in navigating their vessels, and it also withstands the encroachments of the buffeting waves. Copeland is significantly named,—he is a veritable headland, a guide to students entering the portals of the institution to which he has been chosen dean, and protecting that institution from the waves of jealousy and calumny. The doctrine of evolution has been so thoroughly accepted that any example to prove the truthfulness of that doctrine is of little interest, but in the election of your dean we have such a striking proof that I cannot forbear to mention it:

This man, who, from the West,
Cuts loose in Eastern field to meander,
Proving that now he is no goose,
Was once a Michi-gander.

This is not the first time in the history of this college that the call of the East has been responded to by the West. The illustrious dean of whom I speak, although he came from Missouri, did not have to be shown,—it was his duty to show others. Our friend, Copeland, as I have said, is accustomed to being a leader of men and an organizer of effort. If he does not do his duty, give him the Benedictine admonition. Saint Benedict, some thirteen hundred years ago, when he became the superior of a monastery, issued a number of new rules for the guidance of his monks, amongst which was one which read somewhat as follows: If a pilgrim monk wishes to join our monastery, and is willing to put up with what he finds there, he is welcome to come and stay as long as he wishes; but, if he becomes gossipy and contumacious, he not only should not become a permanent member of the monastery, but he shall honestly be told to depart. If he does not go, let two stout monks, in the name of God, explain the matter to him. If Saint Benedict were alive to-day he might modify his phraseology and say, if he habitually becomes intoxicated with his own importance, send him to Philadelphia, and, in the name of God, have him Northropized. The following metrical skid, dedicated to the man of the hour, may be appropriate at this time:

school will go into operation at 11 o'clock.

He comes at duty's call,
Brought by an unseen force,
His worth is seen by all,
Unquestioning the source ;
The Union was assailed,
A Lincoln was upraised,
An Army unprevailed,
A Grant forever praised ;
An onslaught threatens death ;
A Paul Revere rides forth,
Liberty gasps for breath,
A Webster showed his worth.
Occasion makes the man,
The man occasion makes ;
Joined thus in wondrous plan,
Defeat ne'er overtakes ;
Urged by an innate power,
Duty he will not shirk ;
Hail to the man of the hour,
Victory crowns his work.

TOASTMASTER.

The American Institute of Homœopathy, last summer, finally settled down at Kansas City for business. I have been informed by those who were there that upon the third day of the meeting there came down upon that assemblage a spirit like the roaring of the wind and filling the place where they were sitting. A collection was started for the advancement of Homœopathy and five thousand dollars was raised in a few minutes for that end ; in fact, the whole assemblage was thrown into a state of emotional ecstasy by the eloquence of one man, and were ready to start on a trip to Siberia, if he would only lead the way. Among all our Homœopathy physicians there is no one better, no other bigger, unless we except his talented son, who, at the time of his birth was said to be a little Bigger.

Dr. Hamilton Fiske Biggar.

Mr. Toastmaster, Ladies and Gentlemen, and Members of the Alumni Association of the New York Homœopathic College:

I endorse all that has been said, congratulatory and otherwise. The toastmaster has spoken of him as a Methodist. That reminds me of a little story, which is as follows: A certain Irish Catholic, who was very wealthy, and also very stingy, was called upon by the priest to donate three hundred dollars for decorating the church, and he said to the priest, "Father, I will give you just \$50.00," and after several repeated interviews, at which he was asked to donate the three hundred dollars, he finally said to the priest, "Well, I will tell you what I will do, father; I'll just give you seventy-five dollars, and if you bother me again, I will join the Methodist church and go to hell."

Dr. Copeland has come to you by invitation; you have taken him from the Middle West, and what are we going to do in the Middle West? It is a good deal like the Irishman, who was the conductor of a street car; he said, "All of you in front go forward, and all of you in the rear go to the front, to make room for those who are neither in front nor behind." I say to you, it is not the first instance that you have drawn from the West. I am only surprised that you were able to get Dr. Copeland here, because it was said that when Gypsy Smith was doing some stunt in Ann Arbor, he said, "All of you who want to go to heaven, stand up," and they all stood up but two, and he went down to those two,—one was Dr. Copeland, and the other was my friend here, Dr. Hinsdale. Of course, Ann Arbor is a peculiarly intellectual place, it is a social place, it is a beautiful part of the country to live in, and they were evidently infatuated with it, and when Gypsy Smith said to these men, "Don't you want to go to heaven?" "No," they replied, "Ann Arbor is good enough for us;" so it is a wonder to me that you got him here. There are a few of us left out there and we love the country.

Now to depart to what concerns us more at heart, and that is the advancement of the cause of Homœopathy; there is an awakening all along the line. There has been musketry firing from the different journals and the different colleges and the different associations. Homœopathy, a good deal like all great associations, whether political or whether religious, or whether intellectual, if too successful, they are apt to become apathetic, and they need an old fashioned revival, such as is now going on in the different Christian churches

in the world, to know what shall we do to make the church more successful, and so it has been with us as homœopaths, and for the last three or four years that awakening has been grand, and let me say to you,—and though I may differ from some of the speakers that have preceded me,—that during the last two years,—and we will say for the last year—the number of graduates of the different schools of medicine outside of Homœopathy has decreased, while the number of graduates from the homœopathic schools has increased,—that shows that we are flourishing. We did great work besides raising that six thousand dollars in Kansas City in the adoption of measures which will be for the advancement of the cause. The publication of the Journal, monthly or weekly, under the auspices of the American Institute of Homœopathy was a grand step. The formation of the Medical Council to look after that which pertains to the organization and the evangelizing or the distributing of such articles as will be beneficial to the laity and the profession on the benefits of Homœopathy. It was a grand piece of work and we want money to carry on this work, and we have got to have it, and we have got to put our hands into our pockets and give it to the Council to distribute in any way that seems proper, and there is one way that I propose, which has met with favor from the colleges, and that is this, that every homœopathic physician, of which there are, perhaps, thirteen or fourteen thousand, should be solicited to give two dollars a year for five years; that would give us ten to twelve or, perhaps, fifteen thousand dollars a year for such purposes as are necessary to advance the cause, and then there is another thing that we want,—and I think it has met with the approbation of those who have investigated it,—we want a post-graduate school, and we want a post-graduate school which will be composed of the best talent in the country. I mean by that, in order to avoid jealousies on the part of the medical profession or colleges, let it be migratory, let it be composed of a faculty of the different specialists in Homœopathy all over this country, and to be held in New York City one year; in Boston another year; in Philadelphia another year and so on, so that there could be no cause for complaint. Let it go for a period of four or five or six weeks, and let them give their diplomas, and I assure you that if such a school will go into operation it will be one of the greatest benefits

to Homœopathy. It is true that it would save many to become educated in regard to the two schools, of which some doubt exists whether it should be so or not. We want men such as Copeland; men who will teach the students how to study, not only how to get up their lessons, not only to engender a love for study, but to make them good men, good citizens, not only good doctors, but good men. This is the class of men we want.

I want to say in conclusion, that you have the congratulations of the Cleveland physicians, and, particularly, of old Dr. Beckwith, who told me to present his love and best wishes for the success of Dr. Copeland, and the New York Homœopathic Medical School.

MR. TOASTMASTER.

I will now call upon Dr. Royal. I have known him for twenty-eight years; he is royal clear through.

Dr. George Royal.

Mr. Chairman, Fellow Alumni:

Criticism has become a national vice; there is nothing so sacred as to be spared by it; nothing so obscure as to be overlooked by it; it has become the two-edged sword of the public speaker and the instrument of disappointment for the public writer. But a fortnight ago yesterday, before the weekly assembly of the State University of Iowa, I heard the speaker utter these words: What with Senator Burton recently released from the penitentiary, with Senator Mitchell convicted of wholesale robbery and with Senator Platt, of New York, enjoying the reputation that Mae Wood could in no wise injure, is it remarkable that when the roll is called in the United States Senate, the startled members are apt to answer "Not guilty" as to answer "Not present." Such criticism reminds me of the story told of D. L. Moody. One day, after a hard day's work, Mr. Moody boarded a car and threw himself on a seat hoping for a little rest; the rest was short, for he was soon discovered; a man recognized him and slipping into the seat beside him, without any more ceremony, asked, "Is it true, Mr. Moody, that you interpret the Bible literally? Is it possible, Mr. Moody, that you believe that Balaam's ass opened its mouth and talked like a man?" "Well," said Mr.

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Moody, "after having heard so many men open their mouths and talk like an ass, I am prepared to believe that one ass did open its mouth and talk like a man, and," continued Mr. Moody, "I noticed that the man who does talk like an ass never thinks before he talks." So much by way of announcement that many of the criticisms of our college have been unjust, made by men who got their knowledge second-hand.

I want to say a word to the alumni first; I want to congratulate you fellow alumni upon the fact that the change in the deanship takes place during a genuine, general revival of Homœopathy; our bishop has told you that, and he knows. I also have had some experience in that line in the past two years and all along the line there is a revival of Homœopathy. I want to congratulate you also on the change taking place at this time when the people are demanding something safe and sound between that fad which insists upon the use of the knife for every case of abdominal pain, and that other fad which insists that there is no pain; nothing material, and, therefore, there is no need of drugs. I want to congratulate you, too, that it takes place at a time when President Roosevelt's policies, and the panic of last fall, has demonstrated to many a young man looking forward to his career that a professional salary of five or six thousand dollars a year is ten times better than ten times that amount when it depends on the result of gambling and stock speculation for its fulfillment. Our young men are ready; our elder men also have seen the folly of sending their sons to allopathic colleges, and many a man in the past three years who has sent his son to medical colleges of the old school, believing that three years in an allopathic college and one year in a homœopathic college, or what was still worse, four years in an allopathic college could be successful, have now to confess their bitter disappointment. All these things, coming at this time, are causes for congratulation. Then we have that further cause for congratulation, that Wright and his followers have forced Homœopathy upon the attention of the scientific world.

What are some of our duties? Dr. Biggar has already suggested them all to you. We expect those farther away, those here at home, all of you alumni, that now in this awakening you are to stand by your Alma Mater, all stand together. And now I want to con-

gratulate you members of the faculty in selecting a man who believes in, and who has taught Homœopathy, and who would scorn the idea that in order to be successful, allopathy should be taught at the same time.

Now, perhaps, an incident of my school days here in a quarter of a century will best illustrate my point. Dean Dowling, when a professor in this college, makes a statement and another professor makes a statement directly opposite concerning the same subject. Which of the two professors are we to believe? Did any of you deans ever hear such questions as that? Believe both of them, Professor Dowling said, and I hope the time will soon come when you will be wise enough to know that both are correct. No trouble in a faculty with that spirit. And I want to congratulate the members of the faculty upon the fact that you have here one of the best equipped colleges in the country. Improve these privileges. Stand by your dean. Work together for Homœopathy.

And now a word to the trustees. I want to thank you first in the name of the alumni for having retained in the official title of my Alma Mater the word "Homœopathic" at a time when it is so fashionable to take out the word. I want to thank you for having put away from you the temptation of having paths of all kinds of Alma Mater, and to-night I want to congratulate you upon your choice of a dean. You have made no mistake. I have known Dean Copeland for fourteen years; I have known him as a graduate of a university whose teachings are broad, progressive and scientific. I have known him when as a member of a faculty during a discussion of a proposed point, where every member was expected to express his opinion, but after the policy had been decided upon every member of the faculty was expected to work for that policy. I have been with him on many a committee, and I know him as a wise organizer. I have worked under him as my superior officer, and I know him to be a good executive. Therefore, I can say to you truthfully and confidently, give him large liberty, encourage him in every way, and in no better way can you encourage him than in giving largely of the funds which our Alma Mater have supplied him, for with the conditions which have existed here to-night, I can con-

fidently say that nickels expended now will bring dollars in a short time.

Now I want to congratulate you, Dean Copeland, upon your opportunities. I want to congratulate you upon being the dean-elect of one of the best homœopathic colleges in this country. I want to congratulate you upon the fact that you have at your command, hospitals, that you may, with the laboratories in your possession, demonstrate the claims of Homœopathy to the world. I am glad to congratulate you upon all these opportunities, and now, in regard to your assistants, let me advise you as one who has had a number of years' experience as a dean, give them large liberties, let them have free reins in the management of their departments, and hold them responsible for the result. Truth never dies,—truth ever lives, and yet truth must oft be presented in a new dress in order to attract and hold attention, and with this faculty, and with the facilities of this college, I feel sure that you will so dress the truths of Homœopathy that their light shall be reflected from here to Chicago, from Chicago to Iowa City, and from Iowa City to—I had almost said San Francisco—but to the alumni of this college, I will say to James Ward.

Dr. Copeland, my old time friend, it gives me great pleasure to welcome you to the circle of deans of the colleges of homœopathic medicine of the United States; it gives me far greater pleasure, on behalf of the alumni, to welcome you to the deanship of our Alma Mater. May your fondest hopes be realized. May our earnest prayers for her prosperity be answered.

I have the honor of introducing to you this man, concerning whom I can say no more than I have said to-night, a man who has always been, is now, and I am sure, always will be, able to talk for himself, Royal S. Copeland, the dean-elect.

Response of Dean Copeland to the Congratulatory Addresses.

Dean Royal, Mr. President and Alumni of the College:

Twenty-three years ago to-night, I finished my first month as a district school teacher. I was as proud of the achievement and as self-conscious in that modest attainment as I could possibly be to-night. But there was no banquet in Vermontville. I was not greeted by the school director. My pedagogical colleagues of the township of Sylvan did not assemble to grace the occasion. The alumni

when men and women vied with each other in giving their

of fractional district, No. 9, did not rally from their rustic pursuits to do honor to the new schoolmaster. My good landlady served no unusual collation. Spare ribs, boiled potatoes, pork gravy, and salicylic acid preserved strawberries constituted the only feast of that eventful night.

However, in the annals of that simple community and in the life of the humble actors, that period and that occasion were quite as important as this day and this occasion. Why, then, this display? Why have these learned and famous men left their daily walks and distant duties to come here? Why have these busy men and fair ladies set aside an evening to this event?

I would not be human did I not feel profoundly grateful and tremendously impressed by this assemblage and the words which have been uttered to-night. However, I am much too modest and far too honest with myself to misunderstand the real spirit of the occasion. You are here to be good to me, of course, and for this I return my most sincere thanks. I have been honored by the homœopathic profession far beyond my deserts. Many honors have come and with them added duties and, frequently, burdensome responsibilities. I am most appreciative of the former and ready for the latter; the joy of the one has made the other easy to bear. The enthusiasm of the alumni and friends of the New York College makes the burden of administration seem light. For your friendship, your loyalty, and your enthusiasm, I thank you. Only by a life time of devoted service can I repay the debt you impose. I pledge you the most self-sacrificing and untiring devotion to this great college and to our beloved Homœopathy.

But, as I said, I do not fail, I think, to grasp the real mission of these distinguished visitors, the real underlying cause of this enthusiasm, and the real motive force of this brilliant function. It is not to tell the world that a great man has been called to the deanship of the New York College. If this were the reason for the gathering, immediately unnumbered multitudes would arise to say "Nay!" In voice of thunder, they would cry: "Survey the past! Think of that versatile man who came from the deanship of Hahnemann, of Philadelphia, to be a founder and the first dean of this college, the able surgeon and strong executive, Jacob Beakley!"

Then would they sing of him who spoke with the tongue of angels

and whose pen was a living flame; that sweet spirited, persuasive, winsome soul; that tower of strength and beauty, the sainted Carroll Dunham! Still other would point to the memory of that fine executive, unselfish devotee to the interests of the college, the splendid, the genial John W. Dowling! Multitudes would say: "Think of the tireless author, the brilliant scholar, the healer of diseases, the beloved physician, Timothy Field Allen!" Thousands would cry: "Think of that tender hearted, soft-voiced, clever fingered, wonder working wizard of the amphitheatre, beloved, respected and honored by laity and profession, our sweet singer, Wm. Tod Hel-muth!" Neither would be overlooked the faithful service, resourcefulness, energy and enthusiasm of my immediate predecessor, the only living ex-dean, still devoted to the college in an active trusteeship, Wm. Harvey King!

It is not, then, the personal element which has made for the brilliant success of this occasion. It is not the new deanship we celebrate. On the contrary, it is the great institution, the disease shortening, pain allieviating method, the life saving system, *Homœopathy*, which we are here to honor.

It is significant that this year of grace, 1908, has been marked by wonderful activity in the progress of our cause. Not all the captains of industry have been of the commercial arm of the world's army. In our own branch there have been many such. They have inaugurated modern methods for the promulgation of *Homœopathy*. It is significant that we have with us to-night, at the speakers' table and in the audience, many of the leaders in these reforms. Like the great revivals of religion, which, from time to time, have swept the earth, we are in the midst of a renaissance of homœopathic fervor. Thousands of dollars have been contributed and many of our leaders are devoting hours of each day to the formulation of plans for the promulgation of *Homœopathy*. From Massachusetts to California there is an awakening and a previously unheard-of enthusiasm. When the history of our school is written, this year, it would seem, must be pointed to as the crisis in homœopathic annals. The grand culmination was reached on that almost ecstatic day in Kansas City, when men and women vied with each other in giving their money to the cause. With the whole land aroused, upon New York City, the metropolis of our country, rests a tremendous duty and an oppor-

tunity equal to it. We must show by our works that our faith is live and real. How may this be done?

Without mentioning now the multitudes of ways which the numerically strong and intellectually able professor of this territory may accomplish, without discussing the potentialities of a woman's auxiliary and the material assistance it might render the institution, I wish to speak briefly and particularly of what the alumni of the New York College may do.

You have been the recipients of a broad and liberal education. Taking the average of a number of years past, in addition to the fees you paid, the graduation of each one of you cost the trustees of our college one thousand two hundred and sixty-six dollars. You still owe the institution that amount. It is not expected, of course, that this obligation rests upon you in so direct and personal a way as to demand the return of that sum of money. But you neglect your duty, I am sure, unless you make some effort, moral or material, to repay your Alma Mater for what it so cheerfully did for you. For every dollar you left with the registrar you received in return three dollars and forty-three cents. On this account, with eleven hundred living graduates, the amount due to the institution is one million four hundred thousand dollars. I believe the trustees will approve my proposition to take a million and cancel the debt!

A systematic and energetic effort on the part of the alumni would, doubtless, result in a considerable endowment for the college. In the nature of things, because of its appeal as a worthy charity, it is comparatively easy to raise money for the hospital. The college, however, should be maintained by the profession, and certainly the alumni are the proper persons to undertake this work.

With increased funds every department of the college can be increased in efficiency. It costs much more money, these times, to equip and maintain a medical college than it did before the day of expansion and extensive laboratories. Laboratory teaching, too, differs from clinical teaching. It is exacting in its labors and brings no reward in the way of professional return to the private office of the instructor. Naturally, then, it cannot be had from a volunteer faculty. The college library needs additions. We should have our own electric light plant, refrigeration system and vacuum cleaner. Above

all else the college building demands extensions; it is crowded, every corner is in use, and important laboratories are tucked into unsuitable quarters. More space must be provided as the college grows.

I am glad to report that the college is growing. The freshman class is the largest in many years and encourages us to believe we are to have more and more students in the years to come.

I have been asked if this support of the college can be perpetuated. My answer is yes. The quality of work done in any institution of learning, the number of its matriculates, and its general standing are entirely at the mercy and under the control of an aroused and active alumni. Of the new students who matriculated this year, all but six came directly through the personal, individual influence of faculty or alumni. The activity of the Alumni Association has awakened interest in the college. To bring more students next year it is but necessary for the alumni to continue the efforts already in operation.

To the aid of every homœopathic college in the land has come a most efficient ally. The Board for the Promulgation of Homœopathy, already referred to as the recent achievement of the American Institute, is making such a thorough canvass of the literary schools, the natural feeders of the medical colleges, that we should soon feel the effect of the good work of this board, provided our profession lends its active co-operation.

All in all the outlook is very bright. We have an aroused profession. We have an awakened alumni. We have an able and hard working faculty. We have a Board of Trustees devoted to the institution. We have splendid equipment for work and faith to believe this will be vastly improved before long. We will strive together to do great things for Homœopathy!

Upon us in the metropolis of the country, which, in the real sense, is the home of Homœopathy, rests a special responsibility. The strength or weakness of the movement, depend to great extent, upon the strength or weakness of the cause in this great centre. Greater New York is not provincial or local in its affairs. Fortunately or unfortunately, its tides affect the nations. Consequently, we are engaged in serious business; in a sense, we are trustees of interests not altogether our own. How can we merit the final reward: "Well done, good and faithful servants?" What special thing can we do to assist the great body homœopathic?

If there could be such harmony of administration as would permit us to utilize all the homœopathic institutions and facilities of this great city, what a power we might be! With the largest hospital in the United States, the Metropolitan, with Hahnemann, with Cumberland Street, and Prospect Heights, with St. Gregory, Laura Franklin, and Five Points, with Flower, the Women's Hospital, and the Ophthalmic—what a wealth of clinical material! With the talent of this great profession, what a prospect confronts us! If we had no other mission than simply to furnish graduate instruction what good we could do! My long association with a sister college and long affiliation with the faculties of all our colleges make me confident that the establishment of a high grade post-graduate school would be welcomed by every homœopathic teacher in the land. No matter what superior facilities might possibly be afforded by other undergraduate colleges, certainly New York is pre-eminently the place for a homœopathic graduate school.

Give us, in New York City, the harmony, the co-operation, the proper *esprit de corps*, and the money will appear for all our ambitious plans, as they relate both to graduate and to undergraduate instruction! God give us peace!

From this time please consider me simply as one of the New York physicians. You will best please me by forgetting that I hold any position of possible prominence, or that I came among you under unusual circumstances. If I may venture a criticism of the past I might suggest, that, heretofore, in New York affairs, the personal element has been too conspicuous. Let us remember, as suggested by Dean Sutherland's reference to the Prince of Wales' motto, that he leads best who best serves. Speaking, then, in this spirit, and as a New Yorker, may I ask that we forget our past differences, if we have had any, fuse our personal interests in one common mass, and, from this day, be known to all men as a homœopathic unit? In all history there never was a time of homœopathic opportunity equal to this. The whole scientific world seems actually to be devoting itself to the affirmation and confirmation of homœopathic principles. Ignorant, indeed, is the man who now ridicules our long time belief. We are in the homœopathic cycle. Let us renew our allegiance to the homœopathic organization and earnestly strive to extend the borders of homœopathic possessions.

To be counted, hereafter, simply as one of the least of the brethren, for the honor of this event I thank you. You, my colleagues, from across the continent; you, my neighbors from nearby cities; you, my immediate associates, one and all, I thank you from the depths of my heart. We have a common mission—one purpose, one desire, one ambition—to do what I believe is possible and what I have so frequently repeated—to make in this generation Homœopathy the dominant school of medicine.

MEETING OF THE ALUMNI, DECEMBER 5, 1908.

The meeting of the alumni was most important for the one reason that there was submitted to it the report of the Alumni Committee. Our readers will see in this the earnest effort of the college to stride forward by the greater organization of its alumni and their more efficient assistance.

Report of the Alumni Committee.

This committee was appointed after the last annual meeting, at which there was a great deal of interest shown over the report of Dr. W. W. Blackman, Alumnus Trustee. As a result of this report, it was recommended that the retiring president appoint an alumni committee of five members. He selected for this committee:

Dr. Herbert D. Schenck, Brooklyn, chairman; Dr. Daniel Simmons, Brooklyn; Dr. J. B. Gregg Custis, Washington; Dr. W. S. Garnsey, Gloversville; Dr. E. H. Wolcott, Rochester; Dr. John Prentis Rand, Worcester, president-elect, ex-officio.

This committee was announced about the first of June and at once began work. There was expressed, in Manhattan especially, a great deal as to what this committee might do, and the committee was requested not to cut too deeply. The committee had no power to do anything radical had it so desired, but its appointment was for the purpose of *conferring* with the faculty and trustees to advance the best interests of the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Flower Hospital, not to destroy or harm it. It was formed for work, not discussion or theorizing, hence it has passed no resolution.

The first thing it did was to have an extended conference with

Dr. Blackman, the Alumnus Trustee on June 7th, with all except two of its members present. On June 14th it met Trustee Shelton and got from him such facts as he knew in relation to the college. It then decided to have a reunion of our alumni at Kansas City, at the meeting of the American Institute, and the chairman was authorized to make arrangements for such a reunion. A room was engaged on the main floor of the headquarters of the Institute, a clerk hired and put in charge for Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of the meeting and every alumnus was registered. There were twenty-three present, and of these seventeen got together for a reunion on Wednesday night of the meeting, at which Dean Copeland was present. Alumni were present from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Canada. Many were there who had not been in touch with college affairs for many years, and their talk as to what the college ought to do, what the teaching ought to be was inspiring and illuminating. Dean Copeland made an address outlining the policy he hoped to carry out at the college, which closed a very successful and helpful meeting in the interests of our college.

About the same time one of the members of this committee, Dr. Wolcott, called together the Alumni of Western and Central New York, at Rochester, and reported to them what he had learned at the committee meetings, as well as discussed with them, the affairs of the college. This meeting passed resolutions along the lines of the letters which had been received by the Alumnus Trustee during the winter and spring.

The members of the committee present at Kansas City held several conferences with Dr. Copeland and discussed the faculty and the arrangement of the different departments for the most effective college work. A conference was also held in July with the dean and trustees regarding the college work.

Another extended conference was held with Dean Copeland and President Cary, of the Board of Trustees, on the 15th of September in New York, and on the 22d a smoker was held in Elmira at a meeting of the State Society, to which was invited all the members of the society present, whether they were graduates of New York or not. A very helpful evening resulted. The speeches made by Dean Copeland and members of the faculty gave new interest and a new incentive for alumni support of the college. Several men, dur-

ing that meeting, reported that they were prepared to send their students to the New York College, although they had partly made arrangements for them to go elsewhere previously.

This was, in brief, the work of the committee up to the time of the opening of the college, when preparations were begun for the reception, banquet and Alumni Day, in co-operation with the Executive Committee of the Alumni Association. This function was planned because the committee deemed it wise and fitting to signalize the coming of Dean Copeland to our college, and to express officially our feelings towards the new management of affairs as well as to interest more largely the alumni in the affairs of the college.

At the banquet the dean said he had found that our Alma Mater was not different from other private institutions, literary and professional, and must depend largely upon the support of its alumni and those whom the alumni and the officers of the college can interest in its financial support. You have heard that it costs over three times what each student pays into the college to educate him. That is about the ratio, as I understand it, between the cost of such institutions as Princeton, Yale, Harvard, Cornell and the fees paid by their students. Somebody must make up the deficit. Shall we, as alumni of an institution, whose teaching has enabled us to make whatever success we may have attained in life fail to do our share?

I was told recently by the secretary of the committee of fifty of Princeton Alumni, a man who is employed at a good salary to get from the Alumni of Princeton University, money that will enable it to make up the deficit which it must face annually, that there was not a thing on the Princeton campus, at the present time, save one building, which had not been put up by an alumnus. Everything since 1832 had been furnished through the efforts of the alumni, and he addresses each graduate class, as they go forth, telling them that Princeton has freely given them an education, knowing full well it would have to expand to give them their college degree three times what they paid the University for tuition.

While he does not claim that those graduated owe Princeton anything nor that Princeton University expects them to pay for the deficit in their fees, still, as educated men, they must appreciate the fact that their education has been possible through the efforts and generosity of their predecessors, and, unless they are equally gener-

ous, Princeton can not live. He simply asked them, as loyal members of Princeton University, to consider that matter, consider what, as educated men, the thought was their duty towards their country and Alma Mater in order that their great institution might go forward.

We, as homœopathic physicians, graduates of a homœopathic college, standing for a distinct principle in therapeutics, which has enabled each of us to get the zenith of our power with increased confidence in our drugs, while our confreres of the other school claim that scientific physicians use fewer and fewer drugs, have a duty, therefore, to our Alma Mater to show increased interest in her, to make our Alumni Association more active in her councils and to show our faith and belief in Homœopathy and the standard of education for which the New York College stands by giving our financial support to the best of our ability? This sentiment can best be forwarded and brought into concerted action by the organization of auxiliary associations of the alumni in different sections of the country, as has been suggested by President Rand. It is similar to associations of our literary colleges and should include representatives from the different sections of the country where our alumni can be gotten together for organization.

The following units, as a beginning of this plan, have been suggested:

1. Maine and New Hampshire, eastern Massachusetts, as far west as the western line of Worcester county and Rhode Island, where there are between 65 and 70 alumni. Headquarters, Boston, Mass.
2. Western Massachusetts and Vermont, where we have about 30. Headquarters, Springfield, Mass.
3. Connecticut, the next unit, has between 75 and 80 alumni. Headquarters, Hartford, Conn.
4. Eastern New York, which includes all of New York State from its eastern line and northern boundary, south through Dutchess and Orange counties, with Sullivan, Schoharie, Montgomery and Hamilton counties bounding it on the west. In this unit there are over 80 alumni. Headquarters, Albany, N. Y.
5. In central New York, which runs from the western boundary just mentioned, as far west as the western boundary of Cayuga

ne country, we are not never wearied heart and soul were vate the more so that give a ch

county, and the northern boundary of Madison and Oneida counties, has between 40 and 45 alumni. Headquarters, Utica, N. Y.

6. Western New York, which includes the northwestern and southwestern part of the State, has about 75 alumni. Headquarters, Rochester, N. Y.

7. The southern New York unit, including Delaware, Otsego, Chemung, Broome, Cortland, Tompkins, Tioga, Chenango, Schuyler and Steuben counties, has between 40 and 45 alumni. Headquarters, Binghamton, N. Y.

8. In New Jersey there are about 125 of our alumni. Headquarters, Newark, N. J.

9. Southern unit, including North and South Carolina, the two Virginias, Delaware and Maryland, and the District of Columbia, there are about 45 alumni. Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

These auxiliaries are to be so organized that they shall have, at least, one meeting annually of the alumni in these sections, at which the dean or some representative of the college will be present to bring the greetings of the college and to present a report of its work.

They shall also elect a representative on the Alumni Committee, who shall keep in touch with the work of the college, and report to the officers of his association from time to time.

The By-Laws of the Alumni Association should be amended so as to make the Alumni Committee a standing committee of the association, with representatives elected by the various auxiliaries and two members living in the metropolitan district outside of the Island of Manhattan to be appointed by the president of the association. These two members with three of those elected by the auxiliaries should be the executive committee of the Alumni Committee and organized to do its work. The Alumni Committee should keep in close touch with the college work, offer suggestions to the college authorities whenever it deems changes are necessary and in every way aid the college authorities in keeping in touch with the alumni and finding out the drift of their feelings as to its teaching and management.

The Alumni Association ought to devise a scheme for the financial support of the college and the Alumni Association at once. The money which will permit the Alumni Association to give college adequate financial and moral support and for proper pi

for the college and Homœopathy we feel that we can confidently appeal to our alumni. The college and our association will be governed by their sentiment and demands and responsible to them as they work intelligently for the advancement of Homœopathy and the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Flower Hospital.

Discussion.

The alumnus trustee, Dr. William W. Blackman, has been in the past always an earnest friend of and lately, in the uncertain summer, a conscientious and indefatigable worker for the best interests of the college. His words were, therefore, of more than common interest. He gave as it his opinion that the dinner to Dr. Copeland developed a very strong sense of responsibility, not only on the part of the executives of the college, but also of the alumni.

We have deemed it wise to print a stenographic report of his remarks, as well as those of other speakers.

Dr. Blackman.

Our responsibility is double. Not only have we responsibility to our alma mater, but a responsibility to the profession at large. The impression prevails that, as New York goes so go the other colleges of the country. Now in most institutions, whether hospitals, medical colleges or others, I believe it is the usual thing that the board of trustees and the other bodies of the institution are not in close enough touch and I believe that has been one thing the matter with this institution. I do not think it is the fault of the Board of Trustees, and I doubt very much if it is the fault of the Alumni Association or the faculty. It is simply the lack of a way of going about it. You all know that the Board of Trustees of this institution have spent a great deal of money in its equipment. They have done more for this institution than a great many colleges have had done for them. In fact, we have had a hospital established for us—especially for the college—the college owns Flower Hospital. Surely the trustees cannot be accused of lack of interest. They have taken a great interest in the welfare and the cause of Homœopathy. I believe that the Board of Trustees are anxious that this institution shall be a tentative homœopathic college and to that end have spent large sums of money. It is not fair, however, for the Board of Trustees

to do it all. The alumni must not only furnish students, but we must help do more than that. We must help to get endowments for the institution.

The history of the past seven or eight months of the Alumni Association is, I believe, to be read in one word and that one word is "awakening." Last winter when the affairs of the college seemed to be drifting, it was the thought of the Alumni Committee that we would go to the body of the alumni and ask them individually their opinion, not only of what the college was doing, but their opinion of what the college should do. Four hundred or more replies were received, everyone helpful, everyone unselfish. The result has been not only a renewed interest in the college, on the part of the alumni, but an awakening of the Alumni Committee, whereby a great amount of work has been done, including the mapping out of a programme which is practically but the beginning of what hope to accomplish. Of course, the paltry sum of one dollar, the dues of the Alumni Association, will not defray the expenses incident to this work, but we are not worried about the expenses. We believe that the work is so good and so far-reaching that there will be no question about the expenses being defrayed. I saw an example of that this morning. Last spring, at the May meeting, the usual Press Committee was appointed. Generally, the morning after Alumni Day, if we receive a five or six line notice in the daily press we were doing pretty well. But last spring the Press Committee took the matter in hand and some of the daily papers of New York and vicinity had a whole column devoted to that meeting. This morning I noticed in one of the papers a whole column devoted to the meeting of last evening. That is something that is being done by the Press Committee, of which Dr. Pierron is the head—and a mighty good head, too.

The proposed organization of the alumni in different parts of the country I consider a most excellent idea in every way, and I believe great good can be accomplished. The Alumni Association, as you know, is twenty-five years old. It was formed originally to be of some benefit to the college. We used to meet, as we do now, have a fine dinner and a good time and that would be the end of it until the next year. But that is not the object of the association. It is for us, the members of the Alumni Association, to build for the future.

Of the twenty-two men on that tablet placed in the wall by the class of eighty-three, I know of only five who are living at the present time. We are to build for the future. We may not see the results of what we are doing, but we hope that our successors will. It is for us to put our shoulders to the wheel and work now.

Dr. Bukk G. Carleton.

Gentlemen: I prefer to listen and not to speak, but I will say that there seems to be a decided awakening in regard to our college. But it has been stated that some of our men in the past—we hope it will not occur in the future—have encouraged or permitted their sons to enter old school colleges. I cannot see how they could have done it if they had been acquainted with the advances made by their own alma mater. I have been somewhat connected with the Schedule Committee of this college for some years back and I have had an opportunity of comparing it with other colleges, not only of our own school, but of the dominant school and I can say, as a result of my observation, that in no department has any other college presented the number of hours of work upon any individual subject that this college has presented. Still further, I have taken occasion to visit other colleges to compare, as well as I could, the lectures upon the different subjects and upon no subject, taking them as a whole, have I found that any college equalled our own. In pathology (and this has been one of the reasons why some have sent their sons to other colleges) I can say that we are fully abreast of the times. In materia medica no college in the world gives the attention to that subject which our college gives. Among the old school institutions giving a four years' course if they are to present a number of lectures which shall be acceptable to their association they must give during the four years' four thousand hours of work and they are still in good standing if they drop down ten per cent. and give only thirty-six hundred hours. *Our college gives, during the four years, five thousand, four hundred and forty-four hours of work, of which over five hundred hours are given to the study of homœopathic materia medica, as compared with twenty hours of lectures and forty hours of laboratory work in the old school, and yet in the face of this fact, which any one might become acquainted with, some of the men who should have come here, have gone elsewhere.*

It seems to me, further, that our college and our alumni owe a debt which they have somewhat ignored, and that is to the various hospitals that have been placed in our charge. It is a fact that we have been obliged to go to the old school and ask for internes for the simple reason that we have not graduated enough men to fill the different positions in our hospitals. The city of New York, at the present time, is spending an immense sum of money in building up the northern end of Blackwell's Island. It has spent for a new pavilion two hundred thousand dollars and it has just built a nurse's home for three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The present Commissioner of Public Charities said a few days ago that he was ready to build us three surgical amphitheatres for twelve thousand dollars. He has recently made a contract, and the ground has been broken, for a staff house, at the Metropolitan Hospital that will accommodate forty internes. We do not want twenty, we want **forty**, and that means twenty-five next spring. This staff house is to cost sixty thousand dollars, and the erection will commence at once. It will have fine rooms for all of our internes with a gymnasium and everything they can ask for. And now, going a little farther into prophesy, let me say that I hope the contract for our new pathological building will be given in a few days. When we can offer such inducements as these it seems to me very strange that our alumni do not go out into the by-ways and hedges and compel students to come in instead of permitting them to go into business where, although they may prosper for a few years their future is not guaranteed

Dr. G. F. Martin.

Mr. Chairman: The unfortunate part of it is that there are no more of our alumni present to hear the report of the committee. I feel that we ought not to let this occasion pass without expressing our thanks to this committee for the time and thought which they have devoted to a work which is fraught with so much importance to our alumni and our college. This suggestion of sectional societies is a valuable one and I hope there are enough men here present from the different parts of the country to give it some practical form—and shape at an early date. I believe there are some sixty-five men in my own section, the eastern section. There is a good

college in that section and the tendency is for students to drift toward that institution rather than our own. But this attempt to amalgamate the different sections will certainly do good and ought to be pushed right to the front.

It was my good fortune recently to have an opportunity to visit six medical colleges with the present dean and the president of the Alumni Society and several others, in connection with the Committee on Medical Instruction, working in the interest of uniform methods of teaching in the medical colleges. We visited six medical schools and the dean asked questions here and there and his questions were in this line; "How many hours do you teach the treatment of such disease?" or "How many hours are they taught the method of applying remedies for this or that disease," and the result of the questioning was always to our advantage.

Mr. M. B. Carey.

After last night's dinner I have felt that there was just one thing wanted in my life to make me feel perfectly finished and that was to be an alumnus of the New York Homœopathic College. I have had some other college experience and I know what it is to be loyal to your Alma Mater, but I must say that I have never seen any college that could boast more of warmth and affection on the part of those who have gone out from her walls than this college. And, as I said last night, this has really come to be the keynote of our future success. You have got to depend upon the alumni to make the New York Homœopathic Medical College the greatest homœopathic college in this country—yes, in the world—and I believe it can be done, and, furthermore, I believe it will be done. New York is the natural location for the headquarters of Homœopathy, and we ought to be able to make every man who is interested in it, feel when he comes to New York, that he has a home right here. This college ought to be the centre of all that is new and progressive in Homœopathy, and I believe it is going to be. Every year that has gone by in the last decade has added cumulative proof to the everlasting truth of the principles of Hahnemann. Every scientific laboratory in the world is liable tomorrow to make the discovery of some new application that will redound to the correctness and truth of the principles for which we stand.

And now I want to say that there is no reason why every one of you here, from the youngest undergraduate to the oldest professor if you will give some time, aside from the actual practice which brings in the dollars to developing the principles for which we stand—there is no reason why every one of you should not become as great a discoverer as Wright, or the many who have preceded him.

Dr. R. S. Copeland.

The thing I have in mind now more than anything else is based on a recent study of the hospital and college reports for the past twenty years, and that thing is the absolute necessity of an endowment for this institution.

I mentioned last night the fact that it costs twelve hundred and sixty-six dollars to graduate every student of this institution, and I want to show you how I make those figures.

Last year the deficit in maintaining the hospital, dispensary, and college was \$20,332. After the students of the college had paid their fees and the patients of the hospital had paid their share and those poor people in the dispensary had paid their dimes the total deficit was more than twenty thousand dollars. Now, of course, the institution has some endowment, nearly half a million dollars of invested funds. Part payment of the twenty thousand dollars deficit came from that, but the rest had to be made up in some way by the trustees. It is not necessary to say now how that was done.

We have a property which is well worth four hundred thousand dollars. The interest on that amount at 4 per cent. is sixteen thousand dollars. Certainly it is right that we should add a fair interest upon the investment. There are members of this faculty who live in apartments that cost four thousand dollars per year. Certainly the property of the college and hospital, to us, as medical teachers and medical students, is worth sixteen thousand dollars per annum.

We graduated, last year, twenty-three students. The cost, then, of each student to the trustees, was \$1,579.00. If there is any member here of the 1908 class he cost the trustees, in addition to all the money he paid in, nearly \$1,600—and the average for many years past is \$1,266.

I believe it is fair to say to the alumni that each one of you is indebted to this institution in an amount equal to, at least, one thou-

sand dollars. If they were going to build a church in your community, you would contribute to the cost of its erection, and it does seem to me within the range of possibility, that within another ten years our endowment might reach a million dollars. I know that this is a large amount of money, more than I expect ever to see, but if we should make these contributions, extending over a period of ten years, while the amount each man would pay each year would be very small, the total amount contributed, when put out at interest, would take care of us for the future. I believe this is possible and I believe it should be done now. Whether you do it or not, *the trustees are determined this shall be a first-class homœopathic institution. I say, first-class Homœopathic institution, for we are determined, whether we do anything else or not, to teach Homœopathy.*

In addition to that we are going to give your men who go out from this institution a well rounded and complete medical education. They will know all that is taught with reference to everything else in medicine in addition to Homœopathy.

CLINIC DAY.

On Saturday, December 5th, 1908, a clinic was held by Dr. Rabe, which we have reported in full. At eleven o'clock, Prof. Wm. Tod Helmuth held a surgical clinic in the amphitheatre, in which he performed a magnificent operation for uterine fibroid. At noon a business meeting of the alumni was held, the business of which we have reported in detail.

After luncheon the guests of the college were transported by a special steamer to the Metropolitan Hospital. Clinics were held here by Drs. Gove S. Harrington, C. C. Howard, and George F. Laidlaw.

CLINIC BY PROF. RUDOLF F. RABE.

Illustrating the Use of the Repertory.

Head of the Department of Materia Medica.

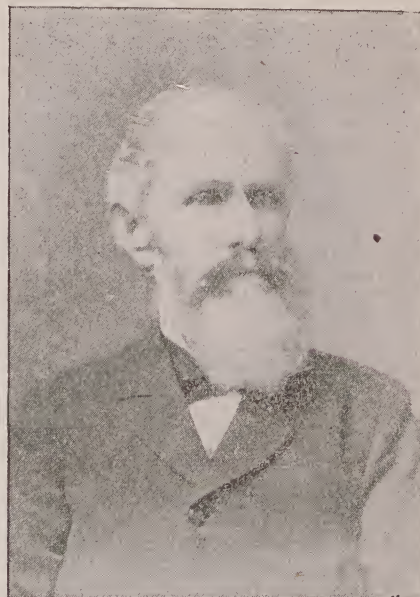
This morning our object is to demonstrate to you our method of getting at our cases here in the college and hospital. We shall not attempt to show you anything startling.

As you know, many of us in our private practice are apt fall into

CORBIN, JOHN L

DEATH OF DR. JOHN L. CORBIN.

In the death of Dr. John L. Corbin, which occurred at his home in Athens, Thursday morning, November 30th, at 10.20 o'clock, the medical profession has lost one of its most able members, and the community one of its best citizens. The whole span of his eighty years of existence has been spent in this vicinity, where his life has been like an open book before the public gaze. He was born in Warren township, Bradford county, July 26th, 1819, and as soon as his early school days were ended he went through a regular course of medical study. On his graduation, he came to Athens in 1848, and commenced the practice of his profession. He adopted the homoeopathic treatment, which was then but little known in this part of the country.



From the first he encountered the prejudices of the old-school physicians as well as a strong, popular sentiment against the new-school of practice. But Dr. Corbin was eminently fitted for the work he found on his hands. Simple in all his tastes as became one born for a high and noble calling, the difficulties and burdens that encompassed him became a stimulus to all his latent energies. With rare force of will, with remarkable energy, which combined a capacity for work, with a sterling sense for sound judgment and manly courage, he found strength even in the difficulties, and these difficulties only urged him on to greater exertions. His practice grew upon him steadily and rapidly, and in a short time he became prominent among the physicians of the county. Henceforth his professional duties became a severe tax on his time and energies, and night and day found him busy on his visitations to the sick and dying for all the country around. With a devotion that never wearied, heart and soul were

absorbed in the great work before him, and he never stopped to consider his own needs or comfort, if they in any way restricted the sphere of his usefulness. His calling was to him a life-work, and he never found an opportunity to lay down the burden till age and infirmity compelled him to do so. When this time came he had the satisfaction of knowing that he was respected as a benefactor to mankind, and that the school to which he had devoted his life's energies had obtained a high rank through his successful work.

In 1850, Dr. Corbin was married to Mary Ann Tozer, the only daughter of Julius Tozer, of Athens twp. Mrs. Corbin had been brought up on the farm, and like her husband, was practical in her habits and social life. Together they have lived and worked and encountered the burdens of life. In the intervals of exacting labor they found time to cultivate the more congenial, social courtesies that give a charm to domestic life.

Their home was a place where literary and musical tastes were fostered, and the children all became talented musicians as well as gifted in scholarly attainments. There has, perhaps, been no feature of parental care that gave them more satisfaction than these accomplishments, which made their home a place where friends and relatives always found good cheer and profitable recreation. There were born to Mr. and Mrs. Corbin six children—Mary, deceased; Anna^dell, wife of Prof. W. H. Benedict, of Elmira; Julius T., a prominent lawyer of Athens; John E., deceased, and Ida W., who still lives at home.

Mrs. Corbin is now in feeble health, but enjoys the esteem of the whole community, and every one sympathizes with her in her days of affliction and sorrow.

The death of a public spirited man like Dr. Corbin, comes to the community as a public affliction. He has been a successful business man and secured competence through his own toil. He has been honest, truthful, upright, and his success has enhanced the public prosperity. In the foundations of his enterprise there is not a single stone taken from the ruins of another's failure. All alike have been bettered by his success, and now that he is gone, the men of our community, both rich and poor, can come to his resting place and lay upon it a tribute of respect to his generous manhood.

Dr. Corbin suffered a stroke several months ago, which partially disabled him, since which time he had been unable to get about. He spent his time at home, reading and enjoying the visits of his friends. About two months ago another stroke prostrated him so that he had not been able to converse or help himself. He, at times, would recognize his close friends, and the nurse, who attended him, but at other times has appeared oblivious of all surroundings. He has had the best of attendance, and nothing was left undone to make him as comfortable as possible. When the end came it was as a going out of the vital energies; and so his life has been a source of constant activity till death severed the cord, and his work was complete.

His funeral was attended from his late home Saturday afternoon at 1.30 o'clock. There was a large concourse to follow his remains to the grave, and Rev. Mr. Ballou, of the Universalist church, conducted the services. Interment was made in Tioga Point cemetery.

The Athens Gazette.

Athens, Pa., Thursday, December 7, 1899.



CORBIN, J. L.

Dr. J. L. Corbin went to Waverly, N. Y. sometime in 1857 or 1858.

JOHN L. CORBIN, M.D.,

ATHENS, PA.

Dr. Corbin joined the Institute at the session held at Niagara Falls in 1874. He was born at Warren, Bradford County, Pa., July 26, 1819. He studied medicine with Dr. E. B. Phelps, of Owego, N. Y., attended lectures at the Geneva Medical College, Geneva, N. Y., 1846-47, and practiced at Factoryville (now Waverly), Tioga County, from 1848 to 1852, when he removed to Athens, Bradford County, Pa., where he continued in practice until his death, November 30, 1899. In 1874 he received the Honorary Degree from the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago.

Dr. Corbin married in 1850 Mary Anne Tozer, the only daughter of Mr. Julius Tozer, of Athens. They had five children, Mary, deceased; Anne Dell, widow of Prof. W. H. Benedict, of Elmira; Julius T., a lawyer, of Athens; John E., deceased, and Ida W.

A I H 1900

OFFICE OF
△ E. B. △ MOREY, △
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
ATHENS, PA.

May 10 1900

Dr. A. L. Bradford,
Dear Dr.

In response to
your inquiry about Dr. J. L.
Corbin, have mailed you to
day a marked copy of The
Athens Gazette of Dec. 7, con-
taining a sketch of his life &c.
He was a member of Am^{ry} In-
stitut for many years & I
think was a member at time
of his death. - I was his part-
ner in business thru years -
(91-'94.) Any other information
gladly furnished.

Fraternally

E. B. Morey, M.D.

CORCORAN, LUKE

Name in full

Luke Corcoran

P. O. Address in full

Unimville Conn.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

N. Y. Hom. Med. Coll.

CORCORAN, LUKE

Luke Corcoran, M.D.

Springfield, Mass.

January 31. 93.

H. M. Smith, M.D.

Spuyten Dwell N.Y.

FEB 1 1893

My Dear Sir:

In answer to yr
letter of January 12. I enclose
two obituary notices of Dr
Collins, published in the
local papers at the time
of his death.

I could not
get them till a day or

two times, hence the
delay -

Yrs &c -

Luke Crossman.

COREY, HARVEY WOODS

HARVEY WOODS CORY, Marion, Indiana, was born in Wabash, Ind., August 18, 1866; literary education, South Wabash Seminary (normal course); taught school several terms in Wabash county; studied medicine under preceptorship of the late Dr. Wesley A. Dunn, and in 1890 graduated from Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago with M. D. degree; practiced in Huntington, Ind., 1890-1897; Detroit, Mich., 1897-1898; in

Marion since 1898; in 1897-98 served on the clinics at Grace Hospital, Detroit; member Indiana Institute of Homœopathy.

COREY, W F

Dr. W. F. Corey, who had been an invalid for the past two years, died rather suddenly on June 16th. He had not been in active practice for several years. His funeral was under the care of the Medical Society and the G. A. R. After impressive ceremonies at the house, the remains were borne to a resting place among his G. A. R. comrades in Arlington Cemetery. *Med Century Aug 1904*

WATERMAN FRANKLIN COREY, M. D.

Dr. Corey was born at Bridgeport, Vt., Feb. 1835. He was educated at the public schools and taught for a number of years. He entered the military service in the War of the Rebellion, as First Lieutenant in the Third Volunteer Infantry, and was later made Adjutant. At Lee's Mills he forded the river after dark to ascertain whether it was fordable for troops, after two officers had been killed that day by sharpshooters while doing the same service. He lay in his clothes all night; the weather turned cold and he woke paralyzed in his whole left side, which invalidated him for months and set up a heart trouble from which he never recovered. He later found palliation from Rhus tox. for lumbago, which seemed to be an echo from the old trouble. He was obliged to leave the service in 1863.

In 1855 he married Miss Sarah S. Read, of Fairfield, Vt., who, with two children, survives him.

The doctor was a Knight Templar, a member of the Golden Cross, and the Grand Army. He died June 16, 1904, after a long and wearying sickness resulting from his service. He was buried at Arlington, the Homœopathy Medical Society, of which he was an ex-President, attending. He joined the Institute in 1900. *Am Inst Hom 1904*

DEATH OF DR. CORLISS.

Editor MEDICAL CURRENT.—INDIANAPOLIS, July 12, 1886.—After an illness protracted through nearly a year Dr. Corydon T. Corliss died of acute congestion of the lungs, July 5. He was 68 years old, and was a native of St. Lawrence county, New York, where he lived until he removed to Indianapolis, where he practiced homœopathy thirty years. He studied medicine with his uncle, Dr. Hiram Corliss, a very noted physician. He leaves a widow, but no children, his only son having died years ago. He was a gentleman of excellent professional attainments and high social standing, and his many friends will sincerely regret his death. He was for a time an active Mason, and also had quite a taste for literature, and had several times contributed poems of no mean order to the press.

At a meeting of homœopath physicians to take action on Dr. Corliss' death, Drs. D. Haggart and W. B. Clarke were appointed to draft resolutions, which were reported and adopted as follows:

WHEREAS, Our brother physician, Dr. C. T. Corliss, has been removed from among us by death, therefore,

Resolved, We deplore the loss of so conscientious a colleague, so diligent a physician, so true and charitable a gentleman, so noble-minded and genial a companion, and so honorable a citizen.

Resolved, That we will cherish his memory as one who has faithfully fulfilled his mission and discharged the duties of his calling as a physician with great credit to himself and much benefit to his patients.

Resolved, That we tender to his widow and friends our heartfelt sympathy in this the time of their great bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his widow and communicated to the press of the city, and that we attend the funeral of our departed colleague.

Dr. Corliss was President of the Indiana Institute of Homœopathy in 1878. Those members of the American Institute of Homœopathy who attended the Indianapolis meeting will remember Dr. Corliss as the white-haired intellectual looking gentleman who delivered the address of welcome in behalf of the Indiana Institute, and his eloquent words on that occasion may be found in the Transactions of 1882.

The funeral occurred on the 9th, and was largely attended, a noted quartet furnishing appropriate music, and a long procession proceeded to the site of the last sad rites. Rev. Dr. Bradley (Episcopal) conducted the service.

William B. Clarke, M.D.

Med Current Aug 1886

OBITUARY.

DR. C. T. CORLISS.

After an illness of nearly a year, Dr. C. T. Corliss, of Indianapolis, Ind., died at his residence on July 5th, aged sixty-eight years. He was born in St. Lawrence County, New York, where he studied medicine with his uncle, Dr. Hiram Corliss, but for the past thirty years he practiced homœopathy in Indianapolis. He was a gentleman of excellent attainments and high social standing, was an active Mason, had quite a taste for polite literature, and had contributed poems of no mean order to the secular press. Physicians who attended the meeting of the Institute at Indianapolis, in 1882, will remember him as the white-haired intellectual looking gentleman who delivered the address of welcome on behalf of the Indiana Institute of Homœopathy, of which he was then president.

The homœopathic physicians of Indianapolis have adopted resolutions of respect to his memory.

.Hahn Mo Aug 1886

W. B. CLARKE, M.D.

CORLISS,

Located in Indianapolis in 1856.

CORNELIUS, ROBERT W B

DR. CORNELIUS DEAD

Well-Known Homoeopathic Physician and Former Councilman.

Dr. Robert W. B. Cornelius, of 2512 North Sixth street, a well-known homoeopathic physician in the northern part of the city, died suddenly at his home yesterday morning from heart disease.

Dr. Cornelius was born in New York in 1853, and came to this city at an early age. He was educated at the public schools, and studied medicine at the Hahnemann Medical College, from which institution he was graduated in 1874. He served four terms in Common Council from the Nineteenth ward, and was a member of several Republican clubs uptown. He is survived by his widow and one daughter.

AUG 31 1903

CORNELIUS.—On August 30, R. W. B. CORNELIUS, M. D., aged 50 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Apollo Lodge, No. 386, F. A. M.; Corinthian Chapter, No. 250; Delta Castle, No. 216, K. G. E.; Nineteenth Ward Republican Club; also all other societies of which he was a member, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, at his late residence, 2512 North 6th street. Interment private, Mt. Peace Cemetery.

Dr. Robert Cornelius, a prominent physician in the northeastern section of the city, and a former member of Councils, at his home, 2512 North Sixth street, on Sunday. He was born in New York city in 1853, and came to this city with his parents two years later. He was graduated from Hahnemann College, and had practiced medicine for twenty-nine years. Prior to last April Dr. Cornelius had been a member of Common Council from the Nineteenth Ward for eight years. He was active in the Masonic fraternity and Knights of the Golden Eagle. He was prominent in the Nineteenth Ward Republican Club. He leaves a widow and a daughter.



CORNELIUS, WILLIAM, STAUGHTON, M. D., of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in Alexandria, Va., July 11th, 1834. His father was the late Rev. Samuel Cornelius, D. D., a prominent minister of the Baptist denomination, long known for his connection with the various philanthropic and benevolent societies of the country, and a student of the distinguished Rev. Wm. Staughton, D. D., of Philadelphia. Sent out by him to preach in Virginia, he soon after suggested the formation of the Baptist General Tract Society, which afterward became the American Baptist Publication Society. He was President of the Board of Trustees of the Columbian College at Washington, and one of the earliest and most active members and agents of the African Colonization Society, and then returned to the neighborhood of Philadelphia.

Some years afterwards he was well known as "Father" Cornelius, in Michigan, where he devoted his time to ministering to and building up poor and struggling churches, helping to create an endowment for a Theological College at Kalamazoo, and in many other good works which do follow him. His uncles on both sides of the family were prominent ministers while living. His brother, also a minister, is a man of fine literary culture, a good speaker, and an able writer. Dr. Cornelius was the youngest of his family. He received an Academical education near Philadelphia, where he lived until the breaking up of the family by the death of his mother, when, though desirous of learning some mechanical business and civil engineering, he was placed in a drug store in Philadelphia. Diligently attending to his duties here, he afterward filled important positions in Detroit and other Western cities. After some time spent in this way, he went to St. Louis to enter into business, but his plans being thwarted, the disappointment in his aims induced him to spend the following year and a half in travelling over a great part of the West and South, and in visiting England and Germany, obtaining during that time a considerable hospital experience, and an extensive knowledge of men and affairs. Given up to die by a number of

celebrated physicians, with chronic diarrhoea, with which he had been attacked shortly before landing in England, he returned home after being somewhat relieved through the skilful attention of a physician in Liverpool. While visiting his father in Detroit, a homœopathic practitioner known for his success in treating obstinate cases, volunteered a prescription, which was accepted, with the result, in a very short time, of bringing about a perfect recovery. Entering the office of the doctor as a student, with the distinct understanding that he was not by any means converted by witnessing but one cure, he remained under instruction three years, taking meantime a course of lectures at the medical department of the University of Michigan, and a second course at the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College. While here, being of a logical turn of mind, he was delighted with the clear, theoretical demonstration of the Hahnemannian law, comparing so favorably with the contradictory and unsystematic teachings enunciated with such a pompous show of wisdom at the former institution; and after completing his studies he graduated at Cleveland in the spring of 1860. During the following week, making a visit to his relatives in Fenton, Michigan, and strongly urged by them to locate there for practice, he determined to remain long enough to test the theory which had appeared so plausible, and made this resolution, that he would fairly test the powers of remedies administered strictly in accordance with the law *similia similibus curantur* in the intermittent fevers which constituted two-thirds of the acute diseases of that section, and if obliged—as many of his homœopathic acquaintances, the books of homœopathic practice, and the Professors of the homœopathic college which he had attended, had assured him he would be obliged to do—to resort to material doses of quinine in order to effect a cure, he would be consistent enough to return to the old faith and practise under its banners. Closely studying the *Materia Medica*, and consulting Boenninghausen, Yahr, and other writers on the subject, as well as such fugitive pieces as he found in the current medical literature of the time, he had the great satisfaction of succeeding perfectly in his plans.

In the fall of that year he was married to Miss Fannie M. Atchinson, a lady of great musical ability and acquirement, and one of the finest non-professional singers in the State.

The following spring he removed to Flint, the county town, where for six years he enjoyed the confidence of a very large portion of the most intelligent families, and the esteem of all. Given to observation, he here pointed out plainly the fact of the continuance through a given season of a single type of epidemic, varying year by year with the peculiar character of the atmosphere, the prevailing winds, etc., and modified only by some great electric disturbances or climacteric change. If, for instance, the spring opened with an intermittent of an arsenicum type, as the season advanced, and the intermittents gave way to the remittents, and these in turn merged into typhoid, the type would remain the same, and would manifest itself also in the bowel difficulties, and other ailments prevailing at the same time. He also verified by patient observation the theory of Bœnninghausen, of the specific and unvarying effect of remedies on the same sides or localities of the body, a most advantageous branch of medical knowledge, and facilitating the selection of a remedy by a physician endeavoring to prescribe closely, and forced to economize time in the press of his professional duties. He was also a contemporary observer with others of the fact that in a general epidemic of intermittent, the cases are rarely fatal, while the reverse is true when but few persons are attacked during the season, the malarial poison acting then with intense and concentrated power.

During such an epidemic, having always suffered from the depressing influences of the climate, though rarely off duty, he was prostrated by congestive chills, his life being long despaired of, and essaying before complete recovery to attend to his large practice, his nervous system became so depressed that he was obliged to change his locality. Preferring that of Philadelphia, he removed to Wilmington, Del., and giving a portion of his time to professional duties, he held a position of trust for a friend, devoting himself in part

to philanthropic and religious work. In the church to which he belonged he held several offices, was a faithful teacher in the Sabbath school, and was an active member of a denominational Christian Association and City Mission. He was also for six years physician to the Home for Aged Women, receiving annually from the managers a complimentary notice, and they, as well as many of the poor of Wilmington, will long remember his ministrations. Always a friend of humanity, and desirous of seeing the principles of free government carried out to their fullest extent,

he became a member of the Republican party soon after its organization, and has always voted for its men and measures.

In January of 1873 existing circumstances and long cherished plans led him to relinquish his duties and remove to Philadelphia. He possesses marked literary tastes; is modest and unassuming in manner, a good speaker, a pleasing conversationalist, and an interesting correspondent—which quality he shares with most of the members of his father's family—and has many warm and appreciative friends. He is at the present writing engaged in preparing a part of the sketches for "Cleave's Cyclopædia of Homœopathic Physicians and Surgeons."

CORNELL ALBERT BABCOCK

CORNELL, ALBERT B., M.D., of Kalamazoo, Michigan, was born in that enterprising city on the 22d of June. 1843.

His common school education was also received in the same place. Was educated in the high school of Kalamazoo, and afterward in Kalamazoo College, attended Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1867, and graduated from Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago in 1869.

Dr. Cornell settled permanently in Kalamazoo in March, 1869, and has kept a continuous residence here since that year. He is a member of the State Homœopathic Society, Southwestern Homœopathic Society and American Institute. He has a good reputation as a physician and his services are in constant demand.

ALBERT BABCOCK CORNELL, Kalamazoo, Michigan, was born in that city, June 22, 1843; literary education, Kalamazoo College; student, Bellevue, N. Y., 1867-1868; graduated, Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Chicago, 1869; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; health officer three terms; ex-vice-president Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Michigan; president Southwestern Michigan Homœopathic Medical Society.

CORNELL, CLARENCE W

Clarence W., Cornell son of Edward Cornell the prominent builder was born May 6, 1856 . He attended the public schools of New York and afterwards the college of New York . He graduated from Homoeopathic Medical College in 1877. In 1889 he married Anne E. Rudd of This city. (New York The Metropolis.)



ORNELL, GEORGE BOARD
MAN, M. D., of Jersey City,
N. J., was born in Dukes county,
Mass., April 24th, 1833.

He enjoyed the advantages of a superior classical education. In 1857, he became a student at the Madison University, and there was graduated. In 1861, he entered the medical department of the University of the City of New York, from which he was graduated, in 1864, with honor and distinction.

He pursued allopathic practice until 1866, and held the position of Physician to the Lying-in Asylum of the City of New York for one year, and that of Physician to the chairs on Diseases of Children and of Women and Children in the North Western and Demitt Dispensaries for two years. During these years he investigated homœopathy, and, in 1869, adopted it. He now very successfully practises in Bergen, N. J.

P. W. CORNUE, M. D.

OFFICE HOURS:

8 TO 10 A. M.

1 TO 3 P. M.

7 TO 8 P. M.

TELEPHONE 136.

YPSILANTI, MICHIGAN, Oct. 26-'00

Thos. L. Bradford, Esq.,
Philadelphia.

Dear Sir: I am referred to you by Dr. W. A. Drury of Ann Arbor. I have John New Manual (or symptom-codex) by Chas. J. Hempel aided by Jas M. Quinn - Published by New Rade - N. Y. - 1848. - Bound in 1/2 Morocco and in fine condition Vols I & II Vol - III Refractory to above, - 1853 - also half morocco in fine condition except back is separated from book (in back part only.) What are they worth to you -
Yours Respy. P. W. Cornue.

CORSON, WILLIAM H

WM. H. CORSON, M. D.

211 COLLEGE AVENUE

SWARTHMORE, PA.

'Phone

Alleghenille
Penns

February 10- 1910

My dear Mr Bradford.

Can you advise
me whether or not I
can get hold of a copy
of Meyerhopper's diseases
of the Respiratory System and
at what price.

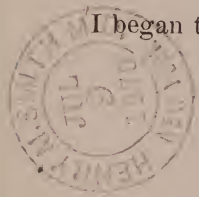
Very Sincerely
Wm H Corson

CORWIN, ELIZABETH

ELIZABETH CORWIN, Binghamton, New York, born Corwin Homestead, near Middletown, N. Y., July 10, 1852; literary education, Mountain Home Institute; medical, New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, receiving M. D. degree in 1886; took a post-graduate course in Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, and another on orificial surgery in New York city; is resident physician and proprietor of the Corwin Sanatorium, and on the staff of the Binghamton city hospital; member American Institute of Homœopathy, American Association of Orificial Surgeons and vice-president of Broome County Homœopathic Medical Society.

COSSAURT, ARTHUR B

My full name is *Arthur B Cossaurt*
I graduated at *New York Home* Medical College, in the year *1868-9*
My present address is *Chicago* county of *Chicago*
State of *New York* where I have resided since *1869*
Previous to that time I practised in *was a student*
I began to practise Homœopathy in the year *1869* at *Chicago*



COSTI&N, T. E





COTE, MARCELLIN, M. D., of Pittsburgh, Pa., was born in the town of Cacouna, lower Canada, in the year 1815, and is the son of Theophile Côté, farmer, in that province. After due preparation at school, he entered the College of Nicolet, in the District of Three Rivers, Canada, and after the usual course of studies there prescribed, graduated from that institution in the year 1836.

Desirous of adopting the profession of medicine, although hampered for the want of means to attain this end, he taught school for a period of two years, and in his leisure hours began to study the healing art. His next step was to obtain a regular medical education, and to effect this purpose he removed to the United States and entered Bowdoin College, in Maine, still supporting himself by giving lessons in the French language. This institution taught him the theory and practice of medicine according to the views of the allopathic school, and, in 1844, he graduated, receiving his degree of M. D.

Wishing to be fully acquainted with the various diseases of the human family, practically, he hastened to New York city, where, in the several hospitals and dispensaries, he found much to occupy his attention and interest his mind, and he passed a year and a half with profit to himself in the commercial metropolis. At this time he married Miss M. R. Sherwood, daughter of Dr. H. R. Sherwood. She died in the year 1855, leaving one child.

It was in New York that Dr. Côté received his first impressions of homœopathy. Through the influence of Dr. J. C. Hemple, he, among others, became convinced of its superiority over the old practice, and in 1847, he adopted it. During this same year he removed to Pittsburgh, commenced its practice, and has had no cause to repent his having changed his medical faith. With each successive year his patronage has been increased, and for the past twenty years he has held the front rank in the profession.

In 1854, an impetus was given to the progress of homœopathy in western Pennsylvania, as the cures effected by this school

were so infinitely superior to those obtained by allopathists. The wealthiest and highest toned families of Pittsburgh and vicinity not only looked favorably upon it, but resolved henceforth to patronize no other than the disciples of Hahnemann. There is no locality in the United States where homœopathy commands more respect and influence than in the "smoky city." Dr. Côté has probably done more than any other person to elevate this school in the section where he resides. When he first removed to Pittsburgh, he was but the fourth physician holding these peculiar views.

In the year 1866, Dr. Côté founded the Homœopathic Hospital of Pittsburgh. He served as Chairman of the Executive Committee, purchased the property, and the preliminaries having been arranged, he enlisted the efforts and co-operation of Drs. Burgher and Hoffman, so that the institution was permanently established, and commenced its mission of mercy to the afflicted and suffering. It has already obtained a widespread celebrity, and is a powerful aid in the amelioration and cure of the diseases of mankind. It stands to-day confessedly the best hospital in Pittsburgh, and will remain as a monument to the zeal and earnest efforts of Dr. Côté to forward the cause of homœopathy.

He is a prominent member of the Allegheny County Society of Homœopaths; he served, in 1871, as President of the State Society, and is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He has enriched the repertoire of his school of medicine by translating the work of "Crozarion on Midwifery," and the treatise of "Rapon on Typhoid Fever;" both of these are valuable contributions to its literature.

He was married for the second time, in 1857, to Miss Mary Miltonberger, of Pittsburgh, by whom he has two sons.

MARCELLIN CÔTÉ, M.D.

The subject of this brief memoir was, at the time of his demise, one of the oldest and most distinguished homœopathic physicians of Pittsburg, Pa.

He was born in the town of Cacouna, Lower Canada, in the year 1815.

He graduated at the college of Nicolet, in the district of Three Rivers, Canada, in the year 1836. After graduating he engaged in teaching, and pursued this calling for two years.

His next step was to obtain a medical education. Compelled to rely upon his own exertions to attain this end, he removed to the United States, and matriculated in Bowdoin Medical College, Maine, supporting himself by giving lessons in the French language. From this institution he received the degree of M.D. in 1844. After receiving his medical degree he went to New York city, where he passed a year and a half in the hospitals and dispensaries of the great commercial metropolis in gaining clinical experience. It was here he became acquainted with Dr. C. J. Hemple, from whom he received his first favorable impressions of homœopathy. Being convinced of its superiority over the old method which he had been taught and thus far practiced, he adopted it in 1847, removed to Pittsburg the same year, and entered the lists as a homœopathic physician, where he practiced for thirty-one years without a regret at having changed his medical faith.

Dr. Côté always took a lively interest in any measure calculated to further the spread of homœopathy and to advance the knowledge of its standard-bearers. He was a firm friend and good counsellor of the young physician, and a liberal patron of homœopathic literature.

His medical library is large and valuable. In 1852 he enriched the repertoire of homœopathy by clothing in an English dress the admirable brochure of Dr. C. Croserio on *Obstetrics, or the Aid the Art of Midwifery may Derive from Homœopathy*, and soon after that of Dr. Augustus Rapou, on *Typhoid Fever and its Homœopathic Treatment*.

In 1866 he took an active and leading part in establishing the Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary of Pittsburg, Pa., and served two years as Chairman of its Executive Committee. He

served one term as President of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and two terms as President of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Alleghany County, and at the time of his death was Chairman of its Executive Committee and President of the Anatomical Society of Alleghany County. He was liberal in the support of every measure calculated to advance the cause of homœopathy and to extend its benign influence.

He died May 29th, 1878, in the sixty-third year of his age, lamented alike by the profession, a large circle of personal friends, and a multitude of grateful patients. He suffered for several years with cystitis, and for some weeks preceding his decease very intensely; he had also external cysts of the kidneys. The homœopathic physicians of Pittsburg and Alleghany attended his funeral in a body, eight of them acting as pall-bearers.

An eminent physician, a steadfast friend, a kind husband, an indulgent father, and a good citizen, he commanded the respect and enjoyed the confidence of all. *Requiescat in pace.*

Dr. Côté was elected a member of the Institute in 1856.
Trans. Am. Inst. Hom. 1878.

MARCELLIN COTÉ, M.D.

DR. MARCELLIN COTÉ was born in Cacouna, Lower Canada, in 1815. He received his literary education at the College of Nicolet, in the District of Three Rivers, Canada, and graduated in the year 1836. After two years spent in teaching school, having in his leisure hours studied medicine, he removed to the United States, and entered Bowdoin College, Maine, where in 1844 he received his degree of M.D. While practicing the old-school system, and attending the hospital clinics in the city of New York, he made the acquaintance of Charles J. Hempel, M.D., who first called his attention to homœopathy; he soon became convinced of its superiority over the old system, and at once adopted it.

In 1847 he removed to the city of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he continued to reside until his death. Dr. Côté was a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, one of the founders of the Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary of Pittsburg, one of the founders of the Anatomical Society of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, twice serving as its President; a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, twice its President, and a member of its Executive Committee for the last five years. Dr. Côté was one of the founders of this, the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and was its President in the

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1870.

DEAR DOCTOR :

Will you assist me in compiling a correct list of Homœopathic Physicians in the United States, by filling up and returning to me, *at once*, the following blank, if you have not already filled up a similar one.

I will be much obliged to you for any information relative to the introduction of Homœopathy in your neighborhood, together with a sketch of your personal connection therewith.

Yours truly,

HENRY M. SMITH, M.D.,

107 Fourth Avenue.

Pittsburgh 30th June 1870

My full name is

Marcellin Côté

I graduated at

Bowdoin Medical College, in the year *1844*

My present address is

Pittsburgh county of *Allegheny*

State of

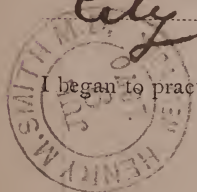
Pennsylvania where I have resided since *Nov. 1847*

Previous to that time I practised in

New-York

I began to practise Homœopathy in the year

1847 at *Pittsburgh*



M.D.

*Pa
lege
Maine*

year 1871. He has enriched the repertoire of our school of medicine by translating from the French the works of *Crozario on Midwifery*, and *Rappou on Typhoid Fever*.

The professional labors of our late member as a homœopathic practitioner in Pittsburg extended over the period of thirty-one years, and for the last thirteen he has been the oldest of our school in the city of his adoption, where he has dispensed the blessings of homœopathy to thousands of patients.

His energy and industry rewarded him with a large and remunerative practice, his dignity and probity of character commanded the respect of the whole community, while his genial manners and kindness of heart endeared him alike to all, both young and old, who knew him. With his patients he was looked upon with love and confidence. Among the profession he was held in high esteem.

Dr. Côté, after months of suffering, died of chronic cystitis, and cystic disease of the kidneys, on May 29th, 1878, in the sixty-third year of his age. On May 31st he was laid at rest in the Allegheny Cemetery, his professional brethren acting as bearers and escort. "Requiescat in pace."

(Trans. Hom. Med. Soc. Penna. 1874-78)

Name in full

Marcellin Côté M.D.

P. O. Address in full

294 Penn st
Pittsburgh Pa

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Bowdoin College
Brunswick Maine

MARCELLIN COTÉ, M. D., a native of Lower Canada, graduated at Bowdoin Medical College, Maine. While practising the old school system in New York city, in 1845, he formed the acquaintance of Charles J. Hempel, M. D., who first called his attention to Homœopathy. He returned to his native place, and remained there during the year 1846. In 1847, he selected Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, as a permanent residence, where his energy and industry have been rewarded by a large and remunerative practice. We are indebted to him for a translation from the French of Dr. C. Croserio's "Homœopathic Manual of Obstetrics," and the work of Dr. Augustus Rapou on "Typhoid Fever," which appeared in their English dress in 1853. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and also of the "Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania." Of the latter, he served one term as President. He co-operated with a number of other physicians in the organization of the now flourishing Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary of Pittsburgh. Although he took no part in the formation of the "Homœopathic Medical Society of Allegheny Co., Pa.," he afterwards joined it, and is now a member of its Board of Censors.

His professional labors in Pittsburgh extend over a period of about twenty-four years, which constitutes him the oldest practitioner of Homœopathy in Pittsburgh, now living, and at this writing in active practice.

Trans.Hom.Med.Soc.Penna. 1870-71.

Marcellin Coté, M.D., a native of Lower Canada, graduated at Bowdoin Medical College, Maine. While practicing the old school system in New York city, in 1845, he formed the acquaintance of Charles J. Hempel, M.D., who first called his attention to homœopathy. He returned to his native place and remained there during the year 1846. In 1847 he selected Pittsburg, Pa., as a permanent residence, where his energy and industry have been rewarded by a large and lucrative practice. We are indebted to him for a translation from the French of Dr. C. Croserio's *Homœopathic Manual of Obstetrics*,

and the work of Dr. Augustus Rapou on *Typhoid Fever*, which appeared in their English dress in 1853. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and also of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania. Of the latter he served one term as president. He co-operated with a number of other physicians in the organization of the now flourishing Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary of Pittsburg. Although he took no part in the formation of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, he afterwards joined it, and has been a member of its board of censors. His professional labors in Pittsburg extend over a period of about twenty-four years, which constitutes him the oldest practitioner of homœopathy in Pittsburg, now living, and at this writing in active practice.

(W.C.)

we



OUCH, ASA S., M. D., of Fredonia, N. Y., was born in Westfield, N. Y., October 22nd, 1833.

After having received a thorough academic education, he entered upon the study of medicine in the year 1852.

In the succeeding autumn he attended a full course of lectures in the Berkshire Medical College at Pittsfield, Mass., and, in the following year, a similar course in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, from which institution he graduated with honor, in the spring of 1855.

In June of the same year, he received the appointment of Demonstrator of Anatomy in his Alma Mater, and also that of Assistant Surgeon in the same college, which positions, though very young, he filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to all concerned.

This appointment afforded him another full course of homœopathic study and instruction, and an opportunity, of which he gladly availed himself, to attend clinical lectures in the hospitals of Philadelphia.

In February, 1861, the subject of our sketch took an active and prominent part in the re-organizing of the Homœopathic Medical Society of New York, being elected and appointed to many important positions in its management, and, in 1863, he was tendered, but declined, a professorship in the New York Homœopathic Medical College.

In many respects Dr. Couch is entitled to rank with the most noted practitioners of our school. The character of his contributions to its literature—which unfortunately have hitherto been but too few—his wonderful skill as a diagnostician, and his thorough knowledge of the Materia Medica have all conspired to place him at the head of the profession in the locality where he resides.

It is to be hoped that, having now fully resumed practice after a temporary respite, he will take an active part in the legislative and administrative functions of the school, to which he so ardently belongs, and for which he is so well fitted by education and experience.

The career of Dr. Couch is a brilliant one and replete with instruction, affording an in-

centive to the ambition of all aspirants to medical fame; we trust, however, he will remember that the pen is mightier than the sword, and use the vigorous one, which we know he can so well wield, more frequently to combat the errors of the past, and strive for the advancement of the great cause of homœopathy, of which he has shown himself so warm an advocate.

PROMINENT IN MEDICAL WORLD

Dr. Asa Stone Couch, a Leading Homœopathist, Had Been Identified with Hospitals and Medical Societies

Dr. Asa Stone Couch, formerly president of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York, died on Thursday in New York city, where he had been making his home with his son for several years. He was in his eighty-fifth year. Before going to New York he had lived in Fredonia, N. Y., for many years. He also had lived in Chicago and Philadelphia, and in each city had been prominent as a professor of anatomy. Dr. Couch frequently lectured before scientific societies in this country and in Europe. He was president for ten years of the first State Board of Medical Examiners and was one of the organizers of the New York State Hospitals for the Insane, at Middletown and at Tonawanda. He had been president of the governing boards of each hospital.

*Boston Transcript
Feb 2 1917*

Name in full

✓ Asa S. Couch

P. O. Address in full

Westfield
Chautauque Co N. Y.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of



Homoeopathic Med Coll of Penna

The Western New York Homœopathic Medical Society.

The sixteenth annual meeting was held at the Iroquois Hotel, Buffalo, Friday, April 13, 1900. This meeting was the high-water mark of prosperity of the Society, the membership being now 167. Many outside of the Society were present, owing to the special interest to all homœopaths of the banquet held in the evening.

The newly-elected officers of the Society for the ensuing year are: *President*, Burt J. Maycock, Buffalo; *First Vice-President*, N. M. Collins, Rochester; *Second Vice-President*, Emily F. Swett, Medina; *Secretary and Treasurer*, George R. Critchlow, Buffalo.

The following papers were presented: "Septic Parotitis," by H. F. Biggar, of Cleveland, O.; "The Early Diagnosis of General Paresis," by Wm. Morris Butler, Brooklyn; "Surgical Treatment of Tubercular Peritonitis," by C. E. Walton, Cincinnati; "Goat's Lymph," by J. T. Greenleaf, Owego; "Diagnosis of Anæmia," by G. R. Critchlow, Buffalo. The first three named were visitors to the Society, and were elected to honorary membership.

Several short addresses were made regarding the Hahnemann Monument, and by circulating a subscription list, over \$300 were raised, \$25 being voted by the Society for the fund.

THE BANQUET AT THE IROQUOIS.

A Loving-Cup Presented to Asa S. Couch, M.D., Fredonia, N. Y.

At 8 o'clock of the same evening a banquet was held at the Hotel Iroquois, which was made the occasion for the presentation to Dr. Asa Stone Couch, of Fredonia, N. Y., of a loving-cup by his friends in the profession. The menu card had a half tone plate of the guest of honor on the first page. Many prominent physicians from other States were invited to participate. Among those present outside the membership of the Society were:

Chas. E. Walton, President of the American Institute; Wm. Morris Butler, of Brooklyn, President of New York State Homœopathic Medical Society; E. H. Porter and A. B. Norton, of New York; H. F. Biggar and Frank Kraft, of Cleveland; Oscar LeSeure and R. C. Olin, of Detroit; Gen. M. O. Terry and C. G. Capron, of Utica; John B. Hall, of Toronto, Ont.; E. O. Kinne, J. Willis Candee, J. W. Sheldon, A. B. Kinne, G. W. Hoyt, H. A. Church, W. L. Hartman, of Syracuse.

IN MEMORIAM*

Dr. Asa Stone Couch was born at Westfield, N. Y., October 22, 1833.

Dr. E. Olin Kinne, of Syracuse, presided as toastmaster, and after reading several letters and telegrams from invited guests unable to be present, he introduced the first speaker, Dr. H. F. Biggar, of Cleveland, who said in part:

"There is one thing that is remarkable in regard to this meeting to-night, and that is its innovation. It is something that has rarely occurred. I am so glad to live to see it bestowed upon one so honored as Dr. Couch. Some one says:

"Keep not your kisses for my cold dead brow;
The way is lonely; let me feel them now!"

"How well you have done it now, and you do it responsive from your noble hearts to a noble man and his noble work."

Dr. J. Willis Candee, who had in charge the work of preparing the cup, said that it would be impossible to engrave the names of all the donors on the cup, and therefore the following letter would be engrossed, signed by the donors, and given to Dr. Couch with the cup:

"To ASA STONE COUCH, M.D.,

"Honored Sir:—From the time when you were graduated from that honored institution, the old Allentown,* Pa., Homœopathic Medical College, the pioneer of its kind in the United States, you were destined to the front rank in your profession.

"As Demonstrator of Anatomy for your Alma Mater, and subsequently as Professor of Theory and Practice in the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, you quickly showed yourself to be a teacher of rare ability, a lecturer of unusual force, and a man of surpassing culture and attractiveness. Your logic, your perspicacity, good judgment, and eloquence, early in your career, won for you a position among your associates, not only in this country, but abroad, as one of the best equipped representatives and most gifted orators of the Medical world.

"Although many times sought to accept more conspicuous stations, you have chosen to remain in your present field of labor. Nevertheless, your genius has known no limitations. Your brethren have availed themselves of your superior attainments, often calling you to distant parts of the country for counsel in cases where rare skill has been requisite. And not in the profession alone has honorable recognition been accorded to you. The possession of a masterly mind, trained in scholarly methods, capable of thought both profound and brilliant, and furnished with logic as true as steel, has made your addresses and discussions on scientific and literary topics sought by and acceptable to many learned bodies.

"Your work during many years, as a member of the Legislative Committee of the State Homœopathic Medical Society, was of the highest order. It was largely through your keenness of foresight, your indomitable will and herculean efforts, that the present State medical examining and licensing law was placed upon the statute book. Since its enactment you have been the honored President, not only of the State Board of Homœopathic Medical Examiners, but were also by unanimous vote chosen President of the joint boards of medical examiners, representing the three great medical schools, which high office you hold to-day.

* Dr. Asa Stone Couch graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1855, then known as the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. He was unanimously elected president of the Alumni Association of Hahnemann College for the year 1895. He delivered the valedictory to the graduating class of that year at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, and presided at the Alumni Banquet held at the Stratford Hotel, the same night, May 2, 1895.—Ed.

Westfield, N. Y., his second son, Meredith C. Couch

in the active practice of medicine and won an international reputation. He cherished and performed his but essential duties. He attended the National Congress in 1891, Philadelphia, two years later the University of North Carolina, which was publicly elected Corresponding Secretary. After his Address before the World's Congress to the World's Con-

his presence, thrilled by his fairness and Buffalo by the West- with a loving cup, undreds of prominent eived the honorary de- the University of the as a candidate for the ed because he thought ned profession.

for his fidelity to those purity and strength.

e Divine Purpose, the atever seemed to con- t tradition or modern l mind and unsparing ideal to credal limita- e Divine Justice, one aturally endowed with lity, candor and kind- ice in the work of lib- ols of medicine and illy deserved the hon-

is work by the highly of all schools. ence of a growing per- ment.

M. A. Wilson.

17, in New York City 85th year. For many e a few years ago to , at 600 W. 142d St. a teacher in that de- rlier professional life. ate Board of Medical New York State Hos- onawanda, serving as also as president of f New York. He was abroad. He was one a member since 1877.

His name had been placed on the Bureau of Homeopathy for the 1917 session. J1 A I H Mar 1917

"Whenever the interests of the school were in jeopardy, it was to you that we of New York looked for counsel, and never in vain. You seem to have always at your command a ready solution of every intricate question.

"In partial recognition of these surpassing qualities of mind and heart, you were made President of the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society and of the Western New York Homœopathic Medical Society, and twice was laid at your feet the presidency of our beloved national organization, the great American Institute of Homœopathy. At one of these times a distinguished client lay dangerously ill, and sacrificing preferment to professional duty, you waived the opportunity for obtaining this crowning honor, in order that you might remain true to your trust.

"It is this unswerving loyalty to clients and friends, regardless of personal interests and convenience, that has endeared you not only to your immediate circle of friends, both in the profession and without, but to those who know you in two continents.

"Nor are your admirers confined to our own particular school of medicine. Many, very many, of the most able and noted men in other schools recognize in you qualities with which but few men of a generation are endowed."

Dr. Eugene H. Porter, of New York, made the presentation address, part of which follows:

"I would, my old friend, that I had that felicitous faculty of expression, that eloquence which this occasion might justly demand; I would that I might fittingly portray your genius and your virtues; I would I might picture your image as it exists in the hearts of your friends. But the cup says all that I would say and more. Its beautiful contour typifies the graciousness of that friendship which has illumined our hearts, and the sparkling wine with which the golden bowl of time o'erflows exemplifies that life, that strength and that inspiration which all have drawn freely who have intimately known our friend, Dr. Couch. And, sir, the cup itself brings to you in no unstinted measure our continued devotion and our undying love."

Dr. Couch's response showed deep feeling on the occasion of receiving "so courtly a compliment." He referred to the early struggles of the homœopaths as follows:

"I feel a proper pride in the fact that in advance of some of you, and in common with others, I have for many years toiled in the quarries for our temple. For now nearly half a century I have battled for Hahnemann and Homœopathy, and if I have not fought a very good fight, I have at least kept the faith. You will not deem it immodest for me to say to the younger of our colleagues here present that, in those early years, to keep the Homœopathic faith required a fortitude almost equal to that of the Christian martyrs. None but those who have enjoyed it can tell how good it feels to be ostracized professionally and socially on account of honest conviction. My friends, the mills of the gods have never had a day off in all the ages, and they were grinding then as now. In these years of contest they have ground out for us 'equality before the law.'

"I thank you with all my heart for this exquisite token of your personal regard. Philology has not yet coined the words that might express my gratitude. At the longest, the sun of my life is near its setting, but when that time shall come, either longer or shorter, I beg you to know that in the growing darkness there shall be set the evening star of your great thoughtful kindness to me, with this song in my heart: 'Lead Kindly Light.'"

Rev. O. P. Gifford responded to the next toast, touching very wittily upon the relation of the physician and clergyman.

General M. O. Terry, of Utica, then read a short address in eulogy of the honored guest of the evening.

Hahn Monthly May 1900

IN MEMORIAM*

Dr. Asa Stone Couch was born at Westfield, N. Y., October 22, 1833. His first wife was Martha L. Sherman of Westfield, N. Y., his second wife was Mrs. Ellen S. Barrett of Dunkirk, N. Y. A daughter, Mrs. A. W. Hopkins of Brookline, Mass., and a son, Meredith C. Couch of New York City, survive him.

Dr. Couch spent the greater part of his life in the active practice of medicine in a village of three thousand people and won an international reputation as a physician and a lecturer. He cherished and taught high ideals while ably performing the plain but essential duties of his position. His Address before the World's Congress in 1891, the Alumni Address before the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, two given before the University of Buffalo, two to the University of Niagara are notable examples of his rhetorical art, which was publicly acknowledged by being unanimously elected Corresponding Secretary of the Buffalo Academy of Natural Sciences. After his Address before the Institute at Deer Park, Maryland, he was invited by Dr. Richard Hughes of London to present the Annual Address before the hospital dedicated by Princess Teck, and later to the World's Congress in Belgium.

As a lecturer his audiences were charmed by his presence, thrilled by his eloquence, convinced by his logic and won by his fairness and sincerity. At a banquet given in his honor in Buffalo by the Western New York Medical Society, he was presented with a loving cup, accompanied by eloquent felicitations from hundreds of prominent physicians all over the United States. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine in all schools from the University of the State of New York. Three times he was urged as a candidate for the presidency of the National Society; he declined because he thought politics incompatible with the pursuit of a learned profession.

In Masonic circles he was highly esteemed for his fidelity to those principles held by Masons in their simplicity, purity and strength.

He zealously guarded this lofty faith in the Divine Purpose, the unchangeably beneficent Order of Nature. Whatever seemed to conflict with or limit its sphere, whether ancient tradition or modern religious dillettantism, he attacked with a full mind and unsparing logic. He would not submit his all-inclusive ideal to credal limitations. For him there was one human race, one Divine Justice, one Infinite Love. Backed by this sublime faith, naturally endowed with a brilliant mind whose leading traits were fidelity, candor and kindness, he was eminently fitted for a foremost place in the work of liberalizing and harmonizing the different schools of medicine and promoting their equality before the law. He fully deserved the hon-

ors so freely bestowed in connection with this work by the highly qualified appreciation of his medical brethren of all schools.

He sought the widening and deepening influence of a growing personality, rather than individual gain and preferment.

Jl Am Inst Hom June 1917

M. A. Wilson.

Asa Stone Couch, M. D. Died January 1, 1917, in New York City at the home of his son. Dr. Couch was in his 85th year. For many years he had lived in Fredonia, N. Y., and came a few years ago to make his home with his son, Meredith C. Couch, at 600 W. 142d St.

Dr. Couch was an expert in anatomy and was a teacher in that department in Chicago and Philadelphia in his earlier professional life. He was president for ten years of the first State Board of Medical Examiners and one of the organizers of the New York State Hospitals for the Insane at Middletown and at Tonawanda, serving as president of each governing board. He served also as president of the Homeopathic Medical Society of the State of New York. He was renowned as a lecturer both in this country and abroad. He was one of the elder men of the Institute, having been a member since 1877. His name had been placed on the Bureau of Homeopathy for the 1917 session.

Jl A J H Mar 1917

COUCH, LOUIS BRADFORD

LOUIS BRADFORD COUCH, Nyack, New York, born Lee, Berkshire county, Mass., October 1, 1851; graduated, New York Ophthalmic Hospital College, 1874; M. D., New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1874; awarded T. F. Allen gold medal for the proving of picric acid, 1874.

COUDEN, WILLIAM CHASE

Death of Dr. Couden.

After a protracted illness, Dr. William Chase Couden passed away at his home on 18th Avenue, October 4th. Dr. Couden was born June 30, 1832, in Cincinnati, Ohio. He was a graduate of the Cincinnati Eclectic College, and later from the St. Louis Homeopathic College. For the past eleven years he has made his home in Denver. Dr. Couden was a brother of the Rev. Henry M. Couden, the blind chaplain of the house of representatives in Washington, D. C. Funeral services were held in Denver, on the 6th inst., but the remains will be taken by Mrs. Couden to Evansville, Indiana, for permanent burial.

The sympathy of the community and of the medical profession will go with Mrs. Couden to her future home in Evansville.

Critique Oct 15 1900

COULTER, A B



Charlotte, Mich.
June, 1870.

Mr Henry W. Smith.
New York.

Dear Sir.

In accordance
with a request published in the March No.
of "Medical Investigator", I send you the
following statement regarding myself.

My full name is Adrian B. Couter.
I graduated at "Hahnemann Medical
College", Chicago, in the year of 1866.
My present address is Charlotte, Eaton County
Michigan, where I have resided since
I graduated.

I began to practice Homeopathy in
the year 1865, at Charlotte.

I am a member of the State Institute

Very truly yours,

A. B. Couter

COULTER, JAMES HERVEY

Name in full

James Hervey Coulter

P. O. Address in full

Columbus, Ohio.

Graduate ~~Licentiate~~ of

*Old School Medical College, Cleveland
Ohio.*

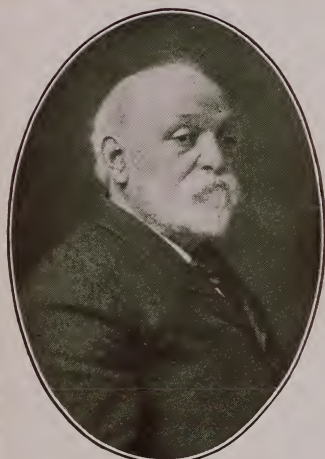
COUNTRYMAN, AMPHIAS MILTON

AMPHIAS MILTON COUNTRYMAN, Cincinnati, Ohio, was born in Hartsville, Indiana, October 31, 1854, son of Levi N. and Alta (Chamberlain) Countryman, the former of Holland Dutch and the latter

of French and English descent. Dr. Countryman is a graduate of the high school of Hastings, Minnesota, of the class of 1873, and of Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, in 1878. He acquired his professional education in the Pulte Medical College, graduating in 1881 with the degree of M. D., and supplemented it by taking a post-graduate course in New York city. He was connected with Pulte Medical College for twelve years or more as professor of chemistry, also of nervous diseases. He is a member of the Ohio State Homœopathic Medical Society, Miami Valley Homœopathic Medical Society and the Cincinnati Homœopathic Lyceum. He married, Adda E. Short, September 25, 1895.

King Vol. LV

COUTANT, GEORGE F



GEORGE F. COUTANT

GEORGE F. COUTANT, M. D.

Dr. Coutant, the second son of twelve children of Gilbert Coutant and Sarah Ferguson Coutant, was born in Rosendale, Ulster Co., N. Y., Dec. 15, 1838. He was of Huguenot descent, of the eighth generation born in America. He acquired his early education at his native place and at Honesdale, Pa. Later he studied medicine

under the direction of the late Dr. Denny of Pittsburg, and was graduated from Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1872. After remaining in that city a few months he went to La Salle, practising there successfully and continuously until the latter part of 1907. In August, in alighting from his buggy, he fell against the wheel and severely injured his right thigh, causing an abscess which amputation failed to relieve, and a malignant tumor developing led to his death March 3rd, 1908.

Dr. Coutant was married in 1860 to Miss Sarah Batten, a native of England, who came with her parents to America when three years old and settled in Pennsylvania. Three children were born of this marriage: Sarah, the wife of W. A. Locke of this city, George, who died at the age of six years, and Leila who lives with her mother. He is also survived by a sister, Mrs. F. P. Locke of Ottawa, Can., a step-sister, Mrs. Stella Swift, of New Haven, and a step-brother, Wilbur.

Dr. Coutant ever maintained a high standard of professional ethics, had constantly broadened his knowledge and promoted his efficiency through research and investigation, and had found in the faithful performance of each day's duties the inspiration and en-

couragement for the labors of the succeeding day. He served for seven years as health officer, and at the time of his death was nearing the completion of a four years term as coroner of La Salle county. He was a member of the Homœopathic State Medical Society, and of the American Institute since 1890.

In addition to his professional interests he was president of the Eureka Building Association, and director in several business enterprises. He had been alderman also, and his public duties were faithfully performed in accordance with his high ideals of citizenship. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for the past thirty-four years a mason, and belonged to the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Modern Woodmen of America.

His professional services gained for him high rank as a practitioner. He was a good citizen, and as a public official he administered the affairs of his office with strict faithfulness and in the interest of the public welfare. He was tenacious as to details and just in his dealings with all. He counted it an honor to participate in the political activities of city, state and country. He was an American in the noblest sense of the term. The splendid strain of Huguenot blood, which coursed through his body and of which he was justly proud, was manifested in his intense love for the freedom and simplicity of true Americanism. He was very pronounced in his political convictions, and keenly alive to all questions that related to the enforcement of just law, and the preservation in their simplicity of all matters pertaining to the welfare of his country. Few seemed more intense and earnest than he was. He was above the petty and insignificant; large hearted and broad in his sympathies, interested in the education and advancement of youth, and very few in this community will ever realize the full measure of his generosity to the needy and deserving.

—*La Salle Press.*

A I H 1908

COVERT, NELSON B

Name in full

Nelson B Covert

P. O. Address in full

Geneva N. Y.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Cleveland Hom. Col.



Enclosed please find the
name of my Brother also

Ryner B Covert
Geneva N. Y.

Graduate of
New York Hom. Col.



COVILLE, PALMER

Name in full

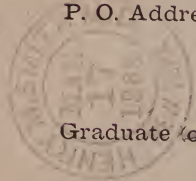
Palmer Coville, M.D.

P. O. Address in full

Oliver, Jarvis, Co. Mich

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Cleveland in 1856-7



COWAN, AUSTIN M

Name in full

Austin M Cowan *in 5*

P. O. Address in full

Grasshopper Falls, Kansas

Graduate (or ~~Licentiate~~) of

Eclectic Medical College
Cincinnati Ohio
Jun 5 1852



Miss E. Plenderluth Cowan, daughter of Dr. W. B. Cowan, of Guelph, Canada, writes me that her father, after a long and painful illness, died in October, 1902. Miss Cowan was studying nursing in Hahnemann Hospital, New York, but her father's illness impelled her to return home to care for him, which she did until the end came. Dr. Cowan was the one whose name had been drawn to fight for the union if the emergency had occurred. Dr. Cowan was the oldest practitioner in Guelph, except one, and had practiced there for thirty-five years. He had been most successful in his profession, and has contributed many articles to a large number of medical periodicals and scientific publications. He was also an inventor of some repute, and was an honorary member of the Inventors' Society of France, and was awarded the Wedderburn medal. There were three children, two sons and a daughter. Neither of the sons are following in the footsteps of their father, but are engaged in other pursuits. Miss Cowan, however, if possible, intends continuing her studies at the Hahnemann Hospital, New York, where she hopes to graduate as a trained nurse. I remember the doctor as being one of our most industrious, quiet and gentlemanly students, full of earnestness, and thorough and conscientious in his every work and action.

COWAN, WILLIAM B

William B. Cowan of Guelph, Ontario, died Oct. 4th after a lingering illness, aged 62. He began study in the office of Dr. Husband in 1863 and graduated from the New York Homeopathic College in 1866 and after receiving his license from the College of P. & S. of Ontario, began practice in the city in which his entire professional career of 35 years was spent. His widow, two sons and a daughter survive him. **Med Adv Oct 1902**

COWELL, CHAUNCY.

Spencer. N.Y.

Mr. Chauncey Cowell took up the study of homœopathy, under direction of Dr. Lovejoy, in 1850 or 1855, and practiced largely and successfully till 1868 or 1869.

World's Convention. 1876. V. 2.

COWELL, C R

Name, *Dr C R Cowell*

Address, *Spencer*

Sioya Co
N.Y.

P.S. Please forward more regular than was
the 2^d volume or return the money
C R Cowell

COWELL, JOSEPH HARRIS

JOSEPH HARRIS COWELL, Saginaw, Michigan, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, April 4, 1847, son of Benjamin and Amey Wilkinson (Harris) Cowell. He attended the graded and high schools of Peoria, Illinois, graduating from the latter in 1864. He attended Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, receiving the degree of A. B. in 1869. He then entered upon the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. I. W. Johnson, a homœopathic physician of Peoria, and in 1869 he matriculated in the University of Michigan, department of medicine and surgery.

receiving his degree there in 1871. From May to September of that year he was in practice in Ann Arbor, and since 1871 has been in Saginaw. In 1871-73 Dr. Cowell was professor of pathology in the Lansing Homœopathic College, and 1903-1905 was president of the Michigan state board of registration in medicine. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Michigan State Homœopathic Medical Society, the American Confederation of State Examining and Licensing Boards, the Saginaw Country Club, and of the Phi Alpha Gamma Medical fraternity (in which he was elected an honorary member in 1903), and the Saginaw Valley Homœopathic Medical Society. On May 23, 1878, Dr. Cowell married Clarissa Child, and the following named children have been born to them: Mary Child Cowell, wife of Clifford W. Alderton of Saginaw, and Elizabeth Howell and Amey Cowell.

King Vol-IV

COWL, WALTER YOEMANS

Walter Cowl.

From Dr. John L. Moffat we have received the Berlin notice of the death of Dr. Cowl. He was so well known to so many friends in America that we have deemed it wise to publish the following:

Dr. Cowl was never a robust man, and suffered all his life from imperfect heart action, which finally caused his sudden death. Notwithstanding this drawback, he worked hard and accomplished much in his chosen line.

The following is a translation from an obituary notice written by Doctor Tunnelmann, secretary of the German Roentgen Society, and published in the organ of that society in Berlin, June, 1908:

"The sudden death of Dr. Walter Y. Cowl is a great surprise to all of us, and we can scarcely believe that he no longer dwells in our midst. His loss to us is a very, very great one. Soon after his arrival in Berlin he began work with great diligence under Professor Gad in the Physiological Institute of the Royal University, taking up the study of the heart and lungs.

"Dr. Cowl was a worker of unusual creative power, and notwithstanding his many side issues, he was painstaking and thorough. We have a list of only a few of his writings on physiological subjects (some seventeen), but all show his originality and ability. After the discovery of the Roentgen rays Dr. Cowl was one of the first who devoted all his energy and mental ability to the development of this

new mode of investigation. We all know him and know what he has been to our special science. It would take up too much space to note here only approximately his writings on this subject. His researches on the different positions of the organs of the thorax during breathing, and their production in the Roentgenogramme, he published in 1899. His work on the visibility of the Roentgen rays, made together with Dr. Levy Van Dorn, is a test of the indefatigable industry which he devoted to his studies. Admirable is his manual of the clinical methods of investigation of the Roentgen rays.

"We, and especially the German Roentgen Society, are chiefly indebted to Dr. Cowl for the quick rise and flourishing condition of the young society which is now (1908) only in the fourth year of its existence. We shall never forget his cleverness and activity as leader of the successful Roentgen Congress of 1905. Altogether Dr. Cowl's death is a great and irreparable loss for Roentgenology."

Chironian Apr 1909



COWLES, EDGAR CLARENCE

EDGAR CLARENCE COWLES, Hartford, Connecticut, born Hartford, September 1, 1875; educated at Connecticut Literary Institution, Suffield, 1891-1894; graduated M. D. from Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery, 1897; post-graduate studies at New York Polyclinic, 1897-1898; operative surgery, 1898; operative gynecology, 1898; in Mothers' and Babies' Hospital, New York, 1898.

COWLES, EDWIN



Washington, D.C. May 27/87

My dear

Gen. E. Belcher M.D.

Gen. A. Smith M.D.

and other members

Com. of Arrangements.

Dear Doctors:

It would
be a great pleasure for me to attend
the "Am. Inst. of Hom." in my
session, but can not.

Judging from the
passed on your Circular, we shall expect to
see reports of your "dough" that will stir
the heart of every true Homoeopathist.

Yours truly

Wm. L. Garrison

DAVID COWLEY, M.D., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The subject of this notice was born in the County Down, Ireland, November 30, 1830. Two years later he arrived with his parents in Pittsburgh, Pa., but soon after removed to Allegheny, where he received his education in the common schools.

His medical education was begun under the supervision of Dr. J. P. Dake, and continued, after matriculating at the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania, in the office and under the direction of Dr. C. Neidhard. He graduated with the class of 1853, and practiced in Philadelphia until 1861, when he returned to Pittsburgh, where he subsequently resided during the rest of his life. In November, 1863, he married Miss Mowry.

Dr. Cowley was eminently successful in his profession, winning throughout his career a large measure of the confidence and respect of the community and the favorable opinion of his colleagues. He was a man of unusual ability, a close observer and well balanced judgment. His influence in promoting the interests of homœopathy was exhibited in many ways. He was one of the founders of the Pennsylvania Homœopathic Society, and was elected the first Treasurer of the same. Later he was chosen President of the society and held that position at the time of his death. He was an active and efficient member of other societies and was appointed to important and responsible positions in some of them.

He was also a welcome contributor to the literature of our school by the publication of a number of valuable papers, both original and translated, in the medical journals. Among the most important of these were the following:

"On the Medical Treatment of Uterine Hemorrhage."

"Typhlitis." Report of case and translation of an article on the same subject.

"Report on Disease of Supra-Renal Capsules and Pancreas."

Translation of a clinical report, by Dr. Caspar Wurmb.

Translation of Fellger's essay, "What Acts in Potentized Medicines?"

The first intimation received of his serious illness by his

professional brethren in Pittsburgh was directly after the meeting of the Pennsylvania State Society (at which he presided) in September last. On the 12th of October he entered the hospital, and five days after Dr. C. M. Thomas crushed and removed a small cystic calculus. He rallied well and seemed to be doing well till the tenth day, when symptoms of uræmia manifested themselves, resulting in death on the thirteenth day. The autopsy revealed a condition of chronic interstitial nephritis. The immediate cause of death was uræmic coma.

The life of Dr. Cowley was one of honest devotion to duty, fidelity to every trust and conscientiousness in the exercise of his art. Plain and unostentatious in his manner, there was a manliness of character that impressed all who knew him, and marked him as a man of decision finely tempered with benevolence and liberality.

Tr. Am. Inst. Hom. 1887.

DAVID COWLEY, M. D., is a native of Pittsburgh, Penna. He is a good English and classical scholar, and also speaks the German language well. He graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, in 1853. He was associated with Dr. C. Neidhard, of Philadelphia, for nearly eight years. He had charge of the Dispensary connected with the College for one year. His graduating Thesis on Ephalides was published by request of the editor, W. A. Gardiner, in the second volume of the "Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy." For about five years, he was Recording Secretary of the "American Provers' Union," and assisted in arranging its provings for publication; and also wrote the reply to the members withdrawing from the "Union," during the Geary dispute. He translated one or two articles from the German, for the "Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy," and also a tract entitled, "What *acts* in Homœopathic Medicine," by Dr. A. Fellger, for distribution. He located in Pittsburgh, in 1863. He enjoys a liberal patronage. An article from his pen on "Typhlo-enteritis," was published in the second volume of the "United States Medical and Surgical Journal;"

and also a translation from Becker, on the same subject. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; was one of the original members of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, of which he was Treasurer, for the term of one year. He was active in the organization of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Allegheny County, of which he served as Secretary for two years. He is also a corporator of the Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and has served on its Medical Board from its commencement.

Trans. Hom. Med. Soc. Penna. 1870-71.

Dr. Cowley was a native of Ireland, but came to America when a child. He was a student of Dr. Neidhard and practiced medicine in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. He was eminently successful as a practitioner, was a valuable and active member of various societies of our school and an acceptable contributor to our journalistic literature. He was President of the Pennsylvania State Homœopathic Society at the time of his death, and highly esteemed as a man and citizen.

Am. Inst. Hom. 1887.

Am Inst 87

COWLEY, DAVID

Since last we met, there have been three deaths, and those of prominent members of our ranks. The first was that of Dr. David Cowley, President of this Society, who died before the expiration of the term for which he had been elected. Death took place on October 30th, 1886.

DR. COWLEY was born in Ireland, November 30th, 1830. His family came to this country when he was two years old. Locating in Allegheny County, Pa., his youth was spent and education obtained in the adopted home of his parents, viz., Allegheny City. The Doctor began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. J. P. Dake, but after he had entered the Homœopathic Medical College of Philadelphia, he became a student of Dr. C. Neidhard, graduating in the class of 1853. He remained with Dr. Neidhard until 1861, when he returned to the city of his adoption.

In 1863 he was married to Miss M. Mowrey. During his life he has written many able articles for the journals and for this Society. The Doctor was the first Treasurer of this Society. He was a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy from 1865. He was successively in office, first as Treasurer and then as Secretary of the Allegheny County Medical Society in 1865, 1866 and 1867.

The first intelligence we had of the Doctor's illness was upon his return from the last meeting of this Society, where he was the presiding officer.

On the 12th of October, 1886, he came to the Hospital; five days after he was operated upon for cystic calculus.

Upon the 27th he showed the first symptoms of uræmia, and three days later he died. The post-mortem examination revealed "Chronic Interstitial Nephritis," and the immediate cause of death was from "Uræmic Coma." The life of Dr. Cowley was one of honest fixedness of purpose, fidelity to every trust, conscientiousness in everything he did, and marked by a manliness of demeanor that stamped him as an upright man. We mourn his loss.

Trans. Hom. Med. Soc. Penna. 1887.

David Cowley, M.D., a native of Pittsburg, is a good English and classical scholar, and also speaks the German language well. He graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1853. He was associated with Dr. C. Neidhard, of Philadelphia, for nearly eight years, and had charge of the dispensary connected with his alma mater for one year. His graduating thesis on "Ephelides" was published by request of the editor, W. A. Gardiner, in the second volume of the *Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy*. For about five years he was Recording Secretary of the American Provers' Union, and assisted in arranging its provings for publication; he has written and translated much for the journals. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; was one of the original members of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, of which he was treasurer, for the term of one year. He was active in the organization of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Allegheny County, of which he served as secretary for two years. He is also a corporator of the Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and has served on its medical board from its commencement.

(W. C.)

WC

DR. DAVID COWLEY,

President of the Homœopathic Medical Society

OF THE

State of Pennsylvania.

DIED, OCTOBER 30th, 1886.

Penna. Trans. 1886.

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1870.

DEAR DOCTOR:

Will you assist me in compiling a correct list of Homœopathic Physicians in the United States, by filling up and returning to me, at once, the following blank, if you have not already filled up a similar one.

I will be much obliged to you for any information relative to the introduction of Homœopathy in your neighborhood, together with a sketch of your personal connection therewith.

Yours truly,

HENRY M. SMITH, M.D.,

107 Fourth Avenue.

My full name is David Cowley
I graduated at Homœopathic Medical College in the year 1853
Pittsburg, Pa.
My present address is W. H. Smith, Pa. county of Allegheny,
State of Penn a where I have resided since 1863
Previous to that time I practised in Phil a
I began to practise Homœopathy in the year 1852 at Phil a

My P.O. address now is
Wilkins P.O., Pa. {the part of Pittsburg known as E. Liberty}

on island & entirely forgotten
your truly D. Cowley

Dr. H. M. Smith this way
until today (Sept. 9th)



WM. COWLEY, M. D.

No. 6412 PENN AVENUE.

OFFICE HOURS: { 8 TO 10 A. M.
2 TO 4 P. M.
6 TO 7:30 P. M.

PITTSBURGH, PA. Feb. 28th 1891

G. L. Bradford M. D.,

Dear Doctor,

Today I happened to be looking over the library of a layman interested in Homoeopathy & found a copy of Murk's *Materia Medica* which I purchased of him for the magnificent sum of fifty cents. So please take that book off my order. Please let me hear from you at an early date

Sincerely yours

Wm Cowley



WM. COWLEY, M. D.

No. 6412 PENN AVENUE.

OFFICE HOURS: { 8 TO 10 A. M.
2 TO 4 P. M.
6 TO 7:30 P. M.

PITTSBURGH, PA. March 6th 1891

T. L. Bradford M. D.

Dear Doctor

Yours of the 3^d leaves
a few questions unanswered.

1. You make no offer for Proc. A. P. H. 1865-
2. " " " " " " H. M. Soc. of Pa. 1866-7
3. " " " mention of Ann. Announcements of colleges, hospital reports. Let me know if you want any of these & your price, as I have quite a number.
4. In speaking of pamphlets you do not say how many copies you want of Circular of Am. Proverbs Union to the Hom. Phys. of the U. S. In my enumeration of pamphlets I have put in 3 or 4 copies of this. If you want more let me know.

I have already sold Barto's Mat. Med. & Clin. Companion, Eaton's Diseases of Women, & Kippax on Skin Diseases for higher prices than you offer. A physician will look over the books before I send them away & if he wants any I will give me more than you offer.

I will let him have them (of course omitting those you particularly want)

I will withdraw my offer of Hering's Homeopathicist 1st & 2^d Editions until I can get more for them. I don't understand why there is so much difference between your buying & selling price of the 1st ed.

Yesterday I got a translation of Celsus which will answer my purpose as well as the Latin, also a copy of Wistar's Anatomy.

I have added a few books to my wants & have subtracted the above two & more —

How will the expense of carriage be paid? What you send to me you may freight, as I am in no particular hurry.

I enclose a list of books I have which are scarce, in order that you may know when they are to be found. They are not for sale —

Yours truly

W^m Cowley



OWPERTHWAIT, ALLEN C.,
M. D., of Nebraska City, Neb., was
born May 3d, 1848, in Cape May
county, N. J. He is the son of

Dr. J. C. Cowperthwait, once a popular den-
tist of Philadelphia, now a resident of Peoria,
Ills. While he was quite young, his parents
removed to Toulon, Ills., where the larger
part of his youth was spent. Owing to a
tendency to pulmonary disease, he was
obliged to relinquish the pursuit of a regular
collegiate course; yet in the Toulon seminary,
and subsequently in the Iowa University, he
received an excellent preliminary education.
Exhibiting a fondness for the printing busi-
ness, he served an apprenticeship at it, but ill
health constrained him to abandon it. In
his eighteenth year, he entered the office of
Dr. F. Bucmeister, of Toulon, Ills., for the
study of medicine, and after a thorough ap-
plication, during which time he made several
valuable provings, he graduated at the Hahne-
mann Medical College of Philadelphia,
March 3rd, 1869. Immediately on his gradu-
ation he returned to Illinois, and settled in
Galva, where, in spite of his extreme youth,
he succeeded in a short time in building up a
large and valuable practice.

On June 2nd, 1870, he was married to
Miss Ida E. Erving, daughter of J. F. Er-
ving, M. D., of Oskaloosa, Ia. Dr. Cow-
perthwait's fondness for literary pursuits
was manifested at a very early age, three
juvenile Sabbath-school books emanating
from his pen before he had reached his four-
teenth year. His contributions in both prose
and poetry have appeared in several leading
journals and magazines, and for their beauty
and originality have received the highest
encomiums.



Name in full

Allen Corson Cowperthwait

P. O. Address in full

Galva, (Henry Co.) Illinois.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Hahnemann Med. Col. of Philad.

A. C. COWPERTHWAITE, M. D., PRESIDENT,
MARSHALL FIELD BUILDING,
CHICAGO.



Oct 9 1894
Dear Dr. Bradford:-
I only have one
bound sett of the *Form Announcements*.
They have plenty of them in some
city if they have not been
destroyed.

Yours faithfully,
J. W. J.

A. C. Cowperthwaite

C

Galva. Ill.

June 18th 1869.

Dear Prof:-

Your favor of the 7th came duly to hand, and I have been putting in my best hand to raise the balance on the note you hold against me, but I sincerely regret that owing to the stringency of the money market here I shall be quite unable to make the raise at present. My own resources are pretty well absorbed by this time, and I am relying entirely on borrowed capital to pay my expenses while I "work up" a practice. I am very peculiarly situated in this respect. I came to Galva with the understanding that the Home^{ly} Physician here would leave in a few days. He has not left yet, and I have to get

business in face of opposition.
I have done enough of my expenses
ever since I came, and business
is on the increase, but people in
this section of the country are in
the habit of paying doctor bills every
year, so I will probably make no
collections for some time, and as
soon as I can I shall remit the
amount due you; if I had been
able I would not have put you to
the necessity of writing, though I
was very glad to hear from you.

I have eagerly waited to hear from
reliable sources of Prof Thomas' illness,
I had heard from my friends
that he was very low. I hope his
life will long be spared to continue
in helping you, and others, erect an
institution in Phila that will not
only be a credit to its progenitors, but
still more an honor to the glorious cause
~~work~~ in which we are engaged.

the of opposition.
ough of my expenses
and business
are, but people in
the country are in
paying doctor bills every
probably make no
some time, and as
I shall send the
my, if I had been
not have put you to
writing, though I
hear from you.
waited to hear from
of Prof Thomas' illness,
from my friends
my, too. Hope his
is opened to continue
and others, erect an
think that will not
to its proper use, but
show to the flower cause
which we are engaged.

I often think of the pleasant associa-
tions of last winter, and look for-
ward to the time when I shall
once more be permitted to greet
you in the flesh. But time is on
the wing, and is constantly bringing
unlooked for changes, so that we
do not know what may intervene
to prevent such a reunion. One thing
quite certain we shall never all
meet again, and in the life work
that is before us we will to some
extent forget the ties which are now
so strongly interwoven in our hearts.
Though come what may I shall
never cease to cherish my alma
mater, and I trust that the class
of '69 may never bring discredit
upon her or upon our cause.
With kindest regards to the Faculty,
Prof Thomas in particular, I am
Yours very truly
A.C. Compton



*Yours Fraternally,
A. C. Cowperthwaite.*

A. C. COWPERTHWAIT, M. D., Ph. D., LL.D., F. S. Sc. (LOND.)

President of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMŒOPATHY.

Professor of Materia Medica and Diseases of Women, and Dean of the Faculty
of the Homœopathic Medical Department of the State
University of Iowa. Iowa City, Iowa.

FACULTY.

CHAS. A. SCHAEFFER, A.M., Ph.D., President.
Prof. Chemistry and Toxicology.

A. C. COWPERTHWAIT, M. D., LL.D., DEAN.
Prof. Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Iowa City.

W. H. DICKINSON, M. D.,
Prof. Theory and Practice, Des Moines.

J. G. GILCHRIST, A. M., M. D.,
Prof. Surgery and Surgical Gynaecology, Iowa City.

C. H. COGSWELL, M. D.,
Prof. Obstetrics and Diseases of Women, Cedar Rapids.

F. J. NEWBERRY, M. D., O. et A. Chir.,
Prof. Ophthalmology, Otology and Pedology, Iowa City.

SAMUEL CALVIN, Ph.D.,
Prof. Histology, Iowa City.

State University of Iowa.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE DEAN.

Iowa City, Iowa, Aug 3, 1892

T. L. Bradford, M.D.,

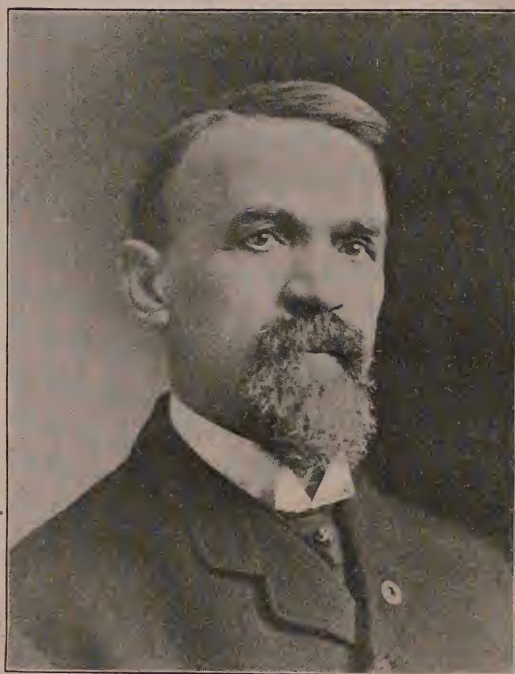
Dear Doctor:- In reply to your

favor of the 28th ult I will say that
I will do the best I can for you, but am
not sure that I can send you all
the Announcements you mention.

"I congratulate you on your
Bibliography." It is a wonderful
book and must have required
an immense amount of work.

Yours truly

A. C. Cowperthwaite



A. C. Cowperthwaite, M.D.



Conspicuous



COWPERTHWAITE, ALLEN CORSON

ALLEN CORSON COWPERTHWAITE, M.D. PH.D., LL.D.

Allen Corson Cowperthwaite, Chicago, Illinois, known throughout America as one of the most faithful and efficient medical college organizers and instructors, and as well one of the eminent practitioners of the homœopathic school, is a native of New Jersey, born in Cape May county, May 3, 1848. His father, by profession a dentist, was a man of culture and refined tastes, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, a mathematician of distinguished note, and author of a work on the calculus.

Dr. Cowperthwaite acquired his elementary education in the common district schools of Toulon, Illinois, to which place his parents had removed from New Jersey, and later he was for a time a student in Toulon Seminary; afterward in connection with his studies he set about learning the printer's trade. Still later he took up the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Bacmeister of Toulon, and continued it under Hering of Philadelphia, while attending upon the courses of Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, where he came to the degree, March 3, 1869.

Leaving the medical college with his prized diploma, Dr. Cowperthwaite located for practice in Galva, Illinois, remained there four years, and then settled in Nebraska City, Nebraska, where he was one of the pioneers of his school, and where also he was chiefly instrumental in organizing the Nebraska State Homœopathic Medical Society, in 1873, being its first secretary.

In 1877, after about four years of successful practice in the west, Dr. Cowperthwaite was called by his alma mater to the lectureship of diseases of the mind and nervous system. This he accepted but did not fill, as within a few weeks afterward he was offered and accepted the chair of materia medica and also the office of dean in the recently organized homœopathic

department of the State University of Iowa. He lived and practiced and taught in Iowa City from 1878 until 1892, when he removed to Chicago and began his connection with the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College in the capacity of professor of materia medica and therapeutics, which he held until the merger of that institution with Hahnemann Medical College in the early part of 1905. In 1901 he was elected president of the college, continuing until the union of the college interests was effected.

However, in 1884, while living in Iowa City, practicing, teaching and also performing the duties of executive officer of the college, Dr. Cowperthwaite took upon himself the additional duties of the chair of materia medica and therapeutics and the deanship in the Homœopathic Medical College of the University of Michigan, which he performed one year and then resigned because the demands of both college connections proved a serious tax upon his power of endurance.

Although always engaged in an extensive practice in connection with his equally exacting pedagogical and official duties, Dr. Cowperthwaite has been a faithful contributor to the literature of the profession during the last more than quarter century, ever since the latter part of his residence in Nebraska. In 1876 his "Insanity in its Medico-Legal Relations" was issued (J. M. Stoddart & Co.) and was first published as a supplement to the "American Journal of Homœopathic Materia Medica." His "Science in Therapeutics" (1877, Redfield Bros., Omaha) appeared first as an address before the Nebraska Homœopathic Medical Association, and was deemed worthy of general promulgation. "An Elementary Text Book of the Materia Medica"—characteristic, analytical, and comparative—was published first in 1880, followed by his "Text Book of Materia Medica" (a second edition of the original), which in revised and enlarged form appeared in its sixth edition in 1891 as "A Text Book of Materia Medica and Therapeutics." This work, generally referred to as "Cowperthwaite's Materia Medica," has passed through nine distinct editions, and always has been regarded as standard with the profession. "A Text Book of Gynecology," designed for students and general practitioners, was published in 1888. His most recent work, "Text Book of the Practice of Medicine," was given to the public in 1902.

The homœopathic medical profession has always shown an appreciation of Dr. Cowperthwaite's endeavors in behalf of his school of medicine, and has frequently elevated him to high office; and the educational world, too, has made acknowledgment of his work in the bestowal of its honors. In 1876 he lectured before the students of the Central University of Iowa, and was awarded by that institution the degree of Ph.D., and in 1885, in recognition of his literary attainments, Shurtleff College honored him with its degree of LL. D. In 1887 he was elected a fellow of the Society of Science, Literature and Arts of London.

In more distinctive professional circles he has been variously honored with membership in its societies and associations, and has been president of the homœopathic medical societies of the states of Nebraska, Iowa and Illinois. In 1875 he became a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, was its vice-president in 1884, and president in 1887. He is an Odd Fellow of high degree, has passed all the chairs and been a member of the grand lodge of each of the states of Nebraska, Iowa and Illinois, and as well has filled the highest offices in the grand encampment. In 1870 Dr. Cowperthwaite married Ida E. Erving of Oskaloosa, Iowa, by whom he has one son, Dr. J. E. Cowperthwaite of Butte, Montana, and one daughter, Elfleda, wife of L. S. Thomas of Portland, Oregon.

COWPERTHWAIT, EDWIN G

EDWIN G. COWPERTHWAIT, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was born in Philadelphia in 1873, and is a son of Joseph Cowperthwait. He attended the Eastburn Academy, then matriculated at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, whence he graduated M. D. with the class of 1895. Since graduation he has engaged in hospital work at the Hahnemann Hospital and St. Luke's Hospital. He is a member of the Germantown Medical Club and of the Philadelphia County Homœopathic Medical Society.

King Vol. IV

Obituary

DR. EDWIN G. COWPERTHWAIT, for twenty-two years a practicing physician in Tioga, died yesterday at his home, 1821 Venango st., after a protracted illness. Born November 16, 1873. Dr. Cowperthwait was educated at Eastburn Academy, receiving his medical training at the Hahnemann College, where he was graduated in 1895. He was a specialist in eye troubles and for years was connected with the dispensary of the Hahnemann Hospital. Dr. Cowperthwait came of a long line of Philadelphians. His grandfather was cashier of the United States Bank, while his father, Joseph Cowperthwait, was a successful dry goods merchant at 8th and Market sts., finally selling out to Justus C. Strawbridge. Dr. Cowperthwait was affiliated with the Homeopathic County Medical Society and the Germantown Homeopathic Medical Society. He is survived by his widow, who was Miss Lydia Moore, of Huntingdon, Pa. Funeral arrangements have not been made as yet. The interment will be in West Laurel Hill Cemetery.

Bulletin June 12 1918

COWPERTHWAIT. — June 11, Dr. EDWIN G., husband of Lydia Moore Cowperthwait. Relatives and friends invited to funeral services, Sat., 2 P. M., 1821 W. Venango st. Int. private.

Telegraph June 12 1918

OBITUARY

DR. E. G. COWPERTHWAIT

Dr. Edwin G. Cowperthwait, who had practiced medicine in Tioga twenty-two years, died yesterday at his home, at 1821 Venango Street, after a long illness. Dr. Cowperthwait came of an old Philadelphia family. His grandfather, Joseph Cowperthwait, was cashier of the United States Bank, and his father, Joseph Cowperthwait, who died in 1896, was long identified with the dry goods trade, having established a store at the northwest corner of Eighth and Market Streets in 1862, selling his interest to Justus C. Strawbridge, one of the founders of the present Strawbridge & Clothier firm. Later Mr. Cowperthwait was connected with the dry goods house of James, Kent, Santee & Co..

Dr. Cowperthwait, who was born in 1873, attended Eastburn Academy and was graduated from Hahnemann Medical College in 1895. He made a specialty of the eye and for years was connected with the dispensary of the Hahnemann Hospital. He was a member of the Homeopathic County Medical Society and the Germantown Homeopathic Medical Society. His wife, who survives, was Miss Jennie Moore, of Huntingdon, Pa.



Herbert B. Coy.

Entrepreneur & Co.

1313 & 1315 COLUMBIA, AL.
Philadelphia, Pa.

COX, FREDERICK JOSEPH

FREDERICK JOSEPH COX, Albany, New York, was born June 27, 1866, in Albany, son of Dr. James William Cox and Hannah Gilbert Cox. His literary education was acquired in Albany Academy, the Greylock Institute at South Williamstown, Massachusetts, and Williams College, at the latter of which he graduated, B. A., with the class of 1889. From the Albany Medical College he graduated M. D. in 1892. From 1896 until 1898 he studied at L'Ecole de Medicine, Paris, France. Returning to America, he entered the Harvard Medical School in Boston, where he remained until 1899. He located in Albany and has since engaged in the general practice of medicine. He is visiting physician to the Albany Homœopathic Hospital, and also is connected with the nurses training school department of that institution as lecturer on medical diseases. He is a member of the Fort Orange Club of Albany, the University Club, and the Albany Country Club. On February 23, 1899, he married Elizabeth Butler of Utica, New York.

King Vol 1V

COX, GEORGE.

We are indebted to the late Dr. George Cox, of London, England, for the introduction of Homœopathy in Williamsburgh. *n. y.*

Dr. Cox was born in London, February 2d, 1796. After receiving a classical education at Bath, he commenced the study of medicine and surgery under Sir Astley Cooper, then in the zenith of his professional career. After attending for a time St. Thomas and Guy's Hospital, London, he proceeded to Edinburgh, where he added to his professional knowledge by a diligent attendance upon the hospitals of that city. At the age of 24 or 25, he left his native land for one of the West India Islands. There he applied himself with much success to the treatment of disease; but his residence there was brief. Invited by the genial nature of our American institutions, and very possibly tempted by a larger field for professional usefulness, he moved to this city, then village of Williamsburgh, about the year 1823, and commenced at once, the practice of his profession.

In 1841-42, he became a convert to Homœopathy, by what particular circumstance I am not able to say; but sure it is, that he not only fully embraced the doctrines of "*Similia Similibus*," but he so successfully applied the truths in his professional life as to carry conviction to the hearts of his people, and to carry the great body of his friends and patrons with him over into Homœopathy; and he had the happy fortune, instead of losing reputation or business by his conversion, to greatly increase both; not, however, that this, his "melancholy apostacy," tended to increase his standing among his old associates of the Allopathic school, for, certainly, it did not. Jealousy was now turned to hate, respect degenerated into contempt, and praise into ridicule. The "renegade" was soon, therefore, cut off from all professional intercourse with his former medical friends. But the Dr. was made of sterner stuff than to be easily discouraged; a greatly increased popularity among the people fully sustained by that other indispensable sinew of war—success, enabled him not only to defy the assaults of his enemies, but to turn their very persecutions and rage into means of triumphant victory over their machinations. After some thirty years of practice in this city, and while still in the successful pursuit of his profession, he was suddenly struck down by paralysis, from which he never fully recovered. He lingered about two years, and died November 11th, 1853, 58 years old, of dropsy.

Trans. N.Y. Hom. Soc. V. 2. 1864.

GEORGE COX, M.D.

Was a native of London, England, where he was born, February 2, 1796. He began the study of medicine under Sir Astley Cooper.

After spending some time in the hospitals of London and Edinburgh, he went to one of the West India Islands, whence he came to this country, and settled in Brooklyn in what was then the village of Williamsburgh (1823). He became a convert to Homœopathy in 1840 or 1842, of course cutting himself off from all communication with his former associates, but gaining increased success in his practice. He joined the Institute in 1847. After practicing in Brooklyn about thirty years, he had an attack of paralysis, and, after lingering about two years, died November 11, 1853.

Trans. Am. Inst. Hom. 1893.

Williamsburg was not united to Brooklyn until 1855. Previous to this homœopathy was introduced into Williamsburg by Dr. George Cox, of London, England. He went there in 1823. He became a homœopath in 1841-42, and largely increased his business thereby. He was cast out by his "regular" brethren, but he still continued victorious over their venom. He died in 1853.

World's Convention. 1876. V.2.

COX, GEORGE A.

In the same year, 1859, Dr. George A. Cox, a recent graduate of the Albany Medical College, commenced the practice of homœopathy in Albany. He was associated a year with his uncle and former preceptor, Dr. James W. Cox. He then removed to Cohoes, where he remained two years and then returned to Albany.

World's Convention. 1876. V.2.

GEORGE A. COX, M. D.

Dr. George A. Cox was born at Gilbertsville, Ostego County, N. Y., May 17, 1847, and died at Albany, May 21, 1909.

His parents were Joseph and Leonora Walker Cox.

His early education was acquired at Waverly Institute.

On Dec. 17, 1863, in his seventeenth year, he enlisted in the 2d Company of Heavy Artillery, N. Y. Volunteers, which was incorporated in the command of Gen. Hancock. He took part in the battles of Grant's Virginia campaign, up to Lee's surrender. Mustered out of service in June following, he entered the office of his uncle, Dr. James W. Cox, in Albany, and graduated from the Albany Medical College in 1868.

He then entered into partnership with his uncle, and with the exception of a year's practice at Cohoes, his entire professional life was spent in Albany.

Dr. Cox joined the American Institute in 1895. He was a member of the State and Albany Co. Hom. Medical Societies, having been one of the founders of the last-named organization, whose members bear strong testimony to his qualities, emphasizing his courage in confronting for two years his affliction, angina pectoris, in daily expectation of a final summons.

On May 17, 1877, Dr. Cox married Miss Estelle Travis, of Cohoes, who survives him.

Am Inst Hom 1910

Name in full

George A. Cox M.D.

P. O. Address in full

Albany N.Y.

Graduate ~~for Licentiate~~ of

Albany Med. College
1868



COX, GEORGE HOWELL

Name in full

George Howell Cox

P. O. Address in full

Lewis town Mifflin Co. Penna.

Graduate (or ~~Licentiate~~) of

University of Pennsylvania
Class of 1864



Dr. James W. Cox graduated in the spring of 1853 from the Albany Medical College, and immediately thereafter began the practice of homœopathy in Albany. He entered into partnership with his former preceptor, Dr. Henry D. Paine. The partnership continued four years, when it was dissolved by mutual consent.

JAMES WILLIAM COX, M.D.

At the session of the Institute in Albany, in 1854, Dr. J. W. Cox, of that city, was one of the thirty-three newly elected members, of whom Drs. Burgher, Sisson and Watson are now the only seniors. Dr. Cox was born at Gilbertsville, N. Y., February 5, 1828. He studied medicine with Dr. Henry D. Paine, then of Albany, attended lectures at the Albany Medical College from 1849 to 1852, graduating therefrom January 27, 1852, and beginning practice in Albany. During the war of the Rebellion he was examining surgeon. Dr. Cox died June 9, 1896.

A.I.H. 1896

DR. JAMES W. COX.

Albany, June 9 (Special).—Dr. James William Cox died at his home here to-day from a stroke of paralysis, which occurred on May 1, 1895. He was never able to sit up after the shock, and for eight months he had been unconscious. Few physicians in Eastern New-York were better known or more highly esteemed than Dr. Cox. He was a member of the County and State Medical societies, and was also senior member of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He was a thirty-second degree Mason. He was one of the founders of the Fort Orange Club. Dr. Cox was born in Gilbertsville, Otsego County, on February 5, 1828.

N.Y. Trib

June 10 96

My full name is *James W. Cox*
 I graduated at *Albany* Medical College, in the year *1852*
 My present address is *Albany* county of *Albany*
 State of *New York* where I have resided since *1849*
~~Previous to that time I practised in~~ *(then a student.)*
 I began to practise Homœopathy in the year *1852* at *Albany*

N Am J1
Hom
July
1896

OBITUARY.—Dr. James W. Cox, died June 10th in Albany. He had a stroke of paralysis thirteen months ago, and was confined to his bed from that time on until his death. He had been unconscious since October. Dr. Cox was born in Gilbertsville, Otsego County, Feb. 5, 1828. His first schooling was at an institute presided over by Rev. John Hughes. At the age of thirteen he entered the Gilbertsville Academy and Collegiate Institute. He had passed his twenty-first birthday when he decided to take up the study of medicine, going into the office of Dr. Charles Sumner, at Gilbertsville. After six months' study he was introduced to Dr. Henry D. Payne of New York City, who was then practicing in Albany. In the Fall of 1849 he matriculated at the Albany Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1852. He took up the new school of medicine, and was one of the pioneers of the Homœopathic Medical Society. Dr. Cox was one of the best known residents of Albany. He never accepted any political office, but was identified with many of Albany's charitable and financial institutions. Two of his three sons, Frederic and Edward, followed the choice of their father as to profession. The other son is private secretary to Erastus Corning.



109 State St. Albany
July 23. 70

H. M. Smith Esq.
Dear Sir

We have before
filled blanks like the enclosed.
but supposing those mislaid or
lost now forward another —

Hoping you every success in your
undertaking we remain

Fraternally yours
J. W. & L. A. Cox

JOHN REDMAN COXE, JR., M.D.

Was the son of Dr. John Redman Coxe, well known as Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Pennsylvania, practitioner, and writer. He was born in Philadelphia February 19, 1799. In 1845 he was practicing in Williamsport, Pa., where he remained till 1850, when he returned to Philadelphia and graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College. In 1857 he succeeded Dr. A. E. Small in the chair of practice in the college, and was succeeded by Dr. S. S. Brooks in 1860. He joined the Institute in 1852; was Provisional Secretary in 1854 at the session held at Albany, in which year he made a report on Hydrophobia. He died May 11, 1863.

Trans. Am. Inst. Hom. 1893.

John Redman Coxe, Jr., M.D., was born in Philadelphia. He was the son of John Redman Coxe, Sr., M.D., a distinguished old-school physician and eminent Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Pennsylvania. He graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1850. He was elected a member of the faculty of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania for the course of 1857-58, and occupied the Chair of Homœopathic Institutes, Pathology, and the Practice of Medicine for three successive years. He was a successful practitioner, but was removed from his useful life by the summons of death, May 11th, 1863.

W. C.

COXE, JOHN REDMAN, JR.—Was born in Philadelphia, February 19th, 1799. He was the son of the celebrated practitioner and writer, John Redman Coxe, who was for a long time professor of Materia Medica in the University of Pennsylvania. In 1845 he was practising in Williamsport, Pa., where he remained until 1850, when he returned to Philadelphia and graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College in the class of 1850. In 1857 he succeeded Dr. A. E. Small in the chair of Practice in the College, and was succeeded by Dr. S. S. Brooks in 1860. He joined the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1852; was provisional secretary in 1854, at the session held in Albany, N. Y., in which year he made a report on Hydrophobia. He died May 11th, 1863.

COXE, LORENZO LEWIS



CRABTREE, A D



Friend,

Having recd
your circular &c. I here-
with return thanks for
your kind invitation
to become member of
the "A. I. of S." which I
would gladly do, were there
any physicians here who
were members. Dr Brown
of the city will probably come
to the Dep. and at the
meeting & will join & pre-
sent my credentials. He
will inform you that I am
a graduate - 12 yrs practice
& member of Conn. State
"Med. Society" - will pay the
sum demanded - Bon de
na. more - Yours truly
A D Crabtree M.D.

306

Name in full *Addison D. Crabtree*

P. O. Address in full *Boston, Mass.*

Graduate (or Licentiate) of *Metropolitan College*
New York. 1858. ?

Leave out

Where was it?

CRADDOCK, WILLIAM L

In Memoriam

William L. Craddock was born in Dublin, Ireland, on the 28th of March, 1858. His parents died when he was a small boy, leaving him to the care of an uncle who brought him to America. He attended school in Philadelphia and was graduated from LaSalle College when sixteen years of age. He entered Hahneman Medical College at Philadelphia and was graduated from that institution with honors which entitled him to a post graduate scholarship at Heidelberg University in Germany. After finishing his work there he came back to America, spending several years in the east, after which he came to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he practised for a time, afterward locating in Pine Island.

On December 26th, 1889, he was married to Mary O'Neill, of Portage, Wisconsin, who with their four children, Catherine McKaig, Helen, Margaret and William, Jr., and one sister, Therese M. Avery, of Brooklyn, N. Y., survive to mourn his loss. He passed away at Rochester on October 11, 1916, of pneumonia following an operation.

His best eulogy is the speech of those he served during life. From the humble abode of the laborer to the more pretentious residence of the business and professional man of this community, come alike expressions of admiration for his life, and sincere regret for his passing.

He was a scholarly man of wide reading and possessed a large fund of general information.

He loved his profession and its work and never permitted anything to divert or withdraw him from it. Although his practise was large, he seemed to work more for the love of his profession than for gain. No night was too dark, no day too cold for him to respond to the call of the weak and helpless, even though he knew in advance he would receive no compensation for his services.

He always took an active part in public affairs. In matters affecting the town, the school or the business life of the community he always manifested an interest and joined his efforts in all schemes for local improvement.

He was a member of the Catholic church and had no toleration for any one who spoke disrespectfully of any religion.

As a father he was fond, tender and kind, but showed his feelings by acts rather than words.

Quietly, peaceably and without ostentation he performed his duties conscientiously and well. Few men have performed their parts in life more modestly or worthily, and not many have gone hence from among us to whom we could have been more reluctant to say the final farewell.

The funeral was from St. Michael's church Saturday morning, Rev. Fr. Rice conducting the service, and was one of the largest funerals ever held in the village. Friends and acquaintances in large numbers from the village, the surrounding country and neighboring towns, who had admired the doctor during his lifetime and many of whom owed him debts of gratitude, crowded the spacious church to pay their tribute of respect to his memory. Interment was made in St. Michael's cemetery.

CRAFT, LYDIA A

Hom Times ~~Mar~~ ¹⁸⁸⁰

Dr. LYDIA A. CRAFT. Resolutions of the Kings County Homœopathic Medical Society :

Resolved, That while we accept this mysterious ordering of a Divine Providence as being beyond our finite comprehension, who, in the taking from us while yet in mid-life our late friend and associate, Dr. Lydia A. Craft, has seemed to shorten a useful and active life, we can but feel grateful for the many virtues possessed by the deceased, and that beauty of character which will forever surround her name and memory with a halo of brightness and reverence. Also,

Resolved, That we extend to the members of the family of our departed associate our joint condolence and sympathy, and that a copy of this expression of our esteem and regard for our late worthy member be forwarded to them.

CRAFTS, E. T.

Dr. E. T. Crafts, of Joliet, Ill., graduated at the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago in 1870. He came to Middlebury, Vt., in the spring of 1874, and associated himself with Dr. Currier. Soon after his introduction Dr. Currier was prostrated by a severe attack of typhoid pneumonia. Dr. Crafts proved himself equal to the emergency.

World's Conven. 1876. V. 2.

CRAGIN, FRANCIS M

Name in full

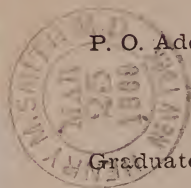
Francis M. Cragin, M.D.

P. O. Address in full

South Dedham, Mass.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Temple Medical College of Pennsylvania
(Class - 1880.)





RAGIN, JOHN, M. D., of Mobile, Ala., was born in Douglas, Mass. He is a descendant of the John Cragin who was conspicuous among the prisoners of war, sent to this country by Oliver Cromwell. While in his early boyhood, part of the family of young Cragin removed South with him, and when arrived at the proper age, he was sent to the William and Mary College, of Virginia, to pursue his education. He was an apt pupil, and an industrious student; and at the close of his collegiate course, he was well prepared to enter upon the study of medicine, the profession of which his taste and inclinations decided him to follow. He commenced its study in the office and under the direction of an eminent allopathic practitioner. He entered upon a critical examination of its theory, and pursued it with a thoroughness and depth of research, which is characteristic of the man. He could not find that it rested upon any scientific basis; but on the contrary was forced to the conclusion, that the whole system was wrong—wrong in its doctrines, principles and practice.

Greatly disappointed in the result of his investigation, he turned from it with a feeling akin to disgust.

Being thoroughly conversant with the politics of the country, and possessing a high order of literary talent, he devoted his time and energies both to politics and literature. About 1845, he became connected with the leading Democratic press of Alabama, under the auspices of the late Hon. William R. King, in which position he soon distinguished himself, and came to be universally regarded as one of the ablest political writers of the State.

He was also a frequent and able contributor to the literary periodicals of the country both North and South.

While engaged in these pursuits, his attention was directed to the new system of medicine—homœopathy. Upon a most rigorous investigation of its principles and theory, and finding them laid on a foundation broad as nature, and whose truths are as uncontroversial as her laws, he became a true believer in and an unflinching advocate of the new science. After two years of thorough inves-

tigation and study, he retired wholly from the field of politics, and commenced the practice of homœopathy in Annapolis, Md. He remained here, however, but a year; when he returned to Alabama, and established himself at Mobile, where, during his eighteen years of active practice, he has met with that high degree of success, commensurate with his eminent ability and skill.

OBITUARY.

DIED at Mobile, Alabama, May 24th, 1877, Dr. JOHN CRAGIN, aged 65 years.

Dr. Cragin was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, April 7th, 1812.

He received his literary education at William and Mary College, Virginia, and studied law at Savannah, Georgia. In 1840 he commenced the practice of law in Alabama.

About 1848 he became a journalist, and won a brilliant reputation as a writer. Becoming a convert to homœopathy in 1851, he abandoned all other pursuits and devoted himself wholly to the study of this system, becoming one of its most ardent and faithful devotees. For the past twenty-two years he has practiced his profession in Mobile, Alabama, where he died on the 24th of May, after a long and painful illness, leaving a wife and eight children to mourn his loss.

Dr. Cragin was a close student, and kept fully up with all the discoveries and improvements of the day. His experience was varied, and his treatment of disease attended with great success. He has left several notebooks, containing the records of his experience, the contents of which would, no doubt, be of much value to the profession.

Hahn Mo

Sept

~~1876~~ 1877



RAIG, J. D., M. D., of Niles, Mich., was born in Massachusetts, November 21st, 1832. Dr.

Craig is emphatically a self-made man. He was the ninth child in a family of thirteen. His opportunities of attending school terminated when he was eleven years old. At that age he was placed in a machine shop. Shortly after he went to work in a cotton factory, where he continued until he was seventeen. He then determined to learn a trade, and obtained a situation as a machinist in Chicopee, Mass. Of a studious nature and fond of reading, he availed himself liberally of a good public library at Chicopee, and with the books obtained therefrom regularly, after his day's work was done, stored his mind with history, biography, and popular science. The latter was, of all, his favorite reading. Being at the same time determined upon a higher education, he improved every spare moment, in his workshop or out of it, in the acquisition of the English branches of instruction, which he would

recite in the evening to the Principal of the Chicopee High School. In the course of his reading he encountered the works of Andrew and George Combe. This may be said to have been the turning point of his career. Until now his only object was to become generally well informed, but the Combes gave him a determined bias. Phrenology naturally led him to the study of anatomy and physiology, and these researches induced the pursuit of medicine. With this end in view he read under the direction of Dr. Robert Woodville. In 1856, he was ready to attend lectures, and decided upon New York as the place, because of its clinical advantages. There was no homœopathic college in New York at that time, however. He therefore matriculated at the Hygieo-Therapeutic (Hydropathic) College in Laight street. At this college he graduated in 1858. In the meantime he had also attended lectures at Bellevue Hospital. After graduating he repaired to Wilmington, Del., where he remained until the fall of 1861. He then removed to Bristol, Conn. Later, at the solicitation of Dr. J. E. Westervelt, who desired to retire from his practice

at Niles, Mich., Dr. Craig moved thither, where he has since resided. He was married July 15th, 1858, to Miss Orlene E. Wilcox, of Bristol, Conn. Dr. Craig has won success from amidst discouraging circumstances, and young men may read his struggles for education with profit.

Name in full

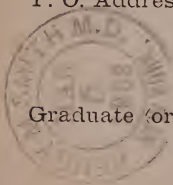
James D. Craig

P. O. Address in full

1115 Berrin Ave. Mich

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Hygienic Therapeutic College.
New York City
Long Island City



CRAMER, WILLIAM EMILE

WILLIAM EMILE CRAMER, Kansas City, Missouri, physician, surgeon, gynecologist, professor of gynecology and abdominal surgery in Kansas City Hahnemann Medical College, managing editor and publisher of "The Medical Forum," and withal, one of the most active members of his profession in the state, is a native of Independence, Iowa, born June 4, 1865, son of Simon Peter Cramer and Sarah L. Soper, his



William E. Cramer, M. D.

wife. His elementary and secondary education was acquired in the public and high schools of his native town and his higher education in the State University of Nebraska. He was educated in medicine in Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, attending the sessions of that institution in 1885-86 and 1887-88, graduating in the latter year. In 1892 he took post-graduate studies in the Post-Graduate School of Medicine, New York city, and in 1892-93 he spent almost the entire time in further perfecting himself in the special branches of surgery and surgical gynecology in the

hospitals and other institutions of Berlin, Vienna and Paris. His professional career was begun in Ord, Nebraska, where he practiced from 1889 until 1892, and again from 1894 until 1895. Since 1896 he has practiced continuously in Kansas City, and in connection with his professional work has given earnest attention to the cause of medical education in the institutions of instruction in that city; was professor of surgery, Kansas City Homœopathic Medical College, 1897-98; professor of surgery, College of Homœopathic Medicine and Surgery, Kansas City, 1899-1902; professor of gynecology and abdominal surgery, Kansas City Hahnemann Medical College, 1902 to the present time. He also was assistant surgeon for the Osceola Southern railroad company until its merger with the Frisco system. From 1894 until 1896 Dr. Cramer was commissioner of insanity in Nebraska, and since 1899 has been treasurer of the Kansas City Homœopathic Medical College and its successor institution. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Missouri Institute of Homœopathy, the International Association of Railway Surgeons, the Missouri Valley Homœopathic Medical Association, the Nebraska State Homœopathic Medical Society, the I. O. O. F., K. of P. and of the B. P. O. E.

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Wm. E. Cranmer M.D. Kansas City

CRANCH, EDWARD



EDWARD CRANCH, Erie, Pennsylvania, is a native of New York city, New York, born October 16, 1851. His literary education was acquired in the George Washington University, Washington, D. C., from which he graduated with the Ph. B. degree in 1871. Later he matriculated at the Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., taking up the study of allopathic medicine, and graduated M. D. from that institution in 1873. He took up the study of homœopathic medicine in the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, from which he graduated with ad eundem degree in 1875. He served as hospital steward in the office of the surgeon-general, United States army, from 1871 to 1874, and was the first resident physician in the Hahnemann Hospital of New York city, serving in 1874 and 1875. Dr. Cranch located for practice in Erie, May 12, 1875. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, the Erie County Homœopathic Medical Society, and of the Pennsylvania state board of medical examiners. King V 4

CASPER LE ROY CRANDALL, M.D.

Was the son of Dr. Jos. B. Crandall. He was born in the neighborhood of Hartford, Conn. He graduated at the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago in 1879, and began the practice of medicine at Burlington, Wis., the same year. He was practicing here when he joined the Institute, in 1890, at its session at Waukesha. In 1891 he removed to Salt Lake City, Utah, where he remained till his death, March 22, 1893. When he removed from Burlington he was the corresponding secretary of the State Society of Wisconsin, and at the time of his death he was president of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the Territory of Utah. He was married at Clinton, Wis., June 6, 1876, to Miss Nettie R. Cobb, who survives him.

Trans. Am. Inst. Hom. 1893.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Utah Homœopathic Medical Association on April 10, 1893:

Inasmuch as death has taken from our midst our esteemed colleague and friend, Dr. Caspar L. Crandall, we, as a society, in expression of our deep sorrow, and our appreciation of his sterling worth and lofty character, do hereby adopt the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we consider the loss irreparable to the profession, in which, as a representative of our school of practice in this locality, his undaunted energy, his marked ability, and his zealous devotion to truth, was ever an incentive to honest endeavor, and gave to us all the inspiration of hope. What he honestly believed he was ever ready to bravely and manfully defend. What he knew to be right he unerringly performed.

Resolved, That as president of our Association, we shall miss his guiding spirit and his encouraging presence. In all our deliberations he was ever a willing helper and an able counselor. His life was consecrated to his profession, and the pride of his heart was to perform nobly and well all the duties it entailed.

Resolved, That we admire the manly quality and Christian character of his life. His modest dignity will ever be a pleasing recollection. As we prized his ennobling qualities, so shall we forever honor his memory.

Resolved, That to his bereaved family, in their hour of deepest sorrow, we tender our sincere sympathy and offer this token of love for our departed friend and associate.

Minna Hom Mag. May 1893

Cambridge Ill.

June 5

May 29, 1893

Henry M. Smith, M.D.
Dear sir.

Dr. Brandall's, full name
was Caspar Le Roy Brandall.
His place of birth, near
Hartford Conn. His father's
name Dr. J. B. Brandall;
his mother Mr. J. Brandall.
He graduated from the
Lake View College of
Chicago with the class
of 78-79. He was married

Jan. 6th 1876 to Nellie R.
Cobb at Clinton, Wis.

He practiced medicine
at Burlington, Wisconsin
from
the time of his gradu-
ation until April 12th
1891, a period of twelve
years, At which time
he removed to Salt
Lake City, Utah where
he continued the prac-
tice of medicine until
the time of his death.
Which occurred March
22nd 1893. At the time
he left Wisconsin, he
was corresponding Sec.
of the Homoeopathic Med-
ical Society of the

State of Wisconsin.

This is very disconnected
ed but I hope you will
pardon all lack, if you
can make anything
from it; shall be glad.

Respectfully

Nellie R. Crandall

P. S. At the time of his death
Dr. Crandall was President
of the Homoeopathic Medical
Society of the Territory of
Utah.

CRANDALL, FRANK FOSTER

FRANK FOSTER CRANDELL, M. D.

Dr. Frank Foster Crandell, who died at Turtle Creek, Pa., April 10, 1909, was born in Plainfield, Wis., April 11, 1869.

His parents were Archibald L. and Mary Miller Brown Crandell. Both of these deaf mutes, as a result of illness in childhood, were sent to a deaf mute school in Philadelphia, and through the friendship which grew up between them they were afterward married. Their affliction curtailed the son's opportunities for an education. He left school at the age of nine, and for many years contributed to their support. He first aided his father in the boiler works. He later became a wood engraver, but with the improvement of his mind at all times in view he attended school at night, and under a private teacher. His determination so

stimulated him that he afterwards took a preparatory three years' course at Park Institute, Allegheny, in one year. Later he attended the Western University two years. Finally he attained his main aim in life by taking a four years' course at the Cleveland Homœopathic College, from which he graduated in 1903.

After passing the Penna. State Examining Board he began practice at Turtle Creek, which continued to be his field of labor until his death. Through the qualities he had exhibited in his previous life he strongly impressed himself upon the community, and was highly regarded throughout Turtle Creek valley. Dr. Crandell was a deacon in the First Baptist Church. He became a member of the American Institute in 1905. He was also a member of the State, County and Valley Hom. Medical Societies, and of Valley Lodge, No. 613, F. and A. M.

On Sept. 11, 1899, he married Miss S. Gertrude Coffin, daughter of Prof. C. R. Coffin, a teacher in the North Side, Allegheny, High School.

She survives him with her children: Charles Archie, aged 8 years; Abbie Gertrude, 6 years; Marylyn Lucile, 2 years, and Frank Foster, born two months after his father's death.

Am Inst Hom 1910

CRANE, CLARENCE

CLARENCE CRANE, Boston, Massachusetts, is a native of Salem, Oregon, born November 28, 1871, son of William Bradford Crane and Alice Jane McCully, his wife, being of English descent on the paternal side, but in America dating to Benjamin Howell who immigrated to New

York in colonial times. Dr. Crane acquired his elementary and secondary education in public schools in Oregon, and his medical education in Boston University School of Medicine, where he graduated Ch. B., 1899; M. D., 1900. Since that time he has practiced in Boston, and has devoted his attention largely to clinical work in general surgery in the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital, to which institution he is first assistant surgeon; he also is instructor in physiology in his alma mater, and likewise is medical examiner for the Boston Mutual Life Insurance Company. Dr. Crane is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, the Massachusetts Surgical and Gynecological Society, the Boston Homœopathic Medical Society, and of the Appalachian Mountain Club. In June, 1900, he married Stella Spaulding Howard, M. D., and has children: Calista and William Bradford Crane.

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and.

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CRANE, ELIAS

Name in full

Elias Crane

P. O. Address in full

Edgerton, Williams
Co, Ohio

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Licentiate

Graduate in old school

and.

1-

CRANE, STELLA HOWARD

STELLA HOWARD CRANE, Boston, Massachusetts, daughter of Daniel Howard and Georgianna Weatherbee, a descendant of colonial ancestors in Plymouth county, Massachusetts, who were of English origin, was born in Boston, August 25, 1874. Her early education was acquired in Boston primary and grammar schools, the Girls' Latin school, Dana Hall, Wellesley, where she graduated in 1894, and also in Wellesley College, where she was a student one year; she was educated in medicine in Boston University School of Medicine, where she graduated in 1900. Since that time Dr. Crane has practiced in Boston, and also has been connected with general clinical work in West End Homoeopathic Dispensary. She married, in 1900, Dr. Clarence Crane, and has one daughter, Calista Crane, and one son, William Bradford Crane.

King Vol IV

land.

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In 1861 Dr. William Crane introduced homœopathy into
Trempleau County. This county has at present two homœo-
pathic practitioners.

d
land.

al-

CRANK, CHARLES D.

CHARLES D. CRANK, M.D., a recent graduate of the Hahnemann College of Philadelphia, in which he received the valedictory honors, has settled at Knoxville, Tenn., where he finds many friends of homœopathy. He is a brother of J. F. Crank, Esq., of Cleveland.



Charles Dake Crank, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Born, March 4, 1845, in Geneseo, N. Y.

Died, May 7, 1917.

Graduated from Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, 1871.

Member of Institute since 1874. J1 A I H Aug 1917

Charles Dake Crank, M. D., died May 7, 1917, at Cincinnati, Ohio, 72 years. Dr. Crank was graduated from Hahnemann, Philadelphia, in 1871 and joined the Institute in 1874. Other society affiliations were the Ohio State and Cincinnati Homœopathic Lyceum. Dr. Crank was on the hospitality committee of the Southern Homeopathic at Cincinnati in 1915. His automobile stood in service all day to show visitors the attractions of Cincinnati. He is mourned by a host of friends and patrons. J1 A I H July 1917 C. E. W.

C.D. CRANK. M.D.

M^{re} AUBURN.

CINCINNATI.

Oct 16th 94

T. L. Bradford M.D.

Philadelphia Pa

My dear Sir

Yours referring

to Puete College Announcements

only recd. I am pressing together

the "years" despatched, and will

forward in due time. Very glad

to hear from you

Truly yours

C. D. Crank

T. L. Bradford

Librarian

CRANZ, DANIEL EDWARD

DANIEL EDWARD CRANZ, Akron, Ohio, born Mt. Hope, Ohio, October 31, 1854; literary education Buchtel College; graduated M. D. Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1877; post-graduate Dr. E. H. Pratt's orificial course, 1900; member surgical staff, Akron City Hospital.

HENRY CRATER, M.D., Somerville, N. J.

This worthy member of our Society was born in Chester township, Morris county, N. J., August 27, 1836. He was the son of Mr. Isaac Crater, a farmer, who spent the latter years of his life peacefully in Somerville.

He did not begin the study of medicine until he was over thirty years of age. He then became a student of Dr. Wallins, a popular physician of the place, and in 1872, graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College, in Philadelphia. He continued his association with his former preceptor, until the

death of the latter, when he succeeded to his practice and purchased the property on which Dr. Wallins had resided. About the same time, he married Miss Elizabeth King, a daughter of Joseph King, of Little Silver, N. J.

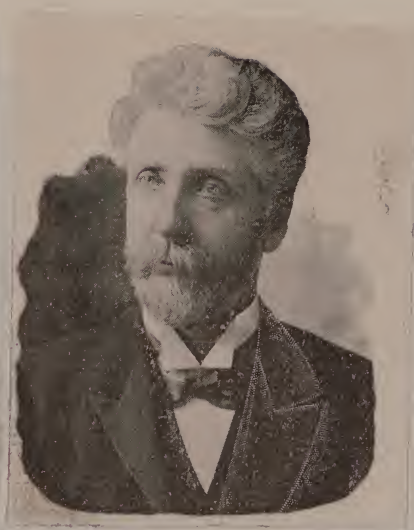
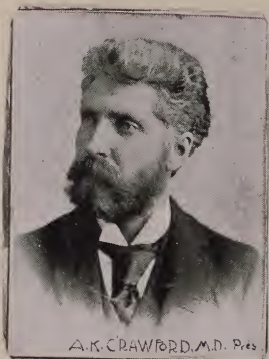
He joined the Institute in 1872. His career as a physician was very successful. He was devoted to his profession but was not widely known far outside of the community among which he labored with unwearying assiduity. Of plain and unassuming manners, he was a welcome visitor in the sick chamber where his gentleness and care were conspicuous. Of a quiet and friendly disposition, he lived peaceably with all men and had no enemies, but many warm and confiding friends.

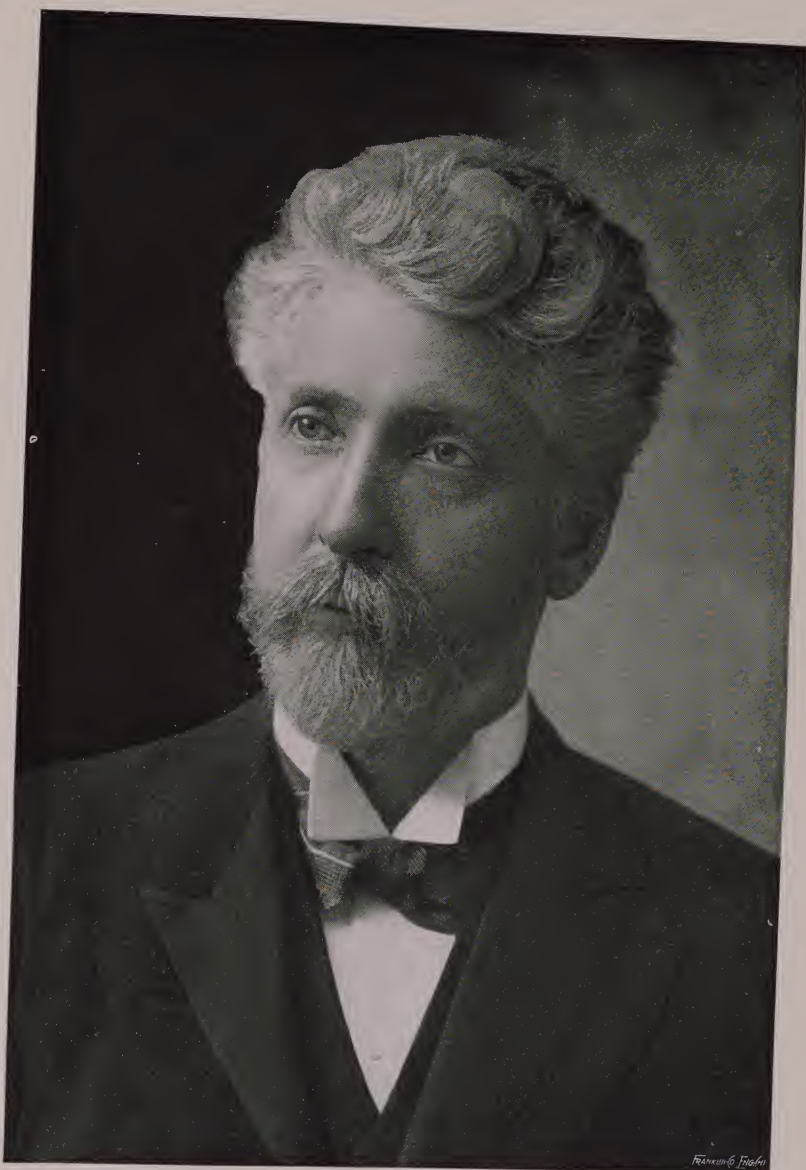
His death, which occurred May 1, 1886, resulted from an affection of the kidneys and brain, brought on, as is supposed, by over-work and exposure. His final sickness was of about a week's duration, during which he was much of the time unconscious. A great concourse of neighbors and friends attending his funeral, attested the esteem in which he was held, and the general sorrow caused by his decease. The pall-bearers were physicians of Somerville and the neighboring towns. An appropriate discourse was preached on the occasion by the Rev. Dr. J. F. Mesick, his long-time friend and pastor.

Dr. Crater was an exemplary Christian, and an active, but unobtrusive prompter of religious efforts.

A widow and two children, survive him. A. I. H. 1886

CRAWFORD, A K





A. K. CRAWFORD, M. D., SENIOR PROFESSOR OF THE THEORY AND PRACTICE
OF MEDICINE, HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE AND
HOSPITAL, CHICAGO, ILL.

CRAWFORD, DANIEL H

DANIEL H. CRAWFORD, Zanesville, Ohio, was born in Fairfield, West Virginia, January 15, 1866, son of Thomas and Eliza (Porter) Crawford, and is of American birth and ancestry. After leaving the public schools he attended the Ohio Wesleyan University. He was educated in medicine in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, where he came to the degree in 1890. He practiced in Charleston, West Virginia, from 1890 until 1892, in Barnesville, Ohio, from 1892 to 1898, and has lived and practiced in Zanesville since the year last mentioned. He was health officer at Barnesville, Ohio. Dr. Crawford is a member of the Southeastern Ohio Homoeopathic Medical Society, and is an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias. He also is of the tribe of Ben Hur, Munificent Order of Camels, and its supreme secretary and treasurer. On May 31, 1892, Dr. Crawford married Harriett Alice Young.

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CRAWFORD, JOHN MARTIN.



JOHN MARTIN CRAWFORD.

JOHN MARTIN CRAWFORD, M. A., M. D., was born forty-two years ago at Herrick, Pa. His early education was received at the public schools at home; and at the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute, Towanda, Pa., he was prepared for college. At the age of eighteen he taught one term in the public schools, and at the early age of nineteen he was elected principal of the Normal Academy, Dinock, Pa. This position he held for two years, when he resigned to accept the office of Assistant Superintendent of the public schools of Susquehanna County, Pa. It may thus be seen that he had already proved himself a hard student, laying the foundation in early life for that thoroughness which has characterized his later literary labors.

In 1867 he entered the Freshman class of Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., a Presbyterian institution of high rank in the East. During his college course he was obliged to devote all of his vacations to tutoring, and often compelled to be absent from his class during college sessions, in order to obtain means for defraying expenses. The studious habits he had already formed enabled him by severe application to do double duty and keep up with his class, graduating with it in 1871. In the

fall of that year he was elected principal of the Wyoming Institute, Wyoming, Pa., which position he resigned at the close of the first year to accept the professorship of Higher Mathematics and Latin in the Chickering Classical and Scientific Institute, Cincinnati, O., which position he held for eight years, devoting all his spare time to the study of medicine, and collateral branches. He took up the study of microscopy with his usual energy, and soon became recognized as an expert in this important branch of scientific research, his microscopical preparations being equal to the best imported mountings. His success in the departments of Natural History was recognized by the Cincinnati Society of Natural History by his election to its secretaryship, and to the presidency of its microscopical section. Discharging, also, all of these years, his duties at the Chickering Classical and Scientific Institute, he found time to take full courses of lectures in the three schools of medicine, the Allopathic, the Homeopathic, and the Eclectic, taking in due time diplomas from the Pulte Medical College, the Eclectic Medical Institute, and from the Miami Medical College, paying special attention throughout his medical studies to Physical Diagnosis.

When thus thoroughly equipped, he resigned his professorship at the Chickering Institute to enter fully upon the duties of his chosen profession. He was at once elected Professor of Physiology and Microscopy in Pulte Medical College; and the following year, 1882, the chair of Physical Diagnosis, and the office of Registrar of the College were added to his duties, all of which positions of honor and responsibility he still holds.

It need not be added that Dr. Crawford is a zealous, careful and untiring worker. His education is broad, his researches reliable, and his information exact. His thorough classical training has enabled him to perform literary work almost incredible, his habits of exactness combined with his persistent application making it possible for him, even in the midst of a busy practice and arduous college duties, to devote a considerable portion of his time to the study of the ancient classics, for which he has always had a great fondness.

While a student of Lafayette College, Dr. Crawford first heard of the Kalevala, through a class remark dropped by one of his professors, Thomas C. Porter, D.D., LL.D.; and he began his study of the Finnish Epic at that time. Ever since, the Suomi-songs have had a peculiar fascination for him, and he has taken most of his recreation in the study of things pertaining to the Kalevala. From time to time he has prepared papers on the literature of the Finlanders, together with fragmentary translations of their national epic, and has read them to many appreciative audiences, until he was almost driven by his friends to undertake the complete translation. Four years ago he began the work in earnest, fully conscious that he might be compelled to become his own publisher. His simple habits of life and his success in business had, however, enabled him to accumulate a competency, and, therefore,

He felt no hesitation on this account in undertaking the work. Ever since he has assigned himself four hours each day to the Kalevala and to Finnish literature; and with his busy professional life, these hours usually came at night. His personal habits are exceedingly abstemious. To this day he has never tasted tobacco, nor any form of alcoholic liquors, and this fact may account for the hard work he has been enabled to perform.

Dr. Crawford comes from Scotch ancestry on his father's side, while his mother is a native of Massachusetts. His parents are well-educated people, and still live on the old homestead, enjoying perfect health in their old age. Dr. Crawford has one sister, a devoted and talented woman, and five brothers, all prosperous business men of irreproachable character.

The translation of the Kalevala, therefore, is the legitimate outgrowth of a long and faithful preparation; and it would seem to be the beginning of a broader literary career, unless all signs fail. He has written many small poems which he has never ventured to have published. He will follow his "Kalevala into English" with studies whereby he expects to improve it, and in due time bring out a thoroughly revised edition, together with other works from the same source, the natural sequence of his proposed trip to Finland. The universal favor with which his translation has been received, together with the rapid exhaustion of the first edition, and the arrangements completed for bringing the work out in Europe, are no less gratifying to his publisher than to himself.

A NEGLECTED EPIC.

By CHARLES DE KAY.

It was long ago surmised that the Keltic nations by no means represented the earliest inhabitants of Europe whose trace might be detected in history. Imperfect as our knowledge is concerning the movements, habits and customs and exact location of the various tribes of Kelts, there is evidence that nations of an entirely or of a very different language inhabited many parts of the continent where the Romans found bodies of Kelts, apparently pure, in full ownership of the soil. Hence arose the opinion that Gaul and Germany, that Spain, and perhaps the British islands, once contained nations upon whom the Kelts fell as conquerors and imposed their customs and dialects. The Basques afforded a good example of what might be a hardy remnant of this underlying people which preserves to the present day a singular tongue that will not fit into place either among the Aryan or Semitic varieties of speech. Had we no other than the language of the Basques to work with, the case might have remained desperate; for it is apparently so isolated that philologists have difficulty in allying it with a third family of languages, the Ugrian, which was formed to include all tongues not Aryan and not Semitic, exactly as the Greeks em-

ployed the word Scythian to cover all the nations of the barbarians beyond the pale of peoples well known to them. Yet while philologists were trying to make something useful out of Basque, there were several languages in Europe which might have afforded the clew desired; there was Turkish, there was Hungarian, there was Finnic. The science of tongues made great strides during the last quarter of a century and the value of these languages has grown; a band of tireless savants has thrown itself on this one and on that; translations of the oldest ballads and literary remains of each have appeared; gradually some rhythm has been established in the hubbub of tongues dimly heard from beyond the epoch-making conquests of Cæsar.

The inhabitants of Finland have been for so many centuries in close contact with Germans, Swedes and Russians that the neglect with which their language and literature has been treated is most surprising. Noted in the seventeenth, and brought in the last century to the attention of students, it was not till about fifty years ago that its ballads, second only to the literary remains of the Greeks and Romans in originality and beauty, received proper acknowledgment. Elias Lönnrot collected the great epic of Kaleva, the mythical hero-land of the Finns; it was translated into German verse and into French prose but there the movement stopped. Englishmen and Americans did nothing to give readers access to the delightfully antique and childlike poesy of the Kalevala, though Longfellow with his fine sense of fitness and artistic ear perceived the beauty of the metre in which that epic is preserved, and was enough enchanted with its contents to echo some of the feeling, some of the episodes of the Kalevala in "Hiawatha." But it was not his office to perform the difficult feat of turning the Finnic into English. Selections from the epic by Professor John A. Porter of Yale served only to whet the appetite for a complete rendering. The English weeklies devoted to literature speak of a translation ready to be published in England as soon as subscribers can be obtained. Meantime at last the work has been done over here; John B. Alden has just published a translation made by John Martin Crawford M. D., of Cincinnati.

One thing that puzzled those who formerly studied the Kalevala in Swedish, German or French, was the number of hints of, and dim resemblances to gods, men and episodes in such widely differing literature as the Greek and Icelandic. At first blush a derivation from one or both was suspected. But a careful reading of the Kalevala leaves an impression amounting to certainty that it is as self-dependent and original as any European literature can be. It may be said to touch many ancient literatures, and, in some of the customs and adventures of its heroes, even recall the ways and manners of North American Indians. Those who would derive it directly from some other race are met with differences too great to be explained in so easy a fashion. To find the connections, if connections there be, it is necessary to work far back and

The Consul General of the United States at St. Petersburg, Dr. John M. Crawford, will soon give way to a successor who has just been appointed. This is a case where any change is a mistake. The consular service ought to have more permanence, and Dr. Crawford particularly should have been left at St. Petersburg. He has made an exceedingly capable and efficient consul, and the special reasons which dictated his original appointment should have operated to retain him without regard to politics. His tastes had led him to explore the language and literature of the Northern peoples, and he had made the only English translation of the great Finnish epic, the Kalevala. His attainments and achievements in this direction suggested his appointment, and they rendered him peculiarly welcome and acceptable at St. Petersburg. This was emphasized by his valuable service in supervising the production in English of the important and elaborate work on "The Industries of Russia," which is the first complete exposition of the subject accessible to the Western world. Dr. Crawford is one of the very few Americans that have mastered the Russian language. His exceptional acquirements gave him a rare and distinctive position, and every consideration of American reputation and interests should have prompted his retention.

Phila. Press, March 13,
1894.

J. S. Crawford, M.D., a graduate of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, class 1875, located for a time at Pittsburg, and then removed to Greensburg, where he is rapidly getting into practice and gaining the esteem of the community.

CRAWFORD, J W (Joseph Marington)

HOURS:
8.00 TO 9.00 A. M.
1.00 TO 3.00 P. M.
6.00 TO 8.00 P. M.
SUNDAYS UNTIL 10 A. M.

J. W. CRAWFORD, M. D.,

201 E. MAIN STREET,

NORTH ADAMS, MASS.

JEWETT BLOCK.

Phone 211-4

4/9

1903.

My dear Dr. Dudley:

Having placed my name with the "American Foreign Teachers Agency" of New York City, I took the liberty of using your name for reference.

Should any apply to you for information concerning my qualifications, it would be a personal favor indeed if you would aid my cause in any manner you think best.

I am building up quite a practice here, Examining Physicians for the Y. M. C. A. Gymnasium, member of the Hospital Staff, my teaching country, Histology & Statistics (medical)

to nurses in training,
Have qualified in New Jersey
Pennsylvania & Massachusetts,
Am hoping to secure an
appointment either in
High, Preparatory or Collegiate
School to teach Anatomy,
Physiology, Histology, Hygiene
and Sanitation, or an
Assistantship as above
with advantage to get
research work in Biology,
Zoology, Physics, Chemistry,
and Bacteriology.

Thanking you in advance
for anything you may
say, should opportunity
present, in my behalf.
With kind regards to
Dr. Moberg & yourself. &
best wishes for success.
I am -

Yours paternally
Crawford "OO"

HOURS
8.00 TO 9.00 A. M.
1.00 TO 3.00 P. M.
6.00 TO 8.00 P. M.
SUNDAYS UNTIL 10 A. M.

J. W. CRAWFORD, M. D.,

201 E. MAIN STREET,

NORTH ADAMS, MASS.

JEWETT BLOCK

November 3^d. 1900.

My dear Dr. Mohr:

Presumably in
this your earnest efforts in
behalf of good homeopathic
Medicine have begun
My the boys are enjoying the
opportunity that will mean
so much to them in the near
future.

I have just about gotten thing
fixed up in good working
order. My medicines came
from Brilke & Tapp. last
Saturday & it took me almost
a week to run up my dilutes.

I've gotten the vegetable in
the & the minerals in the
triturations of tablet form.

The city authorities here supply
the anti-toxin but I am
studying over the matter.

Wish something could be
determined as to the use
of each. The authorities (Medical)
differ so much in their ideas

that one is at loss to know
what ^{is} the best thing to do.

The microscope you lent
me to use. will certainly prove
invaluable in my coming
winter work. & I will to again
thank you for all kindnesses
bestowed.

Had the misfortune to lose
40. 2 worth of books in shipment.
Gardner's - Hall John. Cooper's
Anatomy - Gynecology - Photo Chemistry
&c. Am doing all I can to
trace them.

Should you travel in this
direction next summer don't
fail to stop with us for a
visit. Feel you would be
pleased with the city.

Wishing you every success
in this years work. I am
as ever -

Yours fraternally -
Joseph W. Crawford.

Dr. M. W. Crawford
Cincinnati
Ohio

CRAWFORD, KATHERINE MARKLEY

KATHERINE MARKLEY CRAWFORD, M. D.

Dr. Crawford was born in Fayetteville, Franklin County, Pa., Aug. 28, 1856. She spent most of her early life in Reading, Pa., where she attended school; in 1879 she began the study of medicine with Dr. Bowman, of Chambersburg, Pa., and after a year's preparation entered the New York College and Hospital for Women; the next year she went to Hahnemann, of Chicago, whence she graduated in 1885; she associated herself with Dr. Julia T. Hill, of the class of 1884, and practiced with her for fifteen years, followed by two years of ill-health and retirement. She then took the practice of Dr. Safford, of York, Pa., where she did a good business, but having suffered from the third attack of her old enemy—gall stones—since going to York, she was operated on by the local surgeons, who found unexpected complications. She died the next day, Dec. 2, 1903.

Dr. Crawford is said by her friend and almost lifelong companion, Dr. Hill Crawford, to have been a woman of ability and winning character, and to have enjoyed the respect and love of her patients.

The doctor joined the Institute in 1892.

Am Inst Hom 1904

CREBBIN, JOHN T

JOHN T. CREBBIN, New Orleans, Louisiana, born Lawrence, Kans., December 8, 1873; literary education, Soule's College; graduated, Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Chicago, 1900; secretary of Hahnemann Medical Association of Louisiana.

CRECELIUS, EDWARD WILLIAM

EDWARD WILLIAM CRECELIUS, Norwalk, Ohio, was born near Milan, Erie county, Ohio, September 6, 1871, son of Jacob and Katherine (Erf) Crecelius, and is of German ancestry. He attended the country schools, the Ohio Normal School at Ada, and the Ohio State University at Columbus. His professional education was acquired in the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, Cleveland, Ohio, and since his graduation in the spring of 1900 has been engaged in general practice in Norwalk. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Ohio State Homœopathic Medical Society, the Masonic fraternity, Elks Lodge, Knights of the Macabees, and of the P. H. C.

King Vol 1V

CREES, DAVID

CREES.—Our friend Dr. David Crees died of pneumonia at Portsmouth, Ohio, on April 11, 1876, after a long and complicated series of diseases. He was a man of solid attainments, and will be very much missed. A good physician, a good citizen, a kind husband and father, and his place cannot be easily filled. Am Hom Obs Oct 1876 R. S.

MR. AND MRS. WALTER CORAY SUTHERLAND

HAVE THE HONOUR OF ANNOUNCING

THE MARRIAGE OF THEIR DAUGHTER

ESTHER KLOTZ

TO

DOCTOR JACOB ANTRIM CRELLIN

ON SATURDAY, THE FIFTH OF OCTOBER

ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED TWENTY-NINE

WEST PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

DOCTOR AND Mrs. JACOB AXTRUM CRELLIN

WILL BE AT HOME

AFTER WEDNESDAY, THE TWENTIETH OF NOVEMBER
STRATFORD COURT APARTMENTS
LANSDOWNE, PENNSYLVANIA

CRESWELL, JOHN MANN

JOHN MANN CRESWELL, Pineville, Arkansas, was born in Arkansas, 1857; literary education, La Crosse Academy; graduated, Homœopathic Medical College of St. Louis, 1882.

CLERGYMAN DENOUNCES A HOSPITAL!

Sensational Inquest in the
Case of a Lad Who is Sup-
posed to Have Died
of Lockjaw.

"WOULD NOT TREAT HIM!"
SAYS REV. GEO. H. SCHEER!

Investigation Continued in Order
That the Physicians May
State Their Posi-
tion.

Item, July 27 1898



REV. GEO. H. SCHEER.

(Who Gave Sensational Testimony Be-
fore the Coroner To-day.)

"That hospital refused to treat my son! The resident physician grew abusive. He cursed me!" declared the Rev. George H. Scheer, when placed upon the witness stand at the Coroner's Court this morning.

"Why did he curse you?" inter-
rogated Coroner Ashbridge.

"Simply because I called in refer-
ence to the case. I wished to see why
treatment had been refused."

In a dramatic manner, the Rev. Mr.
Scheer then detailed the history of the
case.

The circumstances attendant upon
the death of his son, Coligny, aged 14
years, who died on July 18 last, were
being inquired into.

The imputations, sensational and
forcible in their delivery, were direct-
ed against one of the resident phy-
sicians of the Hahnemann Hospital.
Much testimony was adduced, but the
case was of so much importance in
the mind of the Coroner that it was
continued until ten o'clock to-morrow
morning.

Then two of the resident physicians
of the Hahnemann Hospital will have
an opportunity to explain—the one to
tell why treatment was, as alleged, re-
fused; the other to make clear the
imputation of bad language and dis-
courtesy.

CASE'S PREVIOUS HISTORY.

Coligny Scheer died, as before stated,
on July 18 last from injuries supposed-
ly received either from a blank car-
tridge exploding in his hand on July
4, or from lock-jaw caused by running
a nail into his foot on June 19th.

His father is the pastor of St.
Mark's Reformed Evangelical Luther-
an Church, Fifth and Huntingdon
streets. Their residence is at 2404 N.
Sixth street. About one week since
the case was brought before the at-
tention of Deputy Coroner Dugan.
However, owing to the insufficiency of
the evidence brought forward, the in-
quest was continued until to-day.

Dr. Maer, a friend of the family,
was first witness called. In a brief
way, he told of the manner in which
the accident on July 4 occurred.

Coligny was in the back yard of a
house he was visiting.

He had been shooting off a 22-cal-
ibre revolver, when in some manner
one of the cartridges—blanks—became
stuck. Coligny tried to loosen it. How-
ever, it refused to budge. Then he
tried more forcible means. In trying
to draw it out of the cylinder, the
shell exploded in his hand, causing
a very bad wound of the thumb. He
was then hurried to the Samaritan
Hospital.

HAD ANOTHER INJURY.

"At the same time," Dr. Maer added,
"the lad was suffering from a wound
in the arch of his foot, caused by
running a nail into it. For this in-
jury, he had been receiving treatment
at the Hahnemann Hospital.

"Coligny's foot troubled him consid-
erably, and the next day, the 5th of
July, he went to the Hahnemann Hos-

pital to have it attended to. Twelve o'clock was the hour named as the time he was to be there, but owing to having to go first to the Samaritan Hospital to have the wound in his hand dressed, he was nearly one hour late. He did not make his appearance at the hospital until shortly before one o'clock.

"Then," continued the witness, "the lad told us he was refused treatment, and despite his protestations and complainings of pain, he was turned away."

"Coligny was given subsequent treatment up until the time of his death at both his home and the Samaritan Hospital."

This concluded the doctor's testimony, and the boy's father was next called to take the stand.

SOME DRAMATIC EVIDENCE.

There was no mistaking the evidence of the Rev. Mr. Scheer. His testimony at times, was very dramatic. Said he:

"To begin with, my son, during vacation, was employed by a downtown book store. While moving some books there, he stumbled from a ladder, on which he was at work, and ran a nail into his foot.

"He went to the Hahnemann Hospital and was given treatment. He made several subsequent visits, but the physicians did not seem to regard the case as serious. They allowed him to wear his shoes on the Saturday following, and was told not to return to the hospital until the following Tuesday. On Sunday, my boy

received an invitation to go spend the Fourth with a friend. His foot did not pain him much then, so I gladly gave him my consent.

"I did not hear of the accident with the pistol until the day following, on Tuesday. Then it was through the papers.

"The next day he came home between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning. He complained of pains in the foot and back. Saying he had to go to the hospital, he left and did not again return until afternoon, when he came back, saying he had been refused treatment. He soon developed a raging fever, and, considerably alarmed, I next morning went down to see the superintendent of the hospital. I was asked my business. I told the attendant. Pretty soon the resident physician came along.

"I stated to him the facts as I had obtained them from my son. I wanted to know why he had not been treated.

CURSED HIM, HE SAID.

"Imagine my surprise, therefore, when the physician began cursing me and using vile language. I remonstrated. But it was of no avail. I offered to pay, but still he wouldn't listen. Next I wished to know if I could have one of the doctors who had been attending him come up and give him medical attention to my son was too sick to leave his bed. But he refused."

"What happened then?" broke in Coroner Ashbridge.

"I then left, and going up to the Samaritan Hospital, made a similar request for a staff physician. The resident physician there consented and offered me the entire list to choose from.

"And right here," he added, "I wish to say, Mr. Coroner, as to the way they did treat my son even when he was accorded treatment at the Hahnemann. My son in almost his dying breath accused them of gross neglect. He also told me, when on one occasion he was given medical attention, a wire was inserted in the wound in the lad's foot. It was wrapped around with cotton. When the doctor pulled it out again, the cotton was covered with rust. The doctor then showed that to my boy, and informed him that had he gone till night, he would have had the lock-jaw sure."

PREYED ON HIS MIND.

That so preyed upon his mind that when he returned home he was so worried he could not sleep. He plaintively told me he was dying of lock-jaw.

"Coligny," concluded the witness, "developed the first symptoms of lock-jaw on July 12.

DR. CASE TESTIFIES.

Dr. Case, executive officer of the patient department of the Hahnemann Hospital, was the last witness examined.

He testified that from the history of the case, the boy had come there for treatment as detailed by the witnesses. He had been attended by Dr. Norberg, who is at present away from the city on his vacation, and several others.

Coligny, declared Dr. Case, had been told after the first visit to next go to the Dispensary. He was given a card, but on consecutive occasions did not comply with his instructions. Nevertheless, he was given treatment. As to the other part of the matter, as he was not giving the case his personal attention, he was not made fully aware of the facts, except what had been told him by his sub-ordinates. Dr. Creighton, who had been the acting superintendent at the time, denied having used abusive language. He also told him, he had suggested to Mr. Sheer, that he engaged the services of one of the visiting staff. He also gave him the address of the doctor mentioned.

"Is that right, Mr. Sheer?" interrogated Coroner Ashbridge.

"No! he did nothing of the kind," replied Mr. Scheer.

"Coligny," concluded the witness, "also when he made his visits insisted on being treated by the same doctor."

"The hospital requirements," he added, "demanded that such cases after the first time be given subsequent treatment in the dispensary."

"He much deplored the imputations cast upon the hospital, and wished the matter fully probed into."

The inquest was then brought to a close by his promising to have Drs. Creighton and Hartley present at the continued inquest to-morrow at ten o'clock.

Mr. Scheer had intended to begin his vacation trip to-morrow, "but this," he declared, "he would put aside for another day and be present at the inquest."

BY WHAT RIGHT?

Ledger, July 20, 1893
DR. CRICHTON QUESTIONS THE CORONER'S
AUTHORITY FOR HIS CENSURE.

The Inquest, He Says, Was All on His
Language, and Not on the Boy's
Death.

Coroner Ashbridge's censure of Dr. Macpherson Crichton, of Hahnemann Hospital, for language used to Rev. Mr. Scheer, was the subject of general comment among physicians yesterday, especially in the hospitals. That a doctor should in an inquiry into a cause of death be censured for his language seemed in the opinion of many to be outside of the Coroner's authority. What effect a formal censure for lack of respect for the cloth, delivered from the Coroner's desk, may have upon a young physician's career was also a subject of speculation.

Dr. Crichton said yesterday: "I was not subpoenaed to the Coroner's inquest, but went there at the request of a physician of the hospital to give an explanation to the Coroner. I was perfectly willing to bear all the blame for saying it was a 'd—d preacher case,' but had no idea there was such a roast coming. If I had I would certainly have had a lawyer with me to tell me what questions I should answer, and to block, if necessary, and if possible under the peculiar procedure in the inquest, that entirely irrelevant feature of the case. The profanity had nothing to do with the boy's death. Instead of attempting to establish whether the lockjaw resulted from the wound in the foot or the later wound in the hand, I found that the inquest was simply a well planned badgering for the man who had been guilty of a big D.

"I simply answered the questions as they were put, and had no opportunity to tell my side of the story. The 'Ledger's' report of the inquest shows just about how the Coroner ran things, and the evident prejudice with which he started out." He spoke quietly, and did not seem to be much worried by the Coroner's censure. "The Coroner," he added, "has no authority to censure a physician for his words, and the men of the medical profession know how much weight such a censure has.

"The death certificate given by surgeons of the Samaritan Hospital was for 'tetanus caused by a gunshot wound of the left hand.' The Coroner in his eagerness to hit at me told the jury that there was a question whether it really resulted

from the wound of the hand or the previous wound of the foot, the latter of which had been treated here. Then he instructed the jury for a censure, but the foreman got up and merely gave the verdict of tetanus.

"The Coroner reminded him of the censure, and the jury obediently said yes, they censured Doctor Crichton. Not for the boy's death, bear in mind, for I had never seen the boy, but for the word d—d.

"As for the word there was ample provocation in the bearing of the father, and of the doctor who came here. The Superintendent and the Trustees of the Hospital are the ones to censure or punish for that sort of thing, and I am perfectly willing to abide by their verdict. Anything that they may decide upon will be after a fairer examination of the facts than the Coroner made."

Throughout the interview, although he was talking on a subject in which he might have shown temper, Doctor Crichton did not at once repeat the word which has caused so much trouble except to quote it.

That profane physician at the Hahnemann Hospital seems to have forgotten that the anti-swearing crusade is now on. The censure which the Coroner passed upon him should be an admonition to men who are on duty in public institutions that it does not pay to be too free and easy with their tongues in dealing with the public.

DR. CRICHTON WAS PROFANE

Hahnemann Hospital Physician Admits That He Used Bad Language.

CENSURED BY THE JURY

There was an imposing array of physicians at the Coroner's office to-day, when the proceedings were resumed in the inquest in the case of Coligny Scheer, the fourteen-year-old lad whose father, the Rev. George A. Scheer, pastor of St. Mark's Reformed Church, made grave charges against the Hahnemann Hospital in connection with the death of his son, which occurred on July 18 from lockjaw. Dr. McPherson Crichton, the resident physician admitted on the witness stand the truth of a portion of the accusations of profanity that had been made against him, and received the censure of the jury.

It was admitted at to-day's hearing that Scheer had been treated in the dispensary attached to the hospital, although vigorous denial of this fact was made yesterday. It was explained that the mistake in statement came through a mix-up in cards, Scheer having received the card of another boy named Costello, who was also treated for an injury on the same day.

Dr. Crichton is a Southerner, of massive frame. He evidently took the questionable position in which he was placed as a joke, and smiled perpetually through the entire hearing, showing a double row of fine, white, even teeth. He was apparently indifferent alike to the scoring to which he was submitted by Coroner Ashbridge and the censure of the jury. He left the room still smiling among the group of his fellow practitioners who accompanied him.

Dr. Crichton was the first witness called. He asked to be affirmed instead of taking the oath, and then went on to give his testimony, which was broken in upon at intervals by sharp queries from the Coroner.

The doctor said that he had been connected with the Hahnemann College since May 15 last. He did not recollect the Scheer case, and was under the impression that the boy did not come under his observation. He saw the father, the Rev. Dr. Scheer, on July 6, when he came in and said that he wished to lodge complaint against the hospital, as his boy had been ill used, according to his idea. The lad had been treated, but the last time he called he had been turned away, and returned home with a fever. He was much worse, and the father wanted the institution's resident staff to assist him.

"I informed the gentleman," continued Dr. Crichton, "that such a thing was out of the line of possibility; that the resident staff was not permitted to leave the hospital. I referred him to Dr. Paxson, of N. 16th st., and said that if the latter considered it a hospital case we would be only too glad to send an ambulance for him."

"But you were told he could not be removed," interpolated the Coroner.

"The father said his son's condition was such that he did not care to be moved," was the reply. "I think the gentleman was not a competent judge."

"How about the harsh words you are said to have used?" queried Mr. Ashbridge.

"The gentleman was insulting in his manner, and while I don't say he got abusive, his manner was insulting. I explained the facts in the case that it was impossible for the resident to leave the hospital to attend to the case."

"What about your profanity?"

"I will state right here that the charge is absolutely false and without foundation."

Dr. Crichton was questioned still further about the profane remark he was accused of having made to Dr. Cornelius, the Scheer's family physician. He said that the doctor called upon him and said that he had a case he wanted to investigate. The witness and his visitor went carefully over the records together. "We couldn't find the one he asked for. He then said that the case had been treated in the receiving ward on July 3. I said, 'I beg your pardon, it was not the 30th, for if it had been it would have been on the records.' He said that he was particular about the matter because the boy's father was a preacher. I made the remark, 'Another d-d preacher case.'"

Dr. Crichton, in reply to a query from Mr. Ashbridge as to whether he was in the habit of prefixing this adjective to preachers, said that the Scheer case was the third in which he had had trouble with preachers. He did not know, however, that he had been complained of before the Scheer case for his brusqueness and profanity.

"Don't you think your manner injures the institution?" asked the Coroner.

"If people think so, it's their privilege to do so," was the reply.

"You must remember the fact," commented Mr. Ashbridge, "that while you are receiving no compensation from patients, the institution receives support from the State of Pennsylvania, and simply because it heals persons without charge it is no reason why its physicians should be guilty of brusqueness of manner in dealing with patients."

"I thoroughly agree with you," replied Dr. Crichton; "but I don't think you are correct in this case."

"I have made inquiries about you," said Mr. Ashbridge, "and have learned that you have a general high temper and brusqueness of manner. I think that the way the institution has been written up in the public press is due to you, and that you have done harm to the hospital."

After some remarks, in which Mr. Ashbridge expressed the opinion that Philadelphia hospitals and other institutions should place Philadelphians at their heads, and not go outside when there are such positions to fill, Dr. Crichton was dismissed.

Dr. N. B. Hassler, another of the hospital attaches, was then called to the stand. He did not treat the boy, but he was present when the lad's father had the interview with Dr. Crichton. He said that Dr. Scheer was very dictatorial and wanted to say that the resident physician should treat the case, and to shift all the responsibility on the hospital. "Dr. Crichton had had some trouble before with some one," continued the witness, "and at the time made the remark that it should not occur again. Dr. Scheer's remarks were slurring. His voice was elevated, and could be heard to the second floor. Dr. Crichton was calm, quiet and passive."

"But there is a difference between a man who believes that his child is dying," interrupted the Coroner, "and a physician in a hospital, whose daily practice is in cutting off arms and legs. He becomes caloused, so to speak. It is well to put ourselves in others' places."

Dr. W. Nelson Hammond is attached to the hospital dispensary service. He testified that the boy was treated there; but didn't know who issued the card. He then went on to explain the card mix-up, and how Scheer presented the one made out for Costello. The treatment wasn't mixed, though, for both boys were there for injuries. He had made inquiries, but could not find out whether or not the boy Scheer came back on July 5. "If a person is a few minutes too late, sometimes he is treated and sometimes not. It all depends upon the pressure of cases. July 5 was a busy day, as there were the cases of Saturday, Sunday and Monday."

Dr. Hammond, an assistant in the surgical department, gave the original treatment to Scheer, but didn't recall the boy by that name.

Dr. Cornelius, the Scheers' family physician, told how he was called in to see the lad on July 5. He found him with a fever, and was informed of the treatments of the hand and foot at the Samaritan and Hahnemann Hospitals. He refused to treat the foot, because he is neither a surgeon nor a specialist, and if anything had gone wrong he would have had to bear the brunt of it. He looked at the foot, however. There was no fever in it, and apparently no pain. If there had been he would have loosened the bandage. He advised the father to go to the Hahnemann and get a surgeon. The witness then related his interview with Dr. Crichton at the hospital. It occurred on July 21. He spoke to the superintendent about the case and the latter went around with him to look up the records. They had gone through four departments and finally came to that of the resident physician. As soon as they began to question Crichton he became excited, slapped his hand on the book three or four times and exclaimed: "Those d—d preachers give us more trouble than all the other people put together!"

The superintendent subsequently tried to apologize for Dr. Crichton's remarks by saying to Dr. Cornelius: "You must excuse the doctor; he is of Southern blood, and

very hasty in manner. I suppose the reason he made that remark was because he had trouble with a minister in German-town."

The testimony of Edward Connelly, who occupies the office with Dr. John B. Mayer, at 1025 Arch st., established the fact that young Scheer had been refused treatment on July 5. The lad called at his place immediately after leaving the hospital and made complaint.

Coroner Ashbridge then addressed the jury. He said that as it was a question whether the tetanus that caused young Scheer's death was from the hand or the foot, they had best return a verdict of death from lockjaw from injuries received. The hospital should not be censured, because it had been unfortunate enough to get in its employ a man who is pugnacious and of high temper. The experience of the Coroner's office with the institution, covering a period of years, showed that it is admirably conducted, and does good work. The father of the boy denies that Dr. Crichton gave him advice to seek any one outside to beat the lad.

"I think," continued Mr. Ashbridge, "that the entire fault lies with Dr. Crichton for his profanity, which he should not have used in a hospital to any person, poor or rich. I have no doubt the management of the institution will deal with him."

The jury then found a verdict that Colligny Scheer came to his death from lockjaw due to injuries received. The foreman was about to sit down, evidently well pleased with his work, when Mr. Ashbridge looked at him in surprise, and said:

"I would like the jury to take into consideration whether the action of Dr. Crichton is conducive to the good of the institution."

"No, sir," quickly interposed the foreman. "We think he should be censured." And that ended the case.

*Bulletin July
28-98*

HOSPITAL DOCTORS COMPLAINED OF

Dead Boy's Father Says He Was Neglected at Two Institutions.

THE PHYSICIANS DENY IT

The statements made to-day before Coroner Ashbridge, by the Rev. George B. Scheer, D. D., pastor of St. Mark's Reformed Church, 5th and Huntingdon sts., and Dr. John B. Mayer, of 1025 Arch st., in connection with the death of Dr. Scheer's fourteen-year-old son, Colligny Scheer, which occurred on Monday week from tetanus, seems to put the Hahnemann Hospital and one of its physicians Dr. Creighton, in an unenviable light. Both institution and physician will have a chance to present their defence to-morrow morning.

Young Scheer met with two accidents. On June 29 he ran a rusty nail into the bottom of his foot, and on July 4 a blank cartridge exploded in his hand, injuring the soft part of the flesh, between the thumb and forefinger. For the first he was treated at the Hahnemann Hospital, and for the second at the Samaritan Hospital. From the testimony presented, professional etiquette played some part in the fatal termination of his case. The Hahnemann Hospital doctors, it is averred, wouldn't look at his hand, and the Samaritan Hospital physicians wouldn't look at his foot, each explaining that, as the other had treated the respective members first, future treatments had best remain in the original hands. The family physician, Dr. Cornelius, attended to the lad's physical condition, but did not treat either hand or foot.

It is charged that young Scheer was told when he went to the Hahnemann at the time of the injury to his foot that if he would have delayed coming he would most likely have had lockjaw. He received several treatments, and on Friday, July 1, was told that his wound was doing well and that he needn't return before the following Tuesday. He accepted an invitation to spend the Fourth of July at Dr. Mayer's home, Broad and Cayuga sts. It was there that the injury to his hand from the exploding cap occurred. He was taken at once to the Samaritan Hospital.

The doctor there dressed the wound, saying that it was not dangerous. The lad had complained that afternoon of his foot.

HOSPITAL ETIQUETTE.

The next day Scheer went first to the Samaritan Hospital to have his hand looked after, and then proceeded downtown to the Hahnemann to have his foot dressed, according to the engagement made the previous Friday. He told his father that the attending physician, after asking him what he wanted, said: "Didn't we tell you to be here at 1 o'clock?" "Yes," he responded, "but look at my sore hand," holding up the member for inspection, and explaining that he had just come from the Samaritan Hospital.

"I can't treat you, because you did not come in time," the doctor is alleged to have replied.

THE FATHER'S STATEMENT.

"The boy came home in a raging fever," said his father, the Rev. Dr. Scheer, in the course of his testimony. "He was complaining of excruciating pain. I at once called in Dr. Cornelius, my family physician. He refused to treat the foot, because he said he would incur all the responsibility if anything went wrong. He thought the hospital should at once send some help.

The next morning at 8 o'clock I went to the Hahnemann Hospital to see the superintendent. He was out. I was asked my mission by the clerk. I said that I had come in the first place to enter a just complaint of the way my son had been treated, and in the second place to ask the assistance of the institution in this extreme case.

I was about to write out a statement to leave, when a doctor came in. He then and there began to abuse me, even using curses because I said that I would hold the institution responsible in the matter. I afterwards learned that it was the resident physician."

"Why did not the Samaritan Hospital treat the boy's foot as well as his hand?" interposed Mr. Ashbridge.

"I believe," replied Dr. Scheer, "that it was on account of medical etiquette. One physician will not interfere and take the responsibility after another one has treated the case. The physician at the Hahnemann said that he had nothing to do with the hand. The wound in the foot had already healed, but it gave pain. From Friday to Tuesday was too long to suspend treatment.

"The Samaritan Hospital authorities, when I applied to them on July 5, at once replied that they would send me a doctor. He treated my boy until the 11th of July. Lockjaw set in on the 12th. I did not want charity at the Hahnemann. I am able to pay. I only wanted a doctor sent to treat this extreme case. They did offer to take the boy into the institution, but he was too sick to be removed. I thought some one there ought to take the responsibility of treatment. The answer I got was, 'We have nothing to do with the hand.'"

THE DOCTOR'S DENIAL.

Dr. Kose, who has charge of the outpatient department at the Hahnemann Hospital, was then called to the stand. He referred to notes of the case he had made from the records. He said that the boy was distinctly told after the

first treatment that he must in future go to the dispensary. He disobeyed this injunction, but was treated, nevertheless. Dr. Northrop, whose patient he was, is now in Connecticut, on his vacation. The witness doubted if Scheer had been refused treatment for the hand.

It was probably suggested to him that as the wound was doing all right, and as he had elected to go to the Samaritan Hospital, subsequent treatment might with propriety be carried on there. He also denied that it was ethic for sa hospital to refuse to treat a case that had already been attended to by another hospital.

Dr. Kase added that he had found out that the physician who is acused of having used abusive language to Dr. Scheer is Dr. Creighton. The latter utterly denies having done so. He says that he referred the father to the out-patient department, and told him that the case would be visited, and if proper the patient would be admitted to the institution. The witness added that the Board of Managers of the hospital does not want and person retained in its services who would be guilty of the conduct charged against Dr. Creighton. Dr. Hartley, he said, was present at the interview between Dr. Creighton and Dr. Scheer. He denies that abusive language was used toward the latter.

Dr. Mayer stated after the inquest that Dr. Cornelius, Dr. Scheer's family physician, called at the Hahnemann Hospital on July 6, in consequence of the charges made by Dr. Scheer. He saw Dr. Creighton, and, on relating to him the father's complaint, he says that Dr. Creighton replied: "The ——— ministers give us more trouble than anyone else!" that he has no fault to find with the Hahnemann Hospital as an institution. He has passed in and out of it many times in his visits to members of his parish who were sick there. He said that it is the lack of treatment of his boy that he complains of most.

Coroner Ashbridge continued the investigation until to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock, when Dr. Cornelius, Dr. Coughlan and Dr. Hartley will be called upon to testify.

Bulletin July 27

Dr. Macgregor Crichton, a Resident at the Hahne- mann, Severely Scored by Coroner Ashbridge.

A PASTOR'S CHARGE!

**Sequel to the Rev. Mr.
Scheer's Accusations That
the Doctor Abused Him
and Refused to Treat His
Son.**



DR. MACPHERSON CRICHTON.

Dr. McPherson Crichton, one of the resident physicians of the Hahnemann Hospital, was severely censured by the Coroner's jury to-day. Such was the ultimate results of the further in-

quity into the circumstances attendant upon the death of 14-year-old Coligny Sheer, of 2404 North Sixth street, which was begun by Coroner Ashbridge at the Coroner's Court yesterday morning.

Thus were the charges brought by the lad's father, the Rev. George H. Sheer, pastor of St. Mark's Reformed Evangelical Church, Fifth and Huntingdon streets, finally disposed of.

The inquest, continued from yesterday for the hearing of further testimony, developed but little in the way of new history in the case.

The Rev. Mr. Sheer was not again on hand. The testimony, with but one exception, was confined entirely to the examination of a number of physicians. These were mostly connected with the Hahnemann Hospital.

Considerable interest, as anticipated, was centered in the evidence of the accused doctor.

However, Dr. Crichton's explanation appeared to be unsatisfactory. Not only was he censured by the jury, but he was heavily scored by Coroner Ashbridge as well.

Coligny, it will be remembered, died, it was supposed from injuries received July 4. A blank cartridge exploded in his hand and he also ran a nail into the arch of his foot sometime previous. On July 12, he developed lock-jaw.

At yesterday's hearing, his father made sensational charges against Dr. Crichton. He also stated his son was refused treatment.

DR. CRICHTON ON THE STAND.

This morning, Dr. Crichton was called to take the stand.

The doctor, who is a Southerner, testified that he had been connected with

the Hahnemann Hospital as resident physician since May 15, 1898.

"What department are you connected with?" interrogated Coroner Ashbridge.

"I am connected with the department where patients are supposed to be brought," was the reply.

Dr. Crichton then further testified that he had not seen the boy.

"His father came to see him on about the sixth of July," he said.

Mr. Sheer, on entering the hospital stated he wished to see the superintendent. He was sent to me. He stated he wished to lodge a complaint, as his boy had been refused treatment. He requested that a resident physician be sent to his home as the boy was in a bad way and could not be moved. This I refused, saying, as I did so, that it was against the rules of the institution to allow any of the resident staff to go out. However, I referred him to Dr. Paxton, of North

Sixth street, one of the visiting staff telling him as I did so, that Dr. Paxton would be only too glad to take up the case."

TILTING BEGINS.

"Mr. Scheer said you made no such proposition," interrupted the Coroner. "Beg pardon, I did. I also said if it was a hospital case we would send our ambulance for him. Now, Mr. Scheer was very dictatorial in his manner. He was more. He was very insulting and in manner decidedly so. While I will not say he was abusive, still he was, as I said, pugnacious and insulting."

"How about your using profanity to him?"

DIDN'T USE PROFANITY.

"I will say that that charge is absolutely false. I did not do so."

The witness then said he couldn't tell who had issued the card, which the boy had bearing the name of Costello.

"How about what you said to Dr. Cornelius?" was then asked by Coroner Ashbridge.

"Dr. Cornelius called later and said he wished to investigate a case of a boy, giving the description. We went over the records but couldn't find it. Dr. Cornelius said the boy was treated there. I said, 'beg pardon, he was not.'"

"Then what?"

"Then I said I supposed it was another of those preacher cases."

"Have you a habit of talking like that, Dr. Crichton?" queried Coroner Ashbridge.

"No."

"Now, doctor, I have had many complaints about you, and have been informed of your using bad language before. Don't you think a man of that character is detrimental to the institution he is connected with? While the resident physician may not receive any compensation, still the least he can do is to treat his patients courteously. They should not be abused."

"Don't you know, Dr. Crichton, that language such as that is not apt to help the institution. One thing more, what about sending the boy away in the ambulance from his home to the hospital? What did you tell his father?"



DR. ROBT. W. B. CORNELIUS.

"I simply told him, when he said the boy could not be moved, that he was not a competent judge."
 "That's all, Dr. Crichton."

ANOTHER WITNESS.

Dr. Arthur Hartley, also a resident physician of the Hahnemann Hospital, was then called to take the stand. He testified that he didn't know who issued the dispensary card, as no record was made. The resident physician under whose attention such cases came, was responsible for this. He did not see the boy, but was present when the colloquy between the father and Dr. Crichton took place. "Mr. Scheer," he said, "was very dictatorial, and he talked as if he wished to shift all the responsibility on us. I did not hear Dr. Crichton use bad language. He has had trouble with several such cases before."

"You would be the same, probably, if the case in point was a near and dear relative of yours, Doctor," broke in Coroner Ashbridge.

Dr. J. P. Hassler, dispensary surgeon, was next called.

He stated that the boy had been treated there. As to the card he had been first given a large white one, and in the transfer from the white card to the red dispensary card, the mistake had been made. However, that would, not in the slightest, effect the course of testimony.

THE ALLEGED REFUSAL.

"How about your refusing to treat him because he was late," inquired the Coroner.

"Well, that depends sometimes if it is a short day, we accord the patient treatment, but if it has been a long day and we know the case, unless it is really imperative, we tell them to call the next day. That day in question, had in all probability been a very long one as we had the cases of the several proceeding days to treat. As he had got there after 2 o'clock, the time for closing, he had been probably told to call again. Just who told him he could not say."

Dr. Nelson Hammond, assistant dispensary surgeon, on being called to the stand, testified he remembered the circumstances very well. But he did not remember the boy. He entered his name in the book.

DIDN'T REMEMBER.

"Were you the physician who exhibited to him the — after the operation?"

"I don't exactly remember, but probably I did, if I treated him at that time. I did not see the father at all."

DR. CORNELIUS TESTIFIES.

Dr. Robert W. B. Cornelius was then called. He is the family physician of the Scheers, he said, and was first called to attend to the case on the fifth of July.

"Mr. Scheer came to my office," said the doctor, "and asked me to go visit his son. I went and found him suffering with chills and fever. As I am not a specialist or a surgeon, I told him he had better have a surgeon detached from the Hahnemann Hospital and attend to the injury."

"I told him this as I thought if I treated his foot and and bad results were to follow, the hospital physicians would blame me. A surgeon during Coligny's illness came every day from the Samaritan Hospital to attend to the wound in his hand. They do that down at the Hahnemann too, despite testimony to the contrary. I graduated from there 24 years ago; they did it then and they do it now."

"I heard from Mr. Scheer about them refusing to send a physician and I myself, investigated. I was received very kindly by the superintendent. Together we went over the books, but could find no record of the case."

"Finally we went to see the resident physician."

"Is he here?"

"Yes, there he is over there," and Dr. Cornelius pointed to Dr. Crichton.

Dr. Cornelius resumed: "When we entered the room and explained the nature of the case, the 'resident' grew very violent. He pounded the table, grew very excited, and exclaimed, 'It's another of those preacher cases, I suppose.'"

"I was then told by the superintendent not to notice the 'resident's' manner, 'as he was very hot-blooded and excitable and had some trouble with a case of similar nature before.'"

After the testimony of Edward Connelly, who stated Coligny had told him he had been refused treatment, had been taken, the deposition of Dr. Burroughs was read. This stated that Coligny had died from lockjaw caused by the wound in his hand.

Coroner Ashbridge then addressed the jury. Said he:

"No fault should be found in the hospital. It is a very unfortunate thing for the institution that such physicians as Dr. Crichton are allowed to be resident physicians. Therefore the entire fault lies with Dr. Crichton alone, and not with the Hahnemann Hospital."

The jury without deliberation then rendered its verdict. It was that "Coligny Scheer had come to his death from lock-jaw caused by injuries received. We recommend, also, that Dr. Crichton be severely censured."

JULY 28, 1898.

I R m

CRILEY, JOHN Michael

Name in full

John M. Criley M.D.

P. O. Address in full

Springfield, Mass.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Harvard Medical School,
Boston, Mass.

d.

CRIPPEN, HAWLEY HARVEY

Graduated from the Cleveland Homoeopathic Hospital College in 1884. Matriculated from California.

He was born in Coldwater, Michigan.

Educated in Indiana and at Los Angeles and completed his medical studies at Michigan, New York and Cleveland. He practised in Detroit, San Diego, Cal., Salt Lake City, St Louis and Brooklyn as an eye and ear specialist. He also managed a patent medicine business at Toronto, Canada. Also was with Munyon in Phila.



DR. HAWLEY HARVEY CRIPPEN,
Formerly of Philadelphia, who is wanted
in connection with the murder of Belle
Elmore, his wife, in London.

Principles in Elmore Murder

BELLE ELMORE.

The murdered woman was a vaudeville actress of prominence in the music halls abroad, the wife of Dr. H. H. Crippen, once a Philadelphian, where she lived with him about 1895. Her maiden name was Mackamotski, and it is reported her father had a title of some kind. She was about thirty-five years old and said to have been good looking.

DR. CRIPPEN.

The physician, who is wanted in connection with the murder of his wife and who is said to have fled to the United States, is thus described by the London police: "Hawley Harvey Crippen, alias Peter Crippen, alias Franckel Crippen, an American doctor, fifty years old, five feet three

inches tall, fresh complexion, light brown hair inclined to be sandy, bald on top of head, rather long mustache, mark on bridge of nose, wears false teeth and gold-rimmed spectacles, speaks with a slight American accent, wears his hat on the back of his head, is plausible and quiet spoken."

ETHEL CLARA ENEVE.

The physician's stenographer, who is supposed to have accompanied him, dressed as a man, is French and calls herself Mrs. Crippen. She is twenty-seven years old, has light brown hair, gray eyes, good teeth and is nice looking and of pleasant appearance. She is of medium build.

SEEK DR. CRIPPEN, WHO LIVED HERE, FOR WIFE'S MURDER

Bulletin

July 14 1910

Former Philadelphian Involved In
Death of Belle Elmore, Actress,
In Their London Home

BELIEVED TO HAVE FLED TO U. S. WITH WOMAN DRESSED AS A MAN

The police of the United States, especially in Philadelphia, have been asked by Scotland Yard to arrest Dr. Hawley Harvey Crippen, a former resident of this city, in connection with the murder in London of his wife, Belle Elmore, a vaudeville actress and once known here to many persons, they having resided at 1505 Arch st.

Murdered Woman Whose Husband Was
Captured Today After Great Sea Chase



MRS. HAWLEY CRIPPEN (BELLE ELMORE)

Though Mrs. Crippen, or Belle Elmore, as she was better known, disappeared several months ago, it was not until yesterday that her body was found buried in a coal cellar at Dr. Crippen's house in London, 39 Hildrop Crescent. Then, too late, the police learned that Dr. Crippen had flown. They believe that he sailed for New York on Saturday, probably on the Lusitania, from Liverpool or Queenstown, or the Cedric, St. Paul or Minnetonka, the latter from London.

The English police say that Dr. Crippen, who was until recently foreign representative of the Munyon Remedy Company, of 15th and Arch sts., took a companion with him when he fled from London. They say that she is Ethel Clara Le Neve, twenty-seven years old, who calls herself Dr. Crippen's wife. She is probably dressed in blue serge, the police declare, but may be dressed as a boy in a dark brown suit. She is French by birth and a stenographer.

Those who knew Dr. Crippen during his stay in Philadelphia, which began in 1895, the year of his marriage to Belle Elmore, say they cannot believe him involved in the murder of his wife. They declare that though the couple quarrelled frequently, they were greatly attached to each other. Moreover, they characterize Dr. Crippen as a man of refinement, and call his position in the medical profession a high one.

"I will never believe that Dr. Crippen murdered his wife," said Professor Munyon, who employed the fugitive physician for about thirteen years. "He was too gentle to harm her or any one else."

LIKE CHARLTON CASE

The case is strikingly similar to that of the Charlton murder at Lake Como, Italy. Both women were actresses who left their American homes to meet death by violence in a foreign land, and in each instance the police pursued the American husband to the shores of his native land.

Porter Charlton was arrested in Hoboken, but in the absence of an extradition treaty between the United States and Italy specifically providing for the return to either country of a citizen of the other country who has committed a crime abroad, may go free.

In the present case no such complications are probable as the British-American extradition treaty leaves no loophole of which a suspected criminal may take advantage. The London police have made a definite charge against Dr. Crippen and propose to get him with the co-operation of the American authorities.

Dr. Crippen, who is fifty years of age, has made his home for some time at 39 Hildrop Crescent, North London. Some time ago his wife, who was treasurer of the Music Hall Artist's Guild, disappeared, and subsequently a notice of her death appeared in the local papers. The fact of her demise was generally credited, but there was more or less gossip among the woman's intimates, and this finally reached the ears of the police. The latter visited Dr. Crippen, and the interview appeared satisfactory.

BODY IN THE CELLAR.

Saturday noon Dr. Crippen disappeared, and since then the police have not been able to locate him. Yesterday a search of the Crippen house was made, and the battered body of a woman was found buried in the cellar. It had been placed in quicklime and was burned beyond recognition, but the finding of the body, together with other discoveries to-day, has left no doubt in the minds of the authorities that the murdered woman was Mrs. Crippen.

Sir Melville MacNaughton, chief of the Criminal Investigation Department of Scotland Yard, took the matter in hand and developments followed rapidly.

The first thing the London police did to-day was to cable to the police of American ports asking them to search incoming steamers for Dr. Crippen, who was described with the aliases of Peter Crippen and Franckel Crippen. The police believe that he sailed on Saturday for the United States. They say that he is accompanied by Ethel Clara Leneve, a French woman, whom he had recently introduced as his wife. This woman, the police state, is believed to be dressed in male attire. Before leaving Hildrop Crescent Crippen sent out for a boy's suit, and this the police surmise, is now being worn by his companion.

COOLLY PLANNED MURDER.

The indications point to a coolly planned murder. Early in February a letter signed "Belle Elmore" was received by the vaudeville artists' guild stating that the writer had gone to America on business. It was this letter which the police say was intended to cover up a crime that, as it turned out, furnished an evidence of criminality. Belle Elmore spelled her name with one "L."

The discrepancy was recognized and aroused suspicion among members of the guild and largely influenced them in determining to bring the matter of the women's strange disappearance to the authorities.

Then the advertisement appeared announcing that Belle Elmore had died at Los Angeles, Cal. An investigation was put on foot and the advertisement was found to have been untrue. It was learned to-day that when the officers visited Dr. Crippen they forced him to admit that his wife had not died in California. He then said, according to the detectives, that he and his wife had quarreled and that following the quarrel she disappeared. The police refused to accept this explanation because of the fact that the woman was found to have left her jewelry and money behind.

According to Dr. Munyon, Mrs. Crippen was fond of society and the company of men other than her husband. It is alleged that Mrs. Crippen worried her husband so much while they resided in this city that the physician had to give up his regular position with the Homeopathic Home Remedy Company.

Asked if he thought that an admirer of Mrs. Crippen might have been responsible for her death, Dr. Munyon replied: "That may be the case."

"I am very sorry to hear that Dr. Crippen is being sought by the police," said Dr. Munyon. "From the little that I

know of the case now, I cannot bring myself to think that Dr. Crippen murdered his wife or that he was responsible for her death in any way.

Pursuing their inquiry, the authorities discovered that Dr. Crippen was born at Coldwater, Mich. He was educated in Indiana and at Los Angeles, and completed his medical studies in Michigan, Cleveland and New York city. He practiced in Detroit, San Diego, Cal.; Salt Lake City, St. Louis and Brooklyn as an eye and ear specialist. At one time he managed a patent medicine business in Toronto, Canada.

Recently Dr. Crippen appeared in public with the Leneve woman, who, according to the police, was introduced by the doctor as Mrs. Crippen. She is an attractive person several years younger than the murdered woman.

Neighbors of the Crippens speak of them as quiet folk who appeared to be in prosperous circumstances. They occupied a well-furnished and well-maintained and semi-detached house of twelve rooms. They did not mingle with their immediate neighbors, but from the number of callers at their home it was judged that they had many friends.

Mrs. Crippen was very well known in vaudeville circles. She attended the meetings of the Music Hall Artists' Guild regularly up to the time of her disappearance in February.

New York, July 14.—The New York police have not been communicated with on the subject of the death of Belle Elmore. No one connected with the vaudeville stage could be found in this city last night who knew Miss Elmore or Dr. Crippen.

DR. CRIPPEN AND WIFE RESIDED IN THIS CITY

Dr. H. H. Crippen, for whom the police of Europe and America are searching, is widely known in this city. For about thirteen years he was employed by Professor Munyon, of the Munyon Homeopathic Home Remedy Company, when the offices of the firm were at 1505 Arch st.

Professor Munyon was shocked when he was told to-day that the police of Scotland Yard suspected Dr. Crippen of knowing how his wife died.

"I will never believe that Dr. Crippen murdered his wife or that he had anything to do with her death," said the professor. He added that Dr. Crippen was one of the finest men he ever knew.

"It may be that Dr. Crippen had cause to kill his wife, but he was too gentle to harm her or any one else," said the professor.

Dr. Crippen applied to Professor Munyon for a position about 1895. He was made a medical correspondent for the Homeopathic Home Remedy Company and then he was promoted to be an assistant manager. He remained in this city for some years and then was sent to New York as a correspondent for the firm. Several years ago he went to London.

According to Duke Munyon, a son of Professor Munyon, Dr. Crippen wrote to this city asking the Professor to allow

him to become a correspondent in England. It is alleged that Dr. Crippen was in hard luck in London, but Dr. Munyon denied this assertion. About six months ago, Dr. Crippen ceased to write to Professor Munyon and the latter never knew what became of him.

"It was about 1895 that Dr. Crippen applied to me for a position. He was a graduate of a homeopathic college in Cleveland, I think, and if I recall the circumstances of our acquaintance correctly, Dr. Crippen told me that his home was in Ohio.

"He was one of the most intelligent men I ever saw. He was so proficient in medicine that I readily consented to give him a position. Nor have I ever regretted taking him into my employ.

"Dr. Crippen was a very small man, about five feet tall. He weighed about 110 pounds and had sandy hair and a sandy mustache. I remember his wife very well. When he introduced her to me Dr. Crippen told me that his wife was a daughter of a Russian nobleman. I cannot recall when they were married, but I think the wedding ceremony was performed in New York.

"Mrs. Crippen was a beautiful woman. She was just a trifle taller than her husband, but she weighed about 160 pounds when I knew her. Soon after Dr. Crippen became connected with my firm I learned that he had occupied a chair in a medical school out West. Later I made him an assistant manager. Dr. Crippen boarded at the Arch st. address for a short time and then he and his wife went to housekeeping in this city.

"Mrs. Crippen was a giddy woman. She was fond of society. She liked other men than her husband. She worried him a

great deal. Dr. Crippen told me that his wife had been on the stage in London. Some years after he started with me I saw that he was distressed. I attributed it to the annoyance of his wife and I thought it best to make a change in the position he occupied if his wife did not leave the stage.

"I am not certain whether she did so, but at any rate Dr. Crippen went to New York. He corresponded with me for a long time after that and then he went to London to practice medicine and to become my correspondent over there. I heard from him a number of times, but he never wrote me anything about his domestic affairs. I found it necessary to make a change in London and another man was selected to fill Dr. Crippen's position.

"I heard from Dr. Crippen last about six months ago. Then I lost track of his whereabouts in London. Dr. Crippen had no children. I was told that he had conducted a medicine store while he was in London."

Asked if it was true, as rumored, that Dr. Crippen was jealous of his wife, Dr. Munyon replied: "Not that I know of. He had reason to be jealous of her, but Dr. Crippen was not the kind of a man to let jealousy master him."

The Professor said that Dr. Crippen is about fifty-five years old now, and that his wife was about twenty years younger.

"I knew Dr. Crippen well enough to understand his disposition," said Professor Munyon. "He was as docile as a kitten; his habits were excellent. I must say that I never knew a more honorable man."

Belle Elmore, the Vaudeville Actress, Murdered in London



WIFE OF FORMER PHILADELPHIAN WHO IS MISSING

Belle Elmore, widely-known as a vaudeville performer, was the wife of Dr. Hawley Harvey Crippen, a physician, and at one time an employe here of the Munyon Remedy Company. She mysteriously disappeared from their home in London some time ago. Later a notice of her death appeared in the newspapers. Gossip attracted the police, and Dr. Crippen was questioned. He made apparently frank answers, but on Saturday disappeared. The police then searched the house, and found Mrs. Crippen's body buried in a coal cellar. Charges have been made against Dr. Crippen, and as he is supposed to have sailed for this country the American police are watching for him.

WATCH SHIPS HERE FOR GIRL AND SLAIN ACTRESS' HUSBAND

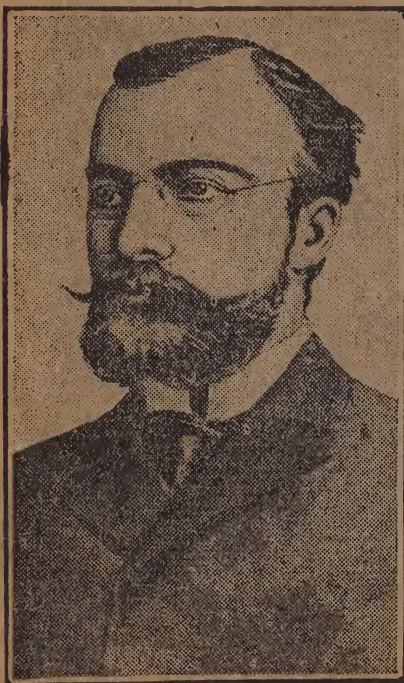
N American July 15
1910

Crippen and 'Wife' in
Male Attire Are
Hunted

LIVED IN THIS CITY

Physician Wrote That Mur-
der Victim Died of
Pneumonia

EXPECTED ON STEAMER



DR. H. H. CRIPPEN

He is being sought for the murder in London of his wife, known on the vaudeville stage as Belle Elmore. This cut is made from a picture taken while he lived in Philadelphia several years ago. He has since shaved off his whiskers.

LONDON, July 14.

Scotland Yard got in touch with the police of the large cities of the United States today in the hunt for Dr. Hawley H. Crippen, wanted in connection with the murder of his wife, Belle Elmore, a vaudeville actress, whose body was found in the cellar of her home after she had been missing for months.

Instructions were given to the American authorities to search all the transatlantic steamers arriving in the next few days for Doctor Crippen and a beautiful young woman, Ethel Clare Leneve, who is said to be his companion and was his former stenographer. She is said to be disguised in boy's clothes. In Crippen's friendship for her the police see a cause for the crime, which is believed to have been carefully planned and executed.

The Lusitania, expected to dock in New York tonight, will be the first to be searched. Scotland Yard is confident that Crippen will soon be under arrest. The New York and Philadelphia police are expected to lend particularly active assistance. In the former city Belle Elmore was born and in Philadelphia Doctor Crippen for a long time worked with Professor Munyon, the patent medicine man.

Body Terribly Mutilated

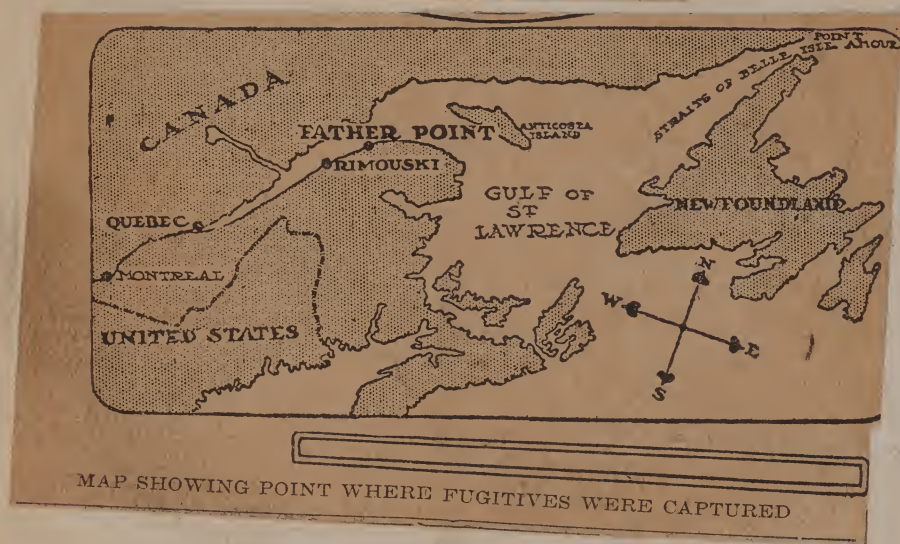
Crippen has been missing since Saturday last, when apparently he could no longer offer explanation for the death of his wife, which was alleged to have occurred months ago in California. Then it was that the police, in making a thorough examination of the empty house, came upon the body, mutilated and burned beyond recognition by quicklime which had been thrown upon it.

The thick clay, by which it was partly surrounded, to some extent retarded the action of the quicklime, and so frustrated the murderer's intention of destroying the body utterly. It is reported that the body had been partly dissected before burial, and that nearly all the bones are missing.

The belief is strong that Crippen sailed on Saturday for New York, but there have also been rumors that he was seen in London not longer ago than this morning. Nothing, however, developed during the course of the day, although the police continued their digging operations at the house. Nothing was found that would throw further light on the mystery.

Like Charlton Case

The case is strikingly similar to that of the Charlton murder at Lake Como, Italy. Both women were actresses who left their American homes to meet death



by violence in a foreign land, and in each instance the police pursued the American husband to the shores of his native land. Porter Charlton was arrested in Hoboken, but in the absence of an extradition treaty between the United States and Italy, specifically providing for the return to either country of a citizen of the other country who has committed a crime abroad, may go free.

In the present case no such complications are probable, as the British-American extradition treaty leaves no loophole of which a suspected criminal may take advantage. The London police have made a definite charge against Doctor Crippen, and propose to get him with the co-operation of the American authorities.

Her 'Death' Published

Doctor Crippen, who is a dentist and 50 years of age, has made his home for some time at 29 Hilldrop Crescent, North London. Some time ago his wife, Belle Elmore, a vaudeville actress and treasurer of the Music Hall Artists' Guild, disappeared, and subsequently a notice of her death appeared in the local papers. The fact of her demise was generally credited, but there was more or less gossip among the woman's intimates, and this finally reached the ears of the police. The latter visited Doctor Crippen, and the interview appeared to be satisfactory.

Saturday noon last Doctor Crippen disappeared, and since then the police have not been able to locate him. Yesterday a search of the Crippen house was made, and the battered body of a woman was found buried in the cellar. It had been placed in quicklime and was burned beyond recognition, but the finding of the body, together with other discoveries today, has left no doubt in the minds of the authorities that the murdered woman was Mrs. Crippen.

Sir Melville MacNaughton, chief of the criminal investigation department of Scotland Yard, took the matter in hand, and developments followed rapidly.

Woman in Boy's Attire

The first thing the police did today was to cable to the police of American ports, asking them to search incoming steamers for Crippen, who was described with the aliases of Peter Crippen and Franckel Crippen. The police believe that he sailed on Saturday for the United States. They state that he is accompanied by Ethel Clara Leneve, a Frenchwoman, whom he had recently introduced as his wife. This woman, the police state, is believed to be dressed in male attire.

Before leaving Hilldrop Crescent Crippen sent out for a boy's suit, and this the police surmise is now being worn by his companion.

The indications point to a coolly planned murder. Early in February last a letter signed "Belle Elmore" was received by the vaudeville artists' guild, stating that the writer had gone to America on business. It was this letter which the police say was intended to cover up a crime that, as it turned out, furnished an evidence of criminality. Belle Elmore spelled her name with one "l."

Misspelling Causes Suspicion

The discrepancy was recognized and aroused suspicion among members of the guild, and largely influenced them in determining to bring the matter of the woman's strange disappearance to the authorities.

Then the advertisement appeared announcing that Belle Elmore had died at Los Angeles, Cal. An investigation was put on foot, and the advertisement was found to have been untrue. It was learned today that when the officers visited Crippen they forced him to admit that his wife had not died in California. He then said, according to the detectives, that he and his wife had quarreled and that following the quarrel she disappeared.

The police refused to accept this explanation because of the fact that the woman was found to have left her jewelry and money behind. Pursuing their

inquiry, the authorities discovered that Doctor Crippen was born at Coldwater, Mich. He was educated in Indiana and at Los Angeles, and completed his medical studies in Michigan, Cleveland and New York city. They learned that he practiced in Detroit, San Diego, Cal.; Salt Lake City, St. Louis and Brooklyn as an eye and ear specialist. At one time he managed a patent-medicine business at Philadelphia and in Toronto, Can.

Married in New York

He married Belle Elmore, as she was known on the stage, at New York. The woman's maiden name was Mackamot-ski. The two came to London four years ago. Mrs. Crippen is described by acquaintances as about 35 years of age. The police give this description of Crippen and the woman who is said to have accompanied him:

"Hawley Crippen, alias Peter Crippen, alias Franckel Crippen, an American doctor, 50 years old, 5 feet 3 inches tall, fresh complexion, light brown hair inclined to be sandy, bald on top of head; rather long mustache, mark on bridge of nose, wears false teeth and gold-rimmed spectacles, speaks with a slight American accent, wears his hat on the back of his head, is plausible and quiet spoken, is accompanied by a woman calling herself Mrs. Crippen, 27 years old, light brown hair, gray eyes, good teeth, nice looking and of pleasant appearance, medium build."

Called Stenographer His Wife

The steamer Lusitania sailed from Liverpool on Saturday and from Queens-town on Sunday. She was due at New York late tonight. The Cedric also sailed from Liverpool Saturday and the St. Paul sailed on the same day from Southampton and the Minnetonka from London.

Recently Doctor Crippen appeared in public with the Leneve woman, who, according to the police, was introduced by the doctor as Mrs. Crippen. She is an attractive person, several years younger than the murdered woman.

Neighbors of the Crippens speak of them as quiet folk, who appeared to be in prosperous circumstances. They occupied a well-furnished and well-maintained semi-detached house of twelve rooms. They did not mingle with their immediate neighbors, but from the number of callers at their home it was judged that they had many friends.

Mrs. Crippen was very well known in vaudeville circles. She attended the meetings of the Music Hall Artists' Guild regularly up to the time of her disappearance last February.

Miss Leneve was the doctor's stenographer.

Scotland Yard Statement

Superintendent Froest, of Scotland Yard, said in an interview today:

"Crippen represented a patent medicine concern and was also connected with the Drouet Institute for the Cure of Deafness. Crippen carried on his business in Oxford street under the name 'Yale Tooth Specialist.'

"On February 22 Crippen circulated a report that his wife had gone to the United States on business. Later he said he had received news that she had died of pneumonia and that the body had been cremated near San Francisco.

"Crippen later admitted to me that his stories were not correct. He said he had quarreled with his wife, who left him, saying she would never see him again. He said he believed she had gone to the United States. Last Saturday Crippen and the Le Neve girl, whom he told his friends he had married, disappeared.

"Last night we dug up the brick floor of the cellar and found the mutilated remains of the body."

The Evening News says that a man answering in every particular the published description of Crippen was seen and followed along Kingsway and Southampton row by a person who suspected his identity.

Saw Crippen Quit Office

The porter of Craven House, Kingsway, states that just before noon today he was surprised to see Crippen, who for nearly a year past had not been seen in the building. Crippen hurried past him with a curt "good morning" and ran upstairs to his office. A few minutes later the porter went upstairs and was astonished to find that the name "Crippen" had been washed off the glass door.

Crippen remained in his office only a few minutes. On his way downstairs he was seen and recognized by other people. He passed the porter again and the latter suddenly remembered that he had read the story of the Elmore case and Doctor Crippen's connection with it. He realized the importance of the matter at once, and followed Crippen to the street. He saw the doctor purchase a newspaper, after which he disappeared in the direction of Southampton row.

The porter informed the police, who are following up the clue.

Another employe at Craven House says the man identified by the porter was not Crippen, but a man who habitually collected letters that the doctor had addressed there. Anyway, the police do not regard the clue as important. They say the various reports, including one that Crippen, July 12, have been received, but there is nothing to show that he or the Leneve woman have been seen in London since July 9.

Married to Girl Companion

Miss Leneve's mother said in an interview that her daughter was employed by Crippen for ten or twelve years. A week or two before Easter, she was surprised by her suddenly announcing she had been married to Crippen at a London registrar's office. Two of Crippen's

friends witnessed the marriage.

Crippen told her he had been divorced. The couple spent their honeymoon on the continent, and "Mrs. Crippen" sent her mother several picture postals from Dieppe, but gave no address. When they returned they went to live at Hildrop Crescent with a French maid, who, the mother understood, had accompanied them from Boulogne. Miss Leneve's mother and father pressed her to show her marriage certificate, but she always evaded doing so. She visited her mother on July 7 and said she was returning to France soon. The mother has not seen her since. Miss Leneve visited her sister in the forenoon of July 9 and stayed a few minutes, when she hurried away. None of the family has seen her since.

Adelene Harrison, a writer of dramatic lyrics, has a long article in a newspaper on the home life of the Crippens, with whom she was very intimate. She describes Mrs. Crippen as vivacious, kind hearted and full of the joy of life. She was fond of society, excitement and theaters. Crippen, she says, was a typical, quiet, unassuming American. His sole aim seemed to be to earn money for his wife to spend. He idolized her and humored all her fancies. He did his utmost to gratify her craving for jewelry and gowns, which was almost abnormal. She had piles of gowns, but always wanted more. She took no care of her garments.

The writer says she has seen an elaborate 20-guinea costume thrown carelessly on a kitchen dresser among edibles and crockery.

The Drouet institute referred to by Inspector Froest was attacked by the editor of Truth. Truth was sued for libel and won the case. The institute obtained notoriety through the death of a working man from an abscess in the ear. Justice Mathew denounced the institute as a disgraceful concern, which was being carried on for unworthy objects by discreditable means. After the institute broke up, owing to the exposures, Crippen started the Aural Remedies Company, which Truth promptly attacked.

Expect Speedy Capture

The police think that Crippen will be captured shortly. Owing to his taste for flashy dress, he will be easily recognized. He is addicted to the wearing of a white derby, a frock coat and a red waistcoat.

After his wife's death Crippen received letters addressed to her at the office of the music hall guild.

The body of Mrs. Crippen, or what was left of it, was removed from her late residence this afternoon to the morgue. It was so shockingly mutilated that two coffins were required to carry it.

It is suspected that Crippen himself supplied the Stage and the Era, two theatrical weeklies, with the advertisements of his wife's death. The advertisements merely stated the fact of her death, which, it was said, occurred in California. The name of the town where she was supposed to have died was not given.

The stepson of Mrs. Crippen who has been referred to several times is H. O. Crippen, of Los Angeles, Cal. Crippen usually told people that his home was San Francisco.

VICTIM BROOKLYN GIRL; 'DEAD,' WROTE HUSBAND

NEW YORK, July 14.—Belle Elmore and Dr. Hawley Harvey Crippen had lived in London upward of eleven years. She was born in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn thirty-eight years ago. Her stepfather, Frederick Messinger, and several of her half brothers and sisters live in Brooklyn now. Her maiden name was Cora Belle Makomaski.

Doctor Crippen is a homeopathist physician who has practiced in New York, Philadelphia, Detroit and San Diego, Cal. He was employed for several years by Munyon's patent-medicine concern in Philadelphia, after which he went to England, where he made money by running correspondence schools for the treatment of diseases of the ear, institutions which were attacked by London newspapers and denounced from the bench. He is 56 years old.

Belle Elmore's stepfather, Frederick Messinger, is a man of 70, who lives in an old frame house at 635 Gove street, East Williamsburg, with one of his daughters, Belle Elmore's half-sister, Mrs. R. H. Mills. Mr. Messinger cultivates a few acres of ground and sells vegetables. They and other relatives of the murdered woman had been uneasy in mind for months, although they had nothing definite with which to go to the Brooklyn police. In April last Mrs. Mills received a letter from Doctor Crippen, which was postmarked April 7. The letter informed them that Cora, as Belle Elmore was usually called by her relatives, had died on a journey in California, and that the doctor, stricken with grief, was awaiting her body in London.

Crippen Writes of Wife's 'Death'

Here is the letter Doctor Crippen wrote:

39 Hilldrop Crescent,
North London, England.

My dear Louisa and Robert.

I hardly know how to write you my dreadful loss. The shock to me has been so dreadful that I am hardly able to control myself. My poor Cora has gone, and to make the shock to me more dreadful, I did not even see her at the last. A few weeks ago we had news that an old relative of mine in California was dying, and to secure important property for ourselves it was necessary for one of us to go and put the matter in a lawyer's hands at once. As I was very busy, Cora proposed that she should go, and as it was necessary for some one to be there at once, she should go straight through from here to California without stopping at all and then return by the way of

Brooklyn, and she would be able to pay all of you half a visit.

Unfortunately, on the way out my poor Cora caught a severe cold, and not having while traveling a chance to take proper care of herself, it settled on her lungs. Later it developed into pleuropneumonia. She wished not to frighten me, so kept writing me that it was only a slight matter, and next I heard by cable that she was dangerously ill, and two days later, after I had cabled to know should I go to her, I had the dreadful news that she had passed away.

Imagine if you can the dreadful shock to me, never more to see my Cora alive nor hear her voice again. She is being sent back to me, and I shall soon have what is left of her. Of course, I am giving up the house; in fact, it drives me mad to be in it alone, and will sell out everything in a few days. I do not know what I shall do; probably find some business to take me traveling for a few months until I can recover from the shock a little, but as soon as I have a settled address I will write again to you. As it is so terrible to me to write the dreadful news, will you please tell all the others of our loss? With love to all, will write soon again and give you my address, probably next in France. From

DOCTOR.

Fuzzled by Omissions

What worried Mr. Messinger and his family was the fact that less than three weeks before the letter from Doctor Crippen arrived they had got a letter from Cora Belle herself, an affectionate message sent from the house at 39 Hilldrop Crescent, in which she told her stepfather that she was in fine health. They couldn't understand over in Williamsburg why if she had in mind to make a journey to California that she did not refer to it in her letter.

With this in mind, they puzzled over Doctor Crippen's letter to Mrs. Mills. There was nothing in it to indicate the time or place of Cora Belle's death, where the body was to be sent to London from or when it was expected to arrive. Mr. Messinger was uneasy about the vagueness of it. He said today that he couldn't help but feel that something was

wrong. They couldn't believe that Cora Belle would come to the United States without writing to them about it. Such a course was, they said, wholly unlike her.

The first news the family in Brooklyn had of Cora Belle's actual death was carried to them by the police. The Brooklyn detective bureau had been trying to locate Belle Elmore's family for several days. An insistent friend of Belle Elmore, Mme. Ginnett, an English vaudeville performer, who has an equestrian act and trains horses for it at Roselle, N. J., had received reports from London of the woman's disappearance and death.

'Died in America,' He Insisted

Mme. Ginnett is the president in London of an organization of variety performers known as the Musical Hall Artists' Guild. Belle Elmore was the treasurer. The women had been associated for years, and were great friends. They had appeared together at the same music halls, and Mme. Ginnett was familiar with most of Belle Elmore's affairs. She has been in this country several months, but she got all the news about Dr. Crippen's wife from her English friends in the profession. The reports alarmed her.

She heard from one friend that Belle Elmore, in perfect health, apparently, had attended a meeting of the guild early in February and that one of the officers of the guild had called on the following day at the Hildrop crescent house to see the treasurer. Doctor Crippen informed the caller that his wife had gone away. The caller was astonished when Doctor Crippen added that his wife had started for Los Angeles that morning. Mrs. Crippen had said nothing to her most intimate friends about going to the United States. Ordinarily, she was very communicative concerning her affairs. The visitor went away puzzled.

It was not long afterward, so Mme. Ginnett learned, that the officer of the guild called again to inquire about Mrs. Crippen. She was told by the doctor that Mrs. Crippen was dead, a victim of pleuro-pneumonia, en route to Los Angeles. He had learned of it through a cablegram. The visitor asked to see the cablegram. Doctor Crippen said that he had mislaid it. He was sorry he hadn't time to look for it, but he had an engagement, and must go out.

All this seemed peculiar to the members of the guild, and they renewed their inquiries to the doctor. He continued to assert that his wife had died in America, and he caused notices of her death to be printed in some of the London sporting papers.

Friendly to a Young Woman

Presently he came forward with the information that the body had been cremated in America and that the ashes were on the way to London. Several of Mrs. Crippen's friends on the stage noticed, while calling at the doctor's house, that a young and good-looking woman appeared to have an assured position in the house. They learned that her name was Ethel Clara Leneve, an English-

woman, 27 years old, who had been educated in a French convent, near Boulogne-Sur-Mer, who spoke French perfectly and who posed as a Frenchwoman. The attitude of the doctor toward Miss Leneve annoyed the music-hall folk. They began to think that an investigation was necessary.

All of these things were described to Mme. Ginnett, with the further information that Doctor Crippen and the good-looking girl had disappeared after the Music Hall Artists' Guild had interested Scotland Yard in the case. The news affected Mme. Ginnett's peace of mind. She knew that Mrs. Crippen, or Belle Elmore, had relatives somewhere in Brooklyn, but she had no idea where they could be found.

Early this week she went to the Brooklyn detective bureau in State street and requested that they find Belle Elmore's family. She told them that she had telegraphed to Los Angeles and to other cities between Los Angeles and New York asking the authorities of each one if a woman known as Mrs. Cora Crippen or Belle Elmore had died there; and had received word in every case that no such person had been heard of.

Mme. Ginnett told her story to Sergeant Ernest Walden, who has charge of the bureau of lost relatives in the Brooklyn police headquarters. Sergeant Walden advised Mme. Ginnett to advertise. She prepared this advertisement:

"If the sister of Mrs. Dr. Crippen (professionally known as Belle Elmore), of London, England, is living in Brooklyn, will she please send her address to Ginnett, Roselle, N. J.?"

Father a Nobleman

Mme. Ginnett knew that the sister's name was Mills and that her husband was connected in some way with a soap factory. With that clue, Walden started out. On Wednesday, after he located Mrs. Mills at 685 Grove street, with her father, Frederick Messinger, Mrs. Mills was about to move to Newport, R. I.

"I meant to go several days ago," said Mrs. Mills, "but I have been worrying about Cora. I felt that we were going to get news."

At that time the fact that Mrs. Crippen had been murdered was not known. Sergeant Walden took that news to the family today and obtained all the information he could get concerning Doctor Crippen and Cora Belle Elmore.

He learned that she was the daughter of a Polish gentleman named Makowmaski, who married her mother about forty years ago. The Messinger family had an idea that Makowmaski bore a title of nobility. Makowmaski died some thirty-five years ago, and his widow was married to Frederick Messinger, who was living in the section not then built, known as Williamsburg. Cora Belle was 2 years old at the time.

"She was a great mimic, even as a baby," said Mr. Messinger, in his broken

English, today. "She used to make us laugh with her imitations of the animals. While she was only a child she said she intended to be an actress. While she was a girl in her teens she

left home and went on the stage. I do not remember how old she was at the time, but she was quite young.

Met Doctor in West

"Eleven years ago, while she was traveling in the west—I think it was in California—she met Doctor Crippen, fell in love with him and married him. They went to England very soon after that and she stayed in England, except for brief visits home. A little more than five years ago her mother died, and Cora Belle came home to visit us. She staid two months. She seemed to be quite happy, and I never heard a word said against the doctor. I did not know him very well. When she came home she came alone. But I heard good reports of him. My stepdaughter told me that she was successful on the stage in London, and was making good money. She said she had many friends among nice people. Also, she told me, the doctor was a good money-maker, and was interested in several businesses."

Mrs. Mills, a halfsister, said she had spent two months and a half with Cora Belle in London a year and a half ago. Doctor Crippen and his wife seemed to be on the best of terms, and her sister was always jolly and happy. When the letter came from Doctor Crippen to her husband Robert and herself, it made her nervous. She wrote to the doctor, asking for full details. He didn't reply. Last week she sent registered letters to Doctor Crippen and to Scotland Yard.

"My sister carried insurance on her life," said Mrs. Mills. "I do not know how much or to whom the policies were made out."

"She was an extremely handsome woman, with a fine, full figure and beautiful features. She was a clever vaudeville artist, and her marriage did not interfere with her work. There was always a call for her from the London music halls."

Belle Elmore had only one full sister, Mrs. Teresa Hann, of 43 Locust avenue, Brooklyn. Besides Mrs. Mills, she had two halfsisters, Bertha, aged 19, and Katherine, who is married to a man named Volkens. She had two halfbrothers, Julius and Frederick, who live in Brooklyn.

Crippen Fond of Women

Information about Dr. Hawley Harvey Crippen was not so readily obtainable, but from several sources, the Messinger family, acquaintances of the doctor's in New York and Philadelphia and Scotland Yard in London, the police learned a good deal of the doctor's history.

He is somewhat more than 50 years old, and has a reputation for flashy dress and running after women. He is fond of appearing in a white derby, frock coat and red waistcoat, with trousers of a loud pattern. Several times in recent years he has prosecuted newspapers unsuccessfully for libel. They had attacked him for fraudulent practices in running correspondence schools for the cure of deafness.

He is a homeopathic physician and received his degree in 1884 from the Cleveland Hospital. In 1886 he practiced in Detroit. He had an office in San Diego, Cal., in 1890, and three years later he came to New York and rented an office in Maiden lane. Then he went to Philadelphia, where he was employed by Doctor Munyon, the patent medicine manufacturer, and afterward went to London to live.

His course in advertising in the newspapers and in other matters was not considered ethical by his profession.

William H. Scott, an advertising man of this city, has known Crippen for ten years or more. Mr. Scott met Crippen in London a year or so ago. Crippen was going around then with a young woman with a French education, "and a very attractive looking woman she is," said Mr. Scott.

Fascinating Girl Companion

"I see that his office address is given as 'Crippen & Rylance, manufacturers of artificial teeth, Oxford street, London,'" said Mr. Scott. "That is not his real address, and, while he may be interested in the artificial teeth concern, his real partner is a man named Charles Thomas Marr, and his real office is in Clarksenwel street. Their business is the treatment of deafness by mail, an activity in which Crippen has been conspicuous for years and which has got him into trouble several times."

"One of his correspondence clinics was called 'the Aural Remedies Company.' It was a paying business, I guess, and Crippen stuck to it through hot and cold. He was still in it, I know, a few months ago."

"The Leneve girl had been with him for three years or so. I have an idea she will be connected in some way with his apprehension if ever he is arrested. She is about 27 years old, with brown hair, flashing black eyes, a fine complexion and a dandy figure. She makes out to be a Frenchwoman for some reason, and she speaks the language beautifully. So does Crippen. She is affable and really fascinating."

"Personally, I believe he has skipped to Boulogne-sur-Mer. Miss Leneve has friends and connections there, and so has Marr, Crippen's partner. The doctor himself has spent a good deal of time at the resort. I think it would be the most natural place for him to go."

CRIPPEN WROTE SON OF HIS WIFE'S DEATH

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 14.—Hawley O. Crippen, who is employed by a Los Angeles telephone company, today said that he had received a letter from his father, Dr. H. H. Crippen, late in April or early in May.

Doctor Crippen wrote that his wife had gone to California to settle an estate and had died of pleuro-pneumonia in San Francisco. This letter was received from London.

Hawley Crippen said he had not since heard from his father. He said, however, that he had received several letters from members of the Music Hall Ladies' Guild, of London, asking him if it were true that Dr. Crippen's wife had died at young Crippen's home in Los Angeles. These letters, said Crippen, asserted that Dr. Crippen had announced in London that such was the case.

Young Crippen says that, he replied, denying the report.

M. A. Crippen, father of Dr. Hawley Crippen, is also a resident of Los Angeles. He said today that he had not heard from his son directly for a year, and that Doctor Crippen failed to reply to numerous letters addressed to him. He referred to the letter his grandson mentioned.

"Doctor Crippen," he said, "placed his son Hawley in the care of myself and my wife directly after his first wife died, nineteen years ago. The reason for this was that Doctor Crippen believed that his boy would be better taken care of by us than by his second wife, whom he married less than two years after the death of his first wife."

Mr. Crippen said that Doctor Crippen went to London as the representative of a Philadelphia medical advertising specialist. He left Los Angeles nineteen years ago and went to Salt Lake City. From there he went to St. Louis. He also spent some time in New York, Toronto and Florida.

CRIPPEN JEALOUS OF WIFE; HERE 5 YEARS

Doctor Crippen and his wife resided in this city from 1894 to 1899, and among the few friends that the couple had it was generally understood that the physician

was insanely jealous of his wife and that attentions which she was in the habit of welcoming from other men frequently threw him into depths of black despondency.

During all his time in this city Doctor Crippen was associated with the Munyon Remedy Company, which then had headquarters at 1505 Arch street. Professor Munyon was shocked at the news that police in this country and abroad are hunting Doctor Crippen as the probable murderer of his wife, and said that he wouldn't be surprised if Crippen should make a direct line for Philadelphia, in case he escapes the police net set for him in New York.

"I cannot believe that Dr. Crippen would do such a thing," said Professor Munyon. "During his time in our establishment he proved himself a man of wide learning and of the gentlest of dispositions."

"I understood, while he was residing here with his wife, that the woman gave him plenty of cause for worry, but at that time, anyway, he managed to shield whatever he may have felt even from his closest friends."

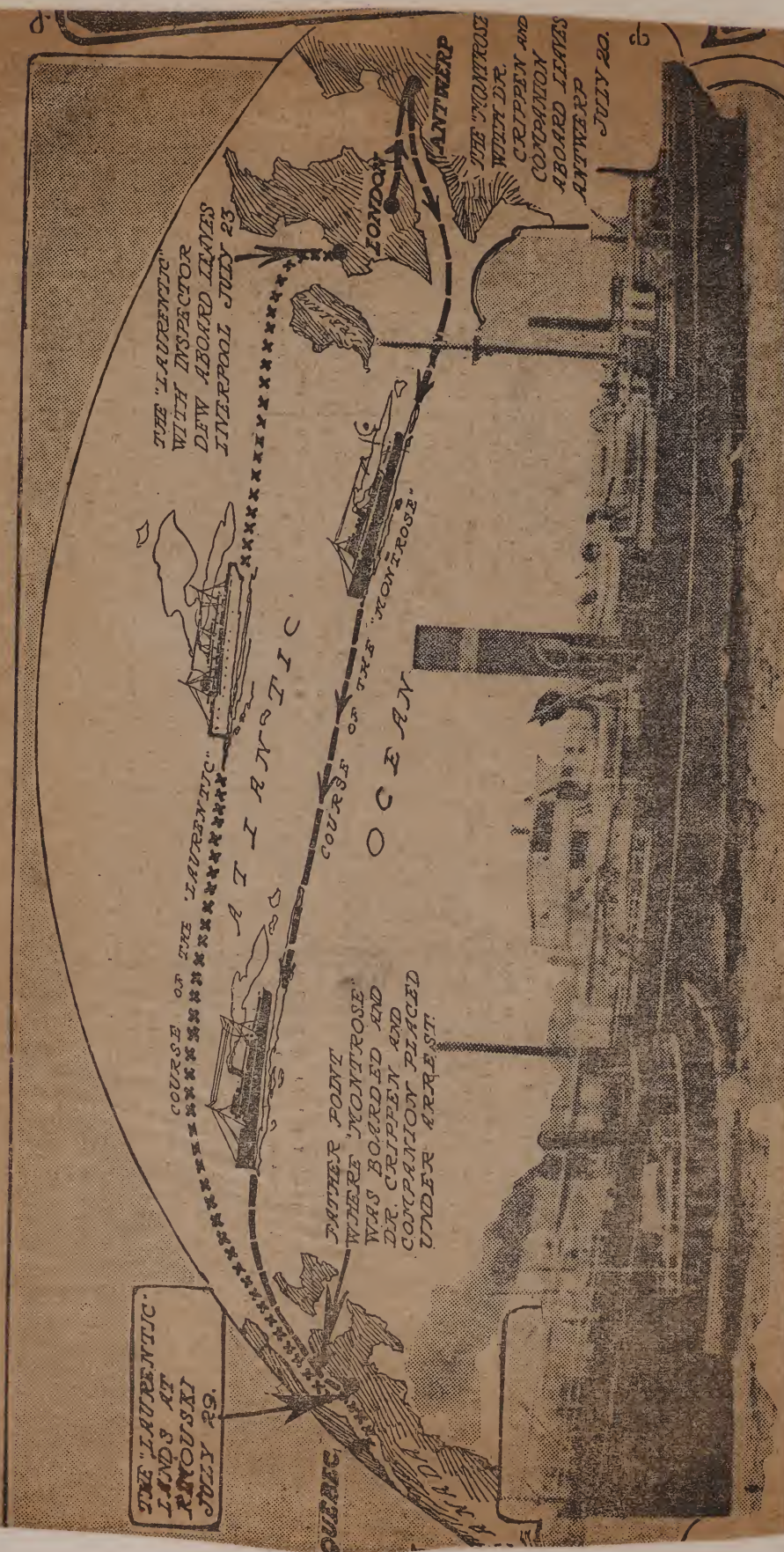
"We had absolute faith in him, and had every reason to have it, and when he left us and went abroad and later wrote from London with a request to be made our correspondent there, I was glad to give him the position. I last heard from him about six months ago. I understood that for a year or two after his arrival in London with his wife he was in financial straits, but later managed to build up a paying business. For a time I know he was separated from his wife in London. I believe they were separated at the time he wrote me last, six months ago, but suppose that later they must have patched up their differences."

"Doctor Crippen was a small man, not over five feet in height, and very kindly and amiable and a good deal of a scholar. His wife was a giddy little woman, about twenty years younger than he. They lived for a time at 1505 Arch street, and later went to housekeeping somewhere in West Philadelphia. They never were very happy, and Mrs. Crippen's periodical appearance on the stage—they say she had a lot of talent—appeared to worry the doctor greatly."

"Doctor Crippen was a graduate of a medical college in Cleveland and his home was somewhere in Ohio. He is now about 56 years old. Mrs. Crippen

was very beautiful and liked admiration. They left this city together in 1899, and I never saw her again, though I heard from Dr. Crippen regularly up to about six months ago. He never mentioned his domestic affairs in his letters."

LINER MONTROSE ON WHICH CRIPPEN WAS CAPTURED, AND DIAGRAM OF HIS VAIN FLIGHT ACROSS THE



WIRELESS ALONE PREVENTED ESCAPE OF DR. H. H. CRIPPEN

Evening Times July

31 1910

Most Spectacular Criminal

Hunt of Modern
Times

DETECTIVE CRAFT
BEAT DOCTOR'S WIT

Both Crime and Pursuit Read
More Like Fiction Than
Fact

Since July 13, when the mutilated and practically unrecognizable body of Mrs. Crippen, better known as Belle Elmore, the actress, had been found in the cellar of Crippen's London home, there has waged a contest of wits between the police and the fleeing Dr. Crippen and Miss Ethel Le Neve, formerly a typist in the doctor's office.

Scotland Yard, in a way, had permitted the pair to slip through its hands. Crippen became alarmed two days before the discovery of his wife's body, after detectives had professed disbelief in the conflicting stories he had told of her whereabouts. His escape was made at noon, Saturday, July 11.

From the beginning, it was expected that Crippen and his fair companion, with whom the doctor was said to be infatuated, would assume some form of disguise. It was hardly thought, however, that the former would essay to pose as a minister of the gospel and that Miss Le Neve would don male attire, and, as a smooth-faced and delicate lad, cling tenderly to "father."

The very nature of the crime—Miss Elmore's body had been buried in quicklime beneath the cement floor of the Crippen home cellar, presumably early in February—focused the attention of Europe and America, and their police, upon the tragedy.

Thrilling Man Hunt.

No more thrilling man hunt was ever started than that which followed when Scotland Yard began to throw out an international dragnet. Through a maze of false clues, and into many countries, led the chase which finally resulted in the capture of Crippen and Miss Le Neve. No crime, perhaps, ever received such worldwide publicity in so short a time, and no man ever had the detective forces of so many countries upon the lookout for him. It was natural, therefore, that the zeal of the professional and the amateur would-be Crippen-catcher should produce a mass of erroneous information and unyielding clues.

The London murder mystery came close upon the heels of the Lake Como, Italy, tragedy. Each concerned the slaying of a beautiful woman and each resulted immediately in an international hunt for a missing husband. Porter Charlton, however, who confessed to slaying his wife and throwing her body, bound in a trunk, into Lake Como, was apprehended within two weeks after he fled from Italy.

It was not necessary to use the wireless, nor, indeed, had the police of some countries time to begin work on the hunt before young Charlton, supposedly suffering from insanity, quietly walked into the hands of Pinkertons at Hoboken, N. J.

Charlton Not Clever.

He had sailed for home within a few hours after killing Mary Scott Castle Charlton. He exhibited little cleverness in an attempt to escape and less when put through the "third degree" after capture.

Charlton, a beardless youth, attempted no disguise. Like a novice he walked nervously into the trap laid for him by the police of his own country. He was arrested at the Hoboken customs pier, just as an ordinary smuggler might have been. There was no cross-country chase through Europe. First came the dis-

covery of the crime; next the capture of the criminal.

But the dapper, suave Crippen—a man who had practiced dentistry or sold patent medicines nearly all his life—was of a different type. He kept his wits about him. He mapped out a systematic plan of disguise and a novel one. He affected the mien of a patient and inoffensive clergyman. And this was not difficult for Crippen, for he had always been deemed a harmless, almost effeminate man. One of his associates refused to accept the charge of wife murder against him.

Told One Lie After Another.

This cool, calm manner stood the little doctor in good stead when Scotland Yard and the murdered woman's friends first began to make inquiries concerning Belle Elmore. Crippen unblinkingly furnished an explanation. His first story was that his wife had died while on a visit to relatives in California.



INSPECTOR DEW.



BELLE ELMORE.
CRIPPEN'S MURDERED WIFE.

PRINCIPALS IN CRIPPEN TRAGEDY

Dr. H. H. Crippen was arrested yesterday on the liner Montrose, charged with the murder of his wife, who was known on the stage as Belle Elmore. His companion, Miss Le Neve, is under arrest. Doctor Crippen's fondness for her is believed to be one cause of the tragedy.

Her death could not be confirmed. Meanwhile Crippen feigned grief. Caught in a falsehood Crippen merely smiled and came forward with another story. He was mistaken about his wife's death. She had eloped with another man. For the second time the doctor was a grieved husband.

Temporarily disarming the suspicions of the detectives Crippen began preparations to leave England and to put behind him a murder mystery destined soon to arouse both Europe and America.

Since the disappearance of Mrs. Crippen the doctor has been seen much in the company of Ethel Clare Le Neve. It was but natural to assume, then, that she would follow wherever the doctor led.

Scotland Yard suddenly awoke to the fact that Crippen and Miss Le Neve had gained a start of forty-eight hours. This realization was the beginning of what has proven to be the most spectacular criminal hunt of modern times, in which fast steamers, baffling disguises, the acme of detective skill and the perfected wireless telegraph all have played their part.

Reads Like Fiction.

No novelist ever conceived more dramatic plot in a detective story. No master of stagecraft ever planned more effective denouement than did those crafty men at Scotland Yard, who reached hands across the sea to gather in the trailed but unsuspecting criminal. No fabled octopus ever closed its tentacles more relentlessly upon helpless sea victim than did those invisible dots and dashes of the Morse telegraph code stretch across space and acquaint the hunter with the doings of the hunted.

The crime itself was one that might have fitted better in fiction than in

fact. Their friends had said that the Crippens were a devoted couple. For more than fifteen years they had lived together as husband and wife, first in this country, where Dr. Crippen handled the Munyon remedies in various cities; later in London, where Dr. Crippen went twelve years ago.

Enter here, as though upon a stage, Ethel Clare Le Neve, attractive, vivacious, but innocent of the fact that later on a home is to be wrecked because of her. She is but one of the several typists in the London office of the unassuming American doctor.

Family Quarrels Begin.

But the plot unfolds, still as though upon a stage, and the wife begins to notice that there is more than a mere office friendship between Dr. Crippen and his fair typist. Belle Elmore, observant of human nature through a long career on the stage, was not blind to the revelation that a change had come over her husband and that another was edging a way into his heart. Natural jealousy arose and, it is said, family quarrels resulted. Crippen refused to dismiss the typist.

Belle Elmore was last seen upon the

stage of human action January 31, when she and Doctor Crippen attended a banquet at which mutual friends gathered. Three days later the doctor and Miss Le Neve were seen at a North London social affair, and the woman wore some of the Belle Elmore jewels. A night or two before a woman had heard screams in the cellar of the Crippen home, but the listening one had gone back to bed and thought no more about it.

When the curtain rose again it was midsummer. Belle Elmore was still absent from her usual haunts, and Ethel Le Neve and Doctor Crippen were seen more and more together. Anxious theatrical friends began to ask questions and the obliging husband as readily formulated plausible answers.

Find Body in Quicklime.

Then came a discovery that in gruesomeness would satisfy the most morbid devotee of melodrama. Buried under the cement floor of the Crippen home cellar and surrounded by quicklime that, if properly applied, would have done its work in a few days, was found the mutilated remains of Belle Elmore. In such fearful state was the body that London physicians today are confronted with the task of absolutely proving the sex of the slain; in other words, in order to convict the murdered, the corpus delicti, the identity of the dead must be proven.

Crippen and Miss Le Neve escaped. Scotland Yard, renowned for years as the detective agency most to be dreaded, admitted a temporary defeat, and, somewhat chagrined, took up the international search.

Clues came from everywhere. Crippen and the girl had been seen, said the reports, in Germany, in France, in Italy, in the forgotten little republic of Andorra, in Canada, and in a score of other places on the continent. Crippen was traveling as a woman, Miss Le Neve as a man, said one report. Scotland Yard said little; its sleuths moved about here, there and everywhere. Its huge posters, giving a description of the fugitives and reproducing their photographs and specimens of handwriting, were sent into every civilized country. No possible avenue of escape was left uncovered, for Scotland Yard, with all its reputation, had permitted a criminal to slip verily through its home office.

Get Montrose "Tip."

Then came the "tip" from Antwerp to the effect that the steamer Montrose, which sailed July 20 for Montreal, carried two passengers believed to be Dr. Crippen and Miss Le Neve. At first Scotland Yard heard that the wanted couple were aboard the steamship Sardinian, which sailed from Havre for Montreal on July 18. Later, however, it was learned that the Sardinian had but picked up a wireless

How Dr. Crippen and Le Neve Girl Were Arrested

THE ARREST OF DR. CRIPPEN AND MISS LE NEVE ON THE LINER MONTROSE CAME AS A MOST SENSATIONAL CLIMAX TO ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE MAN-HUNTS IN THE HISTORY OF THE POLICE OF THIS OR ANY OTHER COUNTRY.

AS THE STEAMSHIP HOVE INTO SIGHT OF LAND, INSPECTOR DEW, OF SCOTLAND YARD, AND CHIEF M'CARTHY, DISGUISED AS PILOTS, MET HER IN A ROWBOAT MANNED BY FOUR SAILORS.

CRIPPEN AND THE GIRL WERE NERVOUSLY PACING THE DECKS, ALL UNCONSCIOUS OF THEIR FATE, AS THE POLICE OFFICIALS SCRAMBLED UP THE LINER'S SIDE.

ONE GLANCE WAS SUFFICIENT TO CONVINCE DEW THAT THE MAN BEFORE HIM WAS THE ONE FOR WHOM THE WHOLE WORLD HAD BEEN SEARCHED. CLAPPING HIS HAND ON CRIPPEN'S SHOULDER, HE GAVE A PRE-ARRANGED SIGNAL, AND IN A MOMENT THE DOCTOR WAS FAST IN THE TOILS OF THE LAW.

THE ACCUSED SLAYER TURNED ASHEN WHITE WHEN HE REALIZED THAT HE HAD BEEN TRAPPED. HE TREMBLED VIOLENTLY AND SEEMED ON THE VERGE OF A COLLAPSE. MISS LE NEVE BECAME HYSTERICAL, FAINTED, AND IT WAS SOME TIME BEFORE SHE COULD BE REVIVED.

message from the Montrose and had relayed it to shore.

After once having established the fact that the missing doctor and his companion, registered as "the Rev. Mr. Robinson and son," were aboard the Montrose, Inspector Dew, of Scotland yard, sailed on the fast steamer Laurentic.

Thus began the most sensational ocean race of recent years. Inspector Dew was in constant communication by wireless with the London police. He was kept well informed by the same means of the movements of the couple upon the Montrose, the ship that he was rapidly overtaking.

An illustration of the unprecedented part the wireless has played in the apprehension of Dr. Crippen is indicated by the following message from Captain Kendall, of the steamer Montrose:

"I had my first suspicions after the Montrose had been out two hours from Antwerp. I watched the couple closely, and came to the conclusion that the man was Crippen. He was booked as a minister and the girl, disguised as a son, a student. Crippen has been reading constantly, is nervous and does not sleep well. Miss Le Neve is gay at times, and at others appears worried, and watches Crippen with tearful eyes. I had read fully of the case when in England, and had seen pictures of both the fugitives. I have no doubt of the identity of the couple."

Another message sent flashing through space by the Marconi operator on the Montrose read as follows:

"Suspected persons answering description of Crippen and Miss Le Neve on board. No arrest made. Other passengers, who are all continentals, in ignorance of the situation."

All the while Crippen and Miss Le Neve were in utter ignorance of the potent dots and dashes that were being flashed from the tower above them. They mingled with the passengers on the Montrose, and these passengers in turn regarded them as agreeable fellow travelers, without a suspicion of the fact that they were the two most hunted persons in Europe and America today.

Meanwhile, Inspector Dew, of Scotland Yard, acting under orders of Superintendent Froest, hurried through the sea under every possible ounce of steam on the liner Laurentic. The plan was, that since Crippen and the girl were entrapped, Inspector Dew should overtake the Montrose and reach Father Point, Canada, first, and here make arrangements for the formal arrest of the fugitives when the slower steamer, the Montrose, came abreast.

Escape by Sea Impossible.

When it is remembered that the Montrose was three days on her voyage before Scotland Yard knew that she had the couple aboard the value of the wireless telegraph can be better appreciated. Had it not been for

the wireless apparatus, which made it possible for the captain of the Montrose to communicate with the police of France several days after he had sailed from Antwerp, Crippen and the Le Neve girl might have journeyed in safety to Canada and there made good their escape. A decade ago the chances would have been in favor of the London fugitives. Today, owing to the wireless, escape by sea is well-nigh impossible.

When a steward informed Captain Kendall that the passenger registered as John Robinson seemed to be in disguise the captain carefully scrutinized the man and his alleged son. The scrutiny made him suspect that the man and his companion were Crippen and the Le Neve girl, and, using the wireless, he asked the French police for a complete description of the fugitives. The descriptions were furnished at once and they convinced the skipper that he had Crippen and the Le Neve girl aboard. He flashed word to France that there was no doubt about the pair.

The French police at once notified Scotland Yard of the information the Montrose's captain had given him, and as a result of this notice Inspector Dew was able to board a fast steamer and reach Canada before Crippen and the girl got there.

It was a defective false eyebrow that first led to the detection of Crippen after he boarded the Montrose. Captain Kendall noticed that the eyebrows were too far removed from the nose and that they were set in an irregular manner. Miss Le Neve, too, in her walk betrayed the fact that she was not in reality a man. Her actions were effeminate and she refrained from speaking, apparently in order to conceal the fact that she was of the gentler sex.

Ingenious Disguise.

On the whole, however, the disguise engineered by Dr. Crippen and his companion was an ingenious one. Crippen had, when he left London, a fairly heavy beard. He shaved this off. He had always been a professional man; hence he assumed another profession. The clerical garb of a minister appealed to him, and, with a sanctimonious look and inconspicuous manner, he hoped to evade the sleuths that he well knew would be waiting him at any port.

In order to explain the delicate features and the fair complexion of his "son" Dr. Crippen gave those on the Montrose to understand that the "lad" was in poor health and that it had become necessary for him to journey to the mild climate of California.

The fact that Dr. Crippen had originally claimed that his wife had died while visiting relatives in California is but another illustration of the theory that criminals became obsessed with a certain trend of thought, and that sub-



ETHEL LE NEVE.

DR. HAWLEY H. CRIPPEN.

INSPECTOR
DEW.

Dr. Hawley H. Crippen and his former stenographer, Ethel Claire Leneve, who left London shortly before the body of the former's wife was found buried in the cellar of their home, were arrested on the Atlantic liner Montrose yesterday as the steamer approached Quebec. Inspector Dew, of Scotland Yard, having learned that the couple had sailed from Antwerp, Belgium, came to America on a faster steamer and identified the fugitives for the Canadian police.

sequent events are made to fit in subconsciously with the prearranged plan.

Detective Lore is replete with stories wherein disguises of varying character have been essayed with more or less success by criminals. Officers of the secret service at Washington say that some of the most famous criminals with which they have come in contact seek no disguise whatever, except possibly a change in dress, or the growing or shaving of a beard.

Acting Chief Moran, of the secret service, said that he recalled no case in his entire experience in which such a complete disguise was attempted as that employed by Crippen and Miss Le Neve. Inspector Boardman, of the capital detective force, was also unable to remember any criminal of recent years who had gone to such pains to escape detection.

The province of Canada, however, in 1890 furnished almost a parallel example of attempted deception in the case of a mysterious "Mr. Thompson," who cashed bogus checks in practically all of the cities of the Dominion, and who kept the police of Canada on the alert for weeks.

Thompson had wigs, beards and mustaches of vary shapes, shades and sizes. He had a walk and a talk, and a complete change of clothes to match every alteration of hair and face. At times he was a Frenchman, again a keen Yankee trader, next a quiet country gentleman, again a meek and lowly clergyman, then a prosperous banker, and next an innocent old farmer.

Thompson was several times captured by the police of the United States and Canada, but each time managed to escape. Detectives considered him the master hand at concealing identity. In those days, however, the wireless was a thing unknown. The false beard was considered a necessary adjunct to every crook's business, just as a detective was wont to employ means of disguising himself.

Easy to Detect Disguise.

Today the best detective agencies, including the United States secret service, declare that false beards are disguises that may be detected by the veriest amateur. The ease with which Dr. Crippen was discovered is indicative of this latter-day belief, for, after all, the detectives reason that it is impossible for one to change such fea-

tures as the eyes, ears, nose, mouth and the habitual walk. The criminal must bury himself if he would escape his just deserts, and no criminal who ever attempted to best the lynx-eyed men who wear a hidden badge is willing to dispute the fact that after all the world is a small place.

Dr. Crippen and Miss Le Neve, posing as minister and son, have found this to be the truth. A complete change in appearance proved unavailing. There was still left the nervousness that comes of flight and the haunted ex-

pression that lingers in one's eyes when the law has been disobeyed and the combined detective forces of two continents are bent upon bringing to justice the transgressors.

Then there was the wireless; that mysterious instrument of modern science, that told of the movements of the fleeing ones when they themselves believed freedom almost in sight.

The chances are that it will be many a day before the annals of crime furnish a chase so exciting or so unusual as that which ended in the capture—mainly by wireless—of Dr. Hawley H. Crippen and Ethel Clare Le Neve.

CRIPPENS FOUGHT IN STATION

Philadelphian Tells of Quarrel Between Them at Broad Street Station.

A man residing in this city who knew Dr. Crippen when the physician was identified with the Munyon Homeopathic Home Remedy Company, said to-day that Dr. Crippen was jealous of his wife. He asserted that Mrs. Crippen had left her husband on several occasions, and that her absence had created trouble.

"I saw Mrs. Crippen but once, although I often say her husband," said the informant. "I was in Broad Street Station many years ago, when Dr. Crippen and his wife were awaiting a train. I knew the woman with him was Mrs. Crippen, because Dr. Crippen told me so after they returned to Philadelphia. Mr. Crippen wore a heavy veil over her face, and no one could see her features.

"After Dr. Crippen went to London several years ago, he got in hard luck, and he wrote to Professor Munyon asking if he could become a medical correspondent in that city for the Homeopathic Home Remedy Company. D. Munyon gave him the position. Then Dr. Crippen became better off financially, and I was told that he purchased his home in London."

Y MORNING, JULY 15, 1910.

Press

Principals in Mysterious London Tragedy



The pictures are those of Dr. Hawley Harney Crippen, formerly a Philadelphia dentist, and his wife, Belle Elmore, a music hall actress. It is charged by the London police that he murdered her and sailed for the United States with his stenographer, Miss Leneve. The police of New York are awaiting his arrival.

SISTER TELLS OF GIRL'S LAST VISIT

Mrs. B— Relates How Miss
Le Neve Left Her on
Day of Flight

London, July 31.—It is learned that only a couple of hours before Miss Le Neve vanished with Dr. Crippen, she paid a flying visit in a taxi cab to her married sister, who lives in a northern suburb of London.

The sister's name is given only as Mrs. B—.

The story told by Mrs. B— shows clearly that her sister could have had no knowledge of Dr. Crippen's secret.

"It must have been, I suppose, about 11 o'clock in the morning when my sister called on me," said Mrs. B—. "I was busily engaged with household matters when I heard a knock at the front door. A taxi cab was drawn up against the curb. I had not seen my sister for about a fortnight, and her visit was entirely unexpected.

"Hello, Ethel," I said.

"Are you alone?" asked Ethel. I noticed that she looked a little troubled.

"Yes, I am alone," I said. "Is there anything the matter?"

"Yes, there is."

"My sister seemed excited, and spoke more quickly than usual, frequently repeating herself.

"I am going away," she said. "Two Scotland Yard detectives came to see me at the house yesterday. They asked me a lot of questions regarding Belle Elmore. Her friends are making inquiries. They do not believe she is dead. Therefore, if that is so, I am not Harvey's legal wife.

"After the detectives had questioned me, I went with them in a taxi to the office. There they saw Harvey. I don't know what he said to them because I was not in the room, and I have not had time to ask him."

"But what is the necessity of going away," I asked.

Didn't Hear Talk.

"Well," she said, "it is like this. Harvey has an idea of confronting the person who is supposed to have

sent the cablegram from California informing him of her death. For all I know, she may be alive at this moment. If that is so, I cannot be his legal wife."

"Ethel is an exceedingly sensitive girl, and I could see that this matter was troubling her a good deal.

"What do you think?" I asked.

"Well, of course I don't know," she replied. "For all I know she may be still in London, and have got her friends across the water to cable to Harvey to inform him of her death. Her idea might be to keep in hiding until we were married, and then to confront him and charge him with bigamy."

"What is the good of my going with Harvey?" she continued. "Isn't it worrying? But what is the good of my stopping? What good can I be here for the time being? People would look upon me as being no better than a bad woman. It would be no good to stop, so I might just as well go with him."

"She then went upstairs to say good bye to my baby girl, of whom she is very fond. I tried to think of all she had told me, but I could not grasp it then. All that I realized was that she was going away on some strange errand, and this naturally upset me.

"Well, good bye, darling," said Ethel, at the door. "As soon as I know where I am going, I will write and let you know."

"She then entered the taxi cab, and smilingly waved a good bye as she drove away.

"When my husband came home I told him I had had a surprising visit from Ethel, that I gathered there was

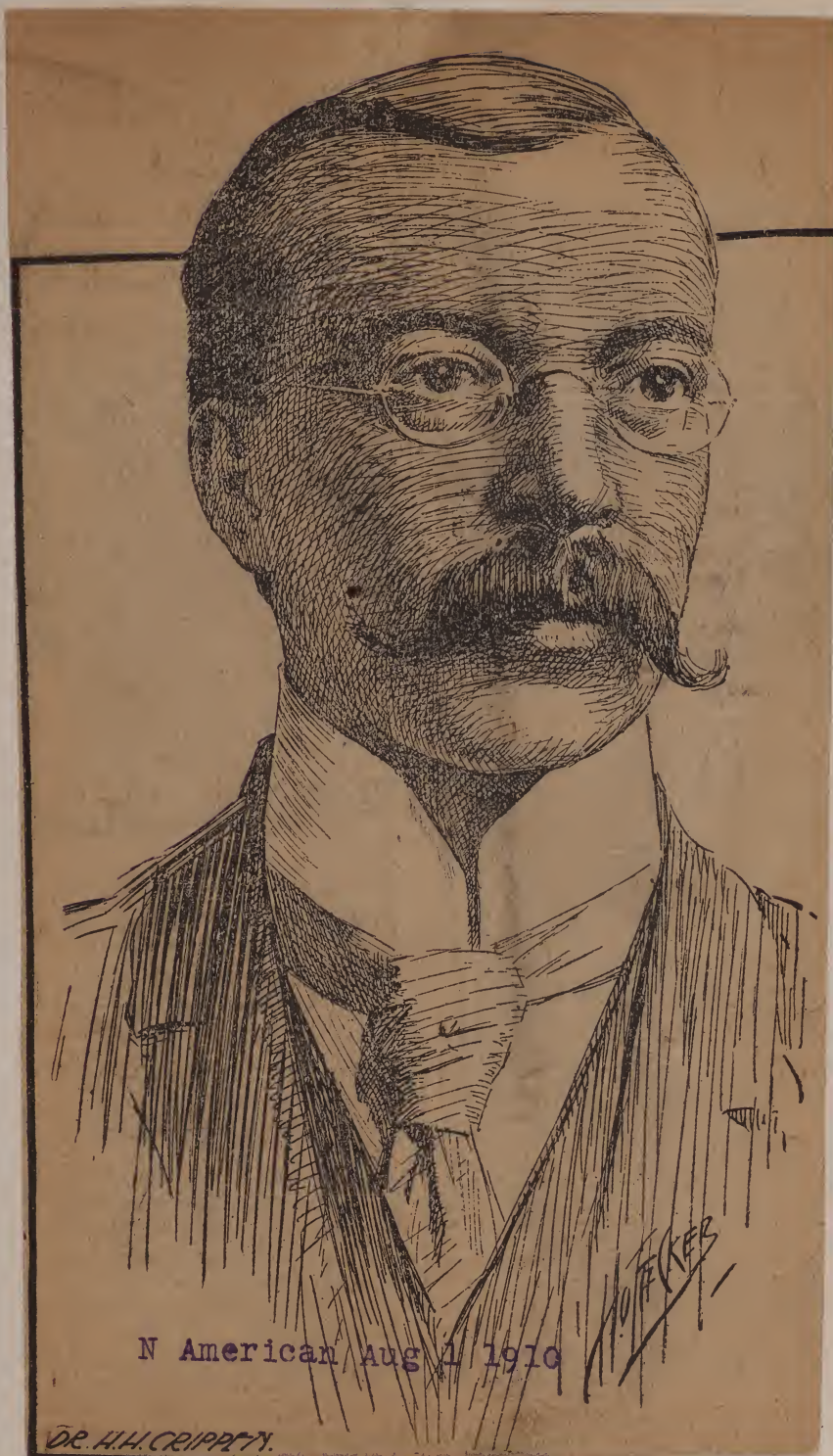
some talk of Belle Elmore being still alive, and that my sister was going away with the doctor to try to clear up the matter. I heard no more until my husband showed me a newspaper reporting the discovery which had been made at Hilddrop-crescent.

"My sister, I am positive, knew absolutely nothing about the murder. She is an exceedingly good girl, and it is impossible to associate her in any way with a crime of any kind.

"Indeed, the doctor himself is about the last man in the world whom I would suspect of such an awful deed. I know him well, and I must say I have never met a quieter man.

"I entered his service at the Drouet Institute ten years ago. I left after about three years to be married, and on my recommendation Ethel, who was then holding a subordinate post in the institute, was appointed in my place. She has been in the doctor's employment at various places ever since.

"Some time after the announcement of the death of Belle Elmore, my sister told me that she had an 'understudy' with the doctor.



N American Aug 1 1910

Dr. H. H. Crippen

HOFFER

"I was not altogether surprised when one Monday morning, early in March, I received this letter from her:

Darling—Just a brief note to tell you that we have gone and done it, as the advertisement says. Consequently, I am feeling very happy.

"The letter was addressed from

Hilldrop-crescent. A little time afterward the doctor and my sister went to Dieppe for the honeymoon.

"When they returned, I frequently went to Hilldrop-crescent, and I always found the doctor exceedingly pleasant. He certainly did not seem to have any worry on his mind. A week before Ethel informed me of their marriage, the doctor came to our house and stayed about half an hour, but he has not been here since.

"Knowing Ethel as I do, I cannot believe that she would stay with the doctor when she learns the truth. That makes me think he has taken her out of the country, and carefully kept news of the discovery from her.

"My only fear is that if Dr. Crippen should find himself in a tight corner, he may do some harm to my sister. I am waiting anxiously for news that she is safe. It would be a relief to me to know she had been arrested, for I know she could readily clear herself of any complicity in any murder."

London, July 31.—The home life of Dr. Crippen and Miss Le Neve is described by Miss Lydia Rose, who has been at school with Miss Le Neve, and had been in close touch with her all through her association with the dentist.

"Our parents," she said, "were neighbors, and not only did we go to Brock's school together, but she was a constant visitor to my mother's home.

"It was when she lived at Willow cottages that she went into the city daily to work as a stenographer.

"It was about five years ago, I think, that she frequently mentioned Dr. Crippen's name as her employer. When she moved to offices at Albion House, New Oxford street, I used to go there to meet her.

"The name on the door was 'Munyon,' but never on any of my visits there did I see the doctor. I remember her telling me afterwards that the doctor was working with a Mr. Hyland in a dental business in the same building.

"I used to visit her when she lived at Hampstead, and it was about last Christmas time that she showed me a diamond ring, with four nice sized stones in it, set on the cross in pairs. She told me then she was engaged, but she did not say to whom. I did not ask her. I trusted her, and thought she would have told me if she had wished me to know.

Saw Each Other.

"We saw each other occasionally, and about a fortnight before last Easter—it would be about the beginning of March—I was surprised to receive a letter from her, which read:

Dear L.—You will be very surprised to hear your old chum was quietly married last Saturday.

"The letter went on to explain that they could not go away until the Easter vacation, and then they were going to Lieppe. I did not see her before Easter, but on March 25 I received a postcard from Dieppe from Ethel, on which she wrote:

Darling—Arrived safely, and had a splendid journey across. Love. E.

"When she returned, she wrote to me from Hilldrop-crescent, saying she was back, and that she wished me to meet her husband; that she hoped we should be good friends, so that we might spend many pleasant evenings together. And we did.

"I went to Hilldrop-crescent four times, and she introduced me to Dr. Crippen. She told me a relative of the doctor, who had been living in the house, had gone to America, and that, as he had been staying there, they intended to keep on.

Crippen Was Polite.

"I saw the doctor on my first visit. He was most polite and kind in every possible way, and did all he could to make one feel comfortable. He was a fascinating man, with such a characteristic face that when one had once seen it one would never forget it. His eyes were rather bulging, and he seemed to take in every detail. He would speak in a quiet way, and when chatting to me told me he was a little deaf in one ear.

"They had no servant then, but when I visited them again, on June 12, Ethel told me she was going to engage a French maid.

"Then she wrote and told me she had one, and on my next and last visit, June 26, the French girl was in attendance. They called her Valentine. She could not speak a word of English, and Ethel could not speak much French, and when she spoke to the girl the doctor, who was a good French scholar, helped her.

"Ethel was wearing a wedding ring and her engagement ring, but she did not show me much other jewelry. She had some nice dresses.

"When I visited them on June 26 I arrived about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The doctor opened the door, and showed me into the sitting-room. Ethel came from upstairs. We sat

chatting about various things until we went downstairs to the morning room in the basement for tea.

"And to think that poor woman was buried so close!

"After tea, we returned to the sitting room and had an enjoyable musical evening. When I left it was arranged that I should visit them again

last Sunday, but I was surprised Saturday night by the 7 o'clock post to receive a letter from Ethel putting off my visit. I was so disappointed that I tore it up. As far as I can remember it read:

My dear L.—Do not come up tomorrow. Am not feeling well. Am going away for a few days. Loving wishes, ETH.

"I have heard nothing since. She was such a sweet tempered, refined girl that I am sure she knew nothing of this terrible affair."

DR. CRIPPEN CAUGHT ON LINER; THANKFUL 'SUSPENSE IS OVER'

Identified by Man Who
Raced Him Across

Atlantic 1910
N American Aug 1

WOMAN SHRIEKS

Hysterical as She Is Taken,
and Is Guarded in
Cabin

RECORD-MAKING HUNT

Climax a Dramatic Surprise.
Fear Conviction Will Be
Difficult

FATHER POINT, Quebec, July 31.

Dr. Hawley Harvey Crippen and Ethel Claire Le Neve, his stenographer, who fled from London after the disappearance of Belle Elmore, the doctor's wife, were arrested here today aboard the Canadian Pacific liner Montrose at the command of Inspector Dew, of Scotland Yard.

The identification of the long-sought fugitives on board the fog-shrouded

steamer by the English detective who had raced across the Atlantic ahead of the Montrose marked the culmination of one of the most startling flights in recent criminal annals.

Accompanied by two Canadian officers, he boarded the vessel at 8.30 o'clock this morning, and fifteen minutes later both man and girl were locked in their state-rooms, Crippen broken in spirit, but mentally relieved by the relaxed tension; the girl, garbed in boy's clothes, sobbing hysterically. They were no longer the Rev. John Robinson and son, as booked from Antwerp on July 20.

After brief delay, the Montrose continued her 160-mile journey down the river toward Quebec, where jail awaited the pair. Crippen is charged with the murder of a woman, believed to have been his actress wife. The girl is held as an accessory. In charge of Inspector Dew they will be taken back to England for trial on the Royal Line steamship Royal George, leaving Quebec on Thursday next.

The Montrose is due in Quebec at 2 o'clock Monday morning.

Dew Spent Sleepless Night

Seldom has there been a scene surrounding the pursuit of a criminal so pregnant with dramatic features as that enacted off this little settlement this morning. Inspector Dew had spent a sleepless night at the Marconi operator's side, communicating through the fog with the liner that bore the man and woman he sought. The man had lied to him in London by fleeing the city with the mystery of Belle Elmore's disappearance unsolved, and a strong personal feeling entered into the case, accentuating the detective's desire to carry out the task assigned to him by Scotland Yard.

At 4.30 A. M. the approaching ship's whistle was heard above the bellowing of the Father Point foghorn. Like a giant alarm clock it awakened the nervous villagers and the expectant newspaper men, who dressed hastily and waited in a drizzling rain for the liner's arrival.

The minutes and the hours passed with tantalizing slowness. Inspector Dew's impatience increased. The rain continued to fall, and the more ambitious residents, not to be denied the scene of capture, began fitting out their row boats and variegated sailing craft ready to hasten to the liner's side immediately she arrived.

His First Suspicion

A sharp, cold wind blew up from the

east, and in the gigantic fog the Montrose distinctly was seen on the outer waters. Suddenly a skiff shot out and lost itself. In the skiff sat four sailormen, pea-jacketed, brass-buttoned, visor-capped officers of the pilot service. They rowed hard but clumsily, with grim determination in each stroke.

Aboard the steamer Montrose, five or six miles down the river, a nervous, careworn passenger paced the deck alone. "Half speed," rang the bell from the bridge.

"Where are we going now?" inquired the passenger of the ship's surgeon. "This is Father Point, Mr. Robinson, and we take the pilot aboard here," replied the medical man. "You can see the boat coming out to meet us there."

"There seem to be a good many pilots

in the boat, doctor," remarked Mr. Robinson, scanning the approaching craft with evident anxiety on his face.

"Yes," said Doctor Stewart, "there are four."

"Stop!" clanged the bell from the bridge to the engine room.

The men in the skiff rested on their oars, a rope uncoiled neatly and the craft was warped gently alongside the larger vessel. A second later Inspector Dew, of Scotland Yard, dressed in the pilot's uniform; Captain Delanger, Chief McCarthy and ex-Chief Denis, likewise attired, together with Francois Gaudreau, the actual pilot, stood on the deck of the Montrose. Dew's hands were extended to the captain, but his eye passed on.

"My Man," Says Dew

"That's my man!" he exclaimed in almost a whisper, but a jubilant thankful ring in his voice could be distinguished. He was having a difficult time playing his role as pilot.

Denis, Captain John C. Kendall, McCarthy and Dew chatted at the companionway, and the pilot turned toward the pilot house. Not a move was made. Dew was sizing up his quarry carefully, pitilessly.

There could be no mistake. Robinson coughed slightly and turned toward the captain, as though to ask a question. He was perfectly unconscious of the true state of affairs.

"Captain," he said, almost jovially, tilting his gray fedora hat to the back of his head—but that was all. His face became a blank, his knees shook together and his arms went up as though to protect himself.

"I want to see you below a moment," said Dew, with his characteristic hiss. Then, turning to Chief McCarthy, he said "That's the man."

"I arrest you in the name of the king," said McCarthy. "You are my prisoner. Anything you say will be taken down in writing and may be used against you at your trial."

Passengers and crew, knowing for the first time something outside of the ordinary was going on, crowded to the front, and McCarthy hustled his prisoner, not unkindly, down below. As they were descending the narrow ship's stairs Crippen said: "Have you a warrant? What is the charge?"

"Murder and Mutilation"

McCarthy produced his authorization for making the arrest. Crippen grasped it before the chief could prevent it.

"Murder and mutilation," he muttered to himself. "God."

He threw the warrant on the floor of the passageway and went passively.

A few seconds later a woman's shriek told that the Le Neve woman had been arrested. She had recognized Dew in the semidarkness of the passageway as she was emerging from her cabin to join Crippen. When McCarthy entered he found her lying on the bed fully dressed in boy's clothing. Her lips were trembling and her face was as white as death. McCarthy said afterward he thought she would break down, but she recovered herself wonderfully, and when he stepped into the cabin she was quite composed.

Guard Girl in Cabin

Shut in her room and restored to woman's dress, she was closely guarded as the vessel continued its journey for fear that she would take her life or collapse utterly.

Although neither Crippen nor the pretty typist, for the love of whom the police believe he killed Belle Elmore, denied their identity, neither admitted any connection with the death of the woman. Inspector Dew's task was only to point out the fugitives to the Canadian police, and after their arrest bring them back to England.

Neither he nor the Canadians who made the arrest tried to get incriminating admissions from the couple. Such efforts are contrary to British law and the prisoners volunteered no information.

With the shock of arrest over, a stewardess changed the boy's clothing in which the girl had traveled as Crippen's son for garments more fitted to her sex. Then she collapsed again and lay for more than an hour in her berth, her body shaking with convulsive sobs.

Crippen was attired in a traveling suit of blue serge and tweed overcoat. Gold-rimmed eyeglasses rested on his nose, and from behind them his eyes looked out dully. His face was pale and drawn. With both under arrest, the Montrose's whistle sounded hoarsely—a signal to the waiting Eureka that Inspector Dew's search was at an end.

Immediately the pilotboat came alongside and the newspaper men and



MISS ETHEL LE NEVE.

photographers swarmed aboard. Crippen they found handcuffed in his stateroom, No. 8, and Miss Le Neve under the care of a physician in No. 5.

The news by this time had spread among the passengers, who had been duped throughout the voyage by the bogus clergyman and his retiring, effeminate son. Captain Kendall had kept from them the identity of the two mysterious passengers, although the recent bombardment of wireless messages had given them an inkling something of importance was happening.

While closely guarded on the passage between Father Point and Quebec, Doctor Crippen and Miss Le Neve were allowed to see each other. Miss Le Neve rapidly recovered her composure, and Doctor Crippen was soon almost cheerful.

No effort was made by Inspector Dew to secure a confession from Doctor Crippen. Jewels found on the prisoner, it is said, furnish the only incriminating evidence discovered.

Story of the Crime

The circumstances of the finding of the mangled and burned body of Belle Elmore are of recent occurrence, the salient features being as follows:

Crippen and his wife, known by the stage name of Belle Elmore, had for the last two years occupied a cozy house at 39 Hilldrop Crescent, North London. He was an American dentist, born at Coldwater, Mich., educated in Indiana and pursuing medical studies later in Michigan, California, Ohio and New York city. He had managed a patent medicine business in Philadelphia and in Columbus, and had appeared as a specialist at many other points—Detroit, San Diego, Salt Lake City, St. Louis and Brooklyn.

Belle Elmore was a well-known vaudeville actress, about 35 years old, formerly of Brooklyn. She was an attractive woman and an officer of the Music Hall Artists' Guild, of London. With the Crippen pair at Hilldrop Crescent lived Miss Le Neve, a young typist of French birth, who served as amanuensis to Doctor Crippen.

Mrs. Crippen disappeared from her accustomed activities last February. To her friends Doctor Crippen explained that she had gone to California. Later an advertisement appeared in the London papers saying she had died in California. But Belle Elmore's former actress friends, in London and America, began to doubt and to investigate. Their inquiries led to the belief that Mrs. Crippen had not died in California. Their suspicions were communicated to the police.

Finding of the Body

The clues of Scotland Yard gradually began to encircle Doctor Crippen early in July. Sir Melville Macnaughton, chief of the criminal investigation department, took the matter personally in hand, and then for the first time appeared on the scene Inspector Dew. It was Dew who subjected Crippen to the ordeal of minute cross-examination. The suavity of Crippen led the police to give conditional credit to his statement, and they took his

word of honor that he would remain subject to call until his story could be verified. This was on July 12.

The next day Doctor Crippen and the pretty young typist, Miss Le Neve, disappeared, leaving no trace of their whereabouts. The house at Hilldrop Crescent was hastily searched. This time Inspector Dew and his staff ransacked cellar and garret. In the cellar a misplaced brick led to a ghastly discovery. Beneath the floor was found the battered body of a human being. It had been placed in quicklime and was burned beyond recognition. Even the sex was undeterminable by the doctors at first, although the body was finally established as that of a woman.

Immediately the search of almost worldwide scope began, at first in London and England and then through France and continental points, and finally to America. Many false clues were followed to a fruitless end. Doctor Crippen and his typist appeared to have vanished completely. Police descriptions were cabled throughout the world. One circumstance of the flight proved to be most interesting, namely: Doctor Crippen purchased a suit of clothing, evidently for the purpose of disguising his companion as a boy in their flight.

The first real clue came by wireless after the sailing of the Canadian Pacific steamer Montrose from Antwerp on July 20, and the chase across the ocean followed.

Fear He Cannot Be Convicted

Now that Doctor Crippen has been captured, can he be convicted? This is the question that now arises, and unless Scotland Yard has "something up its sleeve" in the matter of evidence, Crippen and his typist, Miss Le Neve, may go free.

Though Crippen is held for the murder of his wife, better known as Belle Elmore, the police, so far as the public knows, have no positive evidence that the mutilated and quicklime-eaten body found in the cellar of Doctor Crippen's home, at 39 Hilldrop Crescent, London, on July 13 is that of a woman.

Anatomists have been at work on the body ever since it was unearthed, but owing to the absence of the head, the bones and certain organs of the body, the investigation is being conducted under difficulties.

Unless Crippen or his typist makes a confession, lawyers say, there may be nothing on which they can be legally convicted. This phase of the case will, it is believed, rival in interest the chase that led across the ocean and that was brought to a successful end yesterday through the medium of wireless telegraphy.

The Crippen case will go down as one of the most celebrated in the annals of crime. The trailing across the ocean, the use of the wireless telegraph in locating the pair after the steamship Montrose was three days out from land and the arrest while the steamer rocked in the

harbor off Father Point formed chapters of a thrilling story rarely seen outside the pages of fiction.

It was on July 13 that the body, supposed to be that of Belle Elmore, was discovered in the cellar of the Crippen home. When the detectives of Scotland Yard looked for Doctor Crippen they found that he and his typist, Miss Le Neve, had disappeared. Many clues were sent to the police, but each of

them proved, on investigation, to be without foundation.

Then came a "tip" from Antwerp that the steamer Montrose, which sailed July 20 for Montreal, carried two passengers believed to be Doctor Crippen and Miss Le Neve. The wireless telegraph did the remainder. Message after message passed between the liner and the police while the big ship plowed steadily through the waves on her way to Quebec. The identity of Doctor Crippen, who let his beard grow and posed as a minister, and Miss Le Neve, who dressed as a boy, posed as his son, was established, and Inspector Dew, of Scotland Yard, carried across the seas on a faster ship, awaited the coming of the Montrose at Father Point.

Whether the body found in the London cellar is proved to be that of Doctor Crippen's wife, all the evidence points to the fact that Belle Elmore will never appear in the haunts of man. Before the finding of the body Crippen told stories that aroused the suspicion of the detectives. First, when friends of the woman began to make inquiries as to her whereabouts, Crippen assured Scotland Yard officers that she was dead. While visiting in California she died, he said. When this statement was found to be false, Crippen said she wasn't dead, but that she had eloped with another man. Between the time he made this statement and the finding of the body Crippen and his typist escaped.

Scotland Yard believes that the entrance of the Le Neve girl to the Crippen home was the starting point of what has proved to be the most interesting criminal case of a decade. Crippen, the police say, paid undue attention to her, and quarrels between him and his wife followed.

'TELL ALL,' MOTHER OF LE NEVE GIRL CABLES

LONDON, July 31.—Mrs. Le Neve, mother of the woman arrested with Crippen, today cabled a pathetic appeal to her daughter, imploring her to tell the police everything and not to allow her affection for Crippen to stand in the way of her duty to herself and to her family. The cable concludes:

"Be brave, little girl, and have no fear; we are confident of your innocence."

Scotland Yard officials tonight did not have any exact information as to whether Crippen would be deported or extradited, but they anticipate deportation, in which case, it was stated, Crippen would be placed on trial within three weeks.

So that there might be no delay, the officials made arrangements today for the prompt dispatch to Quebec of Sergeant Mitchell, should that be necessary.

The Crippen case is looked upon by the police here as one of the most dramatic they have ever handled. Certainly it is many years since the public mind was so stirred by a crime.

Ethel Le Neve's relatives tonight are relieved that their long suspense is ended. They have been apprehensive of some untoward fate and are convinced now that the woman can prove her innocence. Her mother in an interview said she was certain that Crippen had hypnotized her daughter; otherwise she would never have donned boys' clothes. Her father equally believes that she was the dupe of Crippen.

It is suggested here that Crippen may claim American citizenship as a means of delaying the course of justice.

BELLE ELMORE'S DEATH EXPLAINED BY DR. CRIPPEN

Evening Times Aug 4

1910

London Believes Physician
Has Confessed, Despite
Police Denial

WAS NEVER WEDDED TO ETHEL LE NEVE

Stories of the Identification of Body
Found in Cellar Merely Trick
of Scotland Yard

London, Aug. 4.—Despite the reiteration today by Scotland Yard that Dr. H. H. Crippen, under arrest in Quebec on a charge of wife murder, has not confessed to Inspector Dew and a positive statement by Arthur Newton, counsel for Crippen, to the same effect, the question as to whether he confessed is still unsettled.

Lawyer Newton's denial is considered significant. "So far as I see," Newton said, "no evidence exists that any murder has been committed. I at least am not at all discouraged."

This statement tends to bear out a long story in today's Chronicle from its Quebec correspondent, in which the latter declares positively that Crippen told Dew that he killed his wife, but that it was not a case of wilful and premeditated murder. The inference is made that Crippen's wife died from the effects of an illegal operation performed by her dentist husband.

It is believed that Lawyer Newton has received a similar statement from his client, which is the basis for his declaration that there is no evidence of a murder.

Message From Girl.

"I had seen or heard nothing until the cruel blow fell. Am returning home."

This message from Ethel Clare Le Neve was received by her sister in London today. It brought great relief to the relatives of the woman. The mother and sister sent numerous messages by cable to Ethel Le Neve, expressing their confidence in her innocence and urging her to tell all to the police.

A search of the registry offices has failed to reveal any evidence that Ethel Le Neve was married to Crippen, and thus far such a marriage has not been reported at Somerset House, which the clergy officials would be required to do within a month after the ceremony.

Inspector Dew testified at the inquest that Ethel Le Neve did not claim to be married, but said she was Crippen's housekeeper. She told her parents, however, that she was married, but made excuses when they asked her to show her marriage certificate.

It developed today, according to information that is absolutely reliable, that the recent stories that Scotland Yard has obtained satisfactory proof of the identity of the body supposed to be Mrs. Crippen are without foundation. They were spread in the hope that they might cause Dr. Crippen to break down. There is authority for the statement that the body is no nearer identification than on the day it was found under the cellar floor in Crippen's home.

Detective Sergeant Mitchell and Matrons Foster and Stone, of the Holloway Jail, left today for Liverpool, where they will take the steamer Lake Manitoba for Quebec to assist Inspector Dew in bringing back Crippen and Miss Le Neve.

Mitchell is armed with the depositions of a number of witnesses and other documents that are believed to

be ample to secure the prisoners' surrender from the Canadian authorities.

Crippen Choked Wife to Death After Fight

Quebec, Aug. 4.—"I am not seeking to compel Dr. Crippen to make a confession. I am not anxious to secure a confession from him. He has said that he is not guilty of murder."

Inspector Dew, of Scotland Yard, made this statement today just before leaving for Niagara Falls on a sight-seeing trip. The opinion is prevalent here, however, that Dew would scarcely leave his prisoner at this time unless he had received some satisfactory statement from him.

The English law is very strict on the subject of confessions. It absolutely forbids the making public of any confession obtained from a prisoner. Any officer revealing the fact of a confession could be prosecuted. It is thought that this legal situation may be responsible for Dew's change of attitude since yesterday, when he allowed the inference to go out that Crippen had told him the full story of Belle Elmore's death.

There are those who still insist that, despite Dew's denial of today, he has obtained from his prisoner a full statement of the circumstances surrounding the tragedy.

After her arrest, broken and nervous, the Le Neve woman clung to Captain Kendall as her only solace. He had been kind to her on the voyage, and she trusted him. While sitting in her cabin, once more attired in female clothing, she confided to the captain what she knew of the case. He turned his information over to Inspector Dew in confidence.

Dew, it is reported here, instructed one of the daughters of Mrs. Phillips, the matron of the jail, to approach Miss Le Neve, and without making any promises of help or freedom, to attempt to gain further information. She was successful, and the information she gleaned was used by Dew to play on Crippen's weary mind. He finally, after hours of interviewing and questioning, broke down.

He says he did not intend to commit murder. He and his wife had been fighting and bickering. He strangled her to make her keep quiet. She fainted and later died. Fearing the consequences he made all haste to cover his deed.

This story is vouched for by a government official and is the general topic of conversation at the Chateau Frontenac and the Garrison Club. Neither Dew nor any of the Canadian

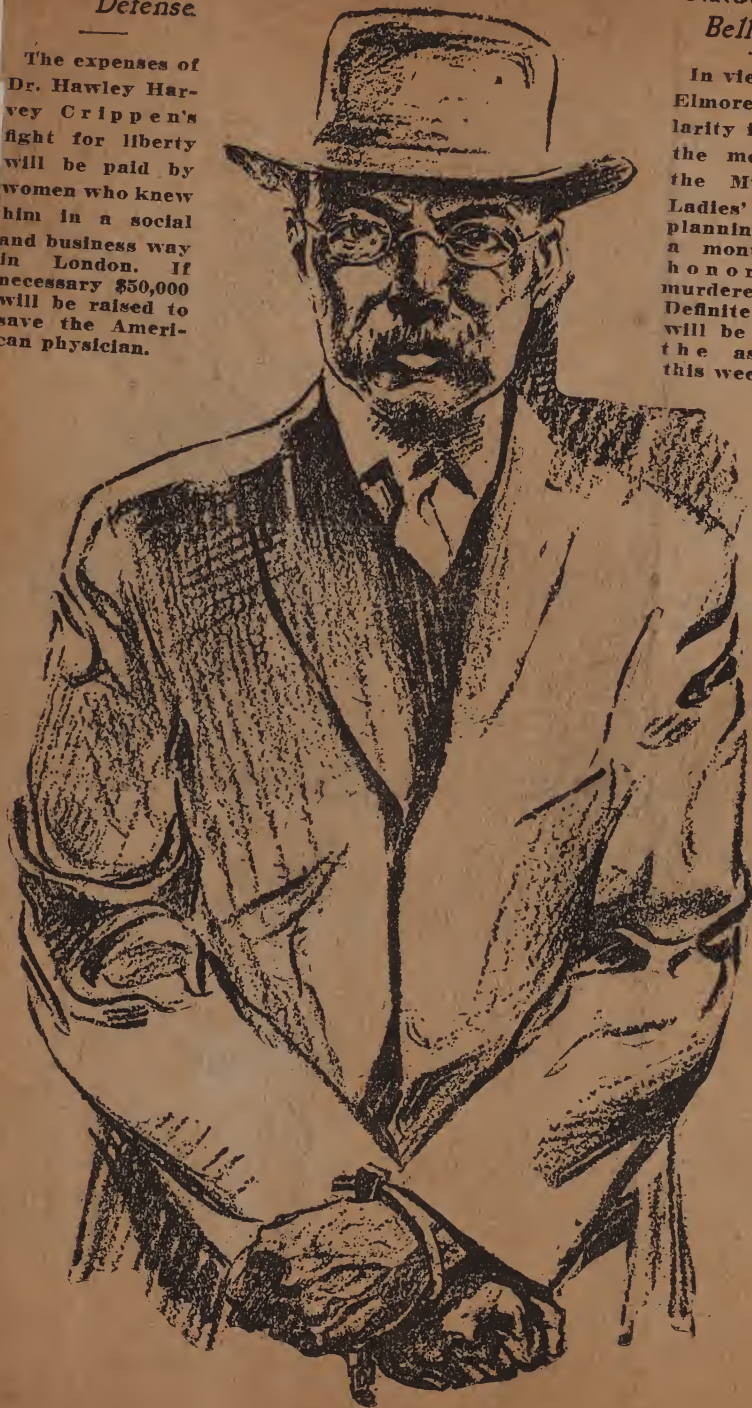
London Fugitive in Handcuffs After Stirring Flight Over Sea

\$50,000 for Defense.

The expenses of Dr. Hawley Harvey Crippen's fight for liberty will be paid by women who knew him in a social and business way in London. If necessary \$50,000 will be raised to save the American physician.

Statue for Belle Elmore

In view of Belle Elmore's popularity in London, the members of the Music Hall Ladies' Guild are planning to erect a monument in honor of the murdered woman. Definite action will be taken by the association this week.



DR. HAWLEY H. CRIPPEN

This is a sketch from life of the American dentist who is charged with destroying his actress wife, Belle Elmore, in the English metropolis.

police officials will affirm or deny it, but there is a general feeling of relief in police circles. Crippen is more closely guarded than ever. And everything points to the fact that Crippen has confessed.

Roselle, N. J., Aug. 4.—In an interview here Mrs. Fred Ginnett, the actress friend of Belle Elmore, who started the search for the woman which resulted in the arrest of Dr. Crippen for his wife's murder and who identified him in Quebec, said today:

"What was the cause of the Crippen tragedy? What do I think of Ethel Le Neve? What will happen to her and to Dr. Crippen? What about poor, murdered Belle Elmore's affairs in London?"

"I have been asked all these questions and many more since my return from Quebec, where I identified Dr. Crippen and Miss Le Neve when they arrived on the steamship Montrose, and where I interviewed them both after they had been arrested. First of all, I do not believe Dr. Crippen's infatuation for Ethel Le Neve had anything to do with his slaying of his wife—if he did slay her, of which I believe there is no doubt. It seems certain to me that the killing came about because of a sudden and violent quarrel which Crippen had with his wife on the night of January 31 last at their home on Hill-drop Crescent, London.

The Fatal Night.

"Not much has been printed in America about the doings of that night. This, as I have been told by London friends, is what happened: The Crippens gave a dinner and card party to Mr. and Mrs. Paul Martinetti, theatrical people. At its conclusion Mrs. Crippen (or Belle Elmore as we all knew her) told her husband to get a taxi or a carriage to send the Martinettis home. It was a cold night; Crippen was tired, and he protested, especially as he had a mile or so to walk to get a vehicle.

"The Martinettis have written to me that they heard him and Belle quarreling over this errand, though eventually Crippen did go out in search of a conveyance. He went twice, in fact, and upon returning the second time was very angry and hardly spoke to Belle. I believe that after the guests departed he quarreled again with her and killed her. The Martinettis will be important witnesses against him as to the quarrel.

"Now, as to Ethel Le Neve, it is my opinion, recalling her as I knew her in London, where she was Crippen's typist,

and remembering my interview with her in Quebec, that she had no affair with Dr. Crippen before his wife's death. I believe she is altogether innocent of any knowledge of the killing, and that she married Crippen afterward in all good faith. I think Ethel was a good girl and was devoted to Belle, who had been very kind to her.

A "Fiend" Incarnate.

"I believe that Dr. Crippen will have a short trial in the Old Bailey court, in London, will be convicted, and—after the customary lapse of 'three Sundays'—will be hanged. Ethel, I think and hope, will go free, a wiser, if sadder, girl. English friends write to me that there is no sympathy for Crippen on the other side, but all sorts of sympathy for Ethel.

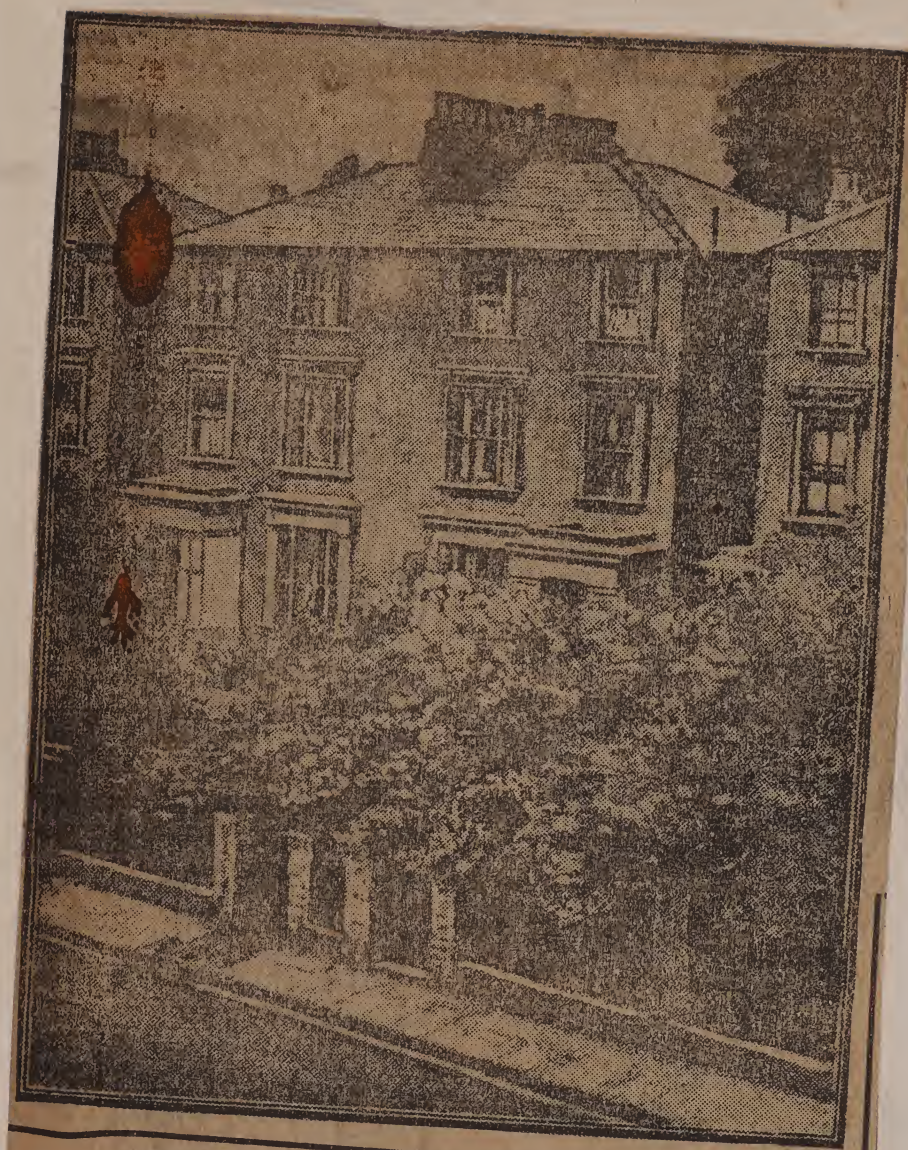
"I see that friends of Dr. Crippen are said to have come to his aid and raised a fund for his defense. I do not believe that. I think he has not a friend in London, and that any lawyer who takes up his case is doing so only for the advertisement. Why, I have in my pocketbook a letter just received from Dr. T. H. Burroughs, who was Crippen's very best friend in London, and part of it read:

"The man (Crippen) must indeed be a fiend incarnate."

"That certainly doesn't sound as if friends were rallying to the doctor's defense.

"The same letter from Dr. Burroughs tells me what may be interesting to American readers, and that is that Belle Elmore left in the Charing Cross Bank in London something over \$3000 of her own money. In a safety deposit vault she also left some valuable jewels. From this \$3000 her funeral expenses will probably be paid. The letter from London requests me to obtain from her nearest of kin—her sister, Mrs. Hunn, of Brooklyn—an authorization for this expenditure, and I have no doubt it will be given.

"Another letter I received today from members of the Music Hall Ladies' Guild tells me that the guild is thinking of erecting a monument over Belle's grave. She was that popular among the members. None of them, I am sure, will help Crippen, but all will devote their energies to seeing him convicted to killing Belle.



HOUSE WHERE CRIME WAS COMMITTED.

9

LONG-LOST ACTRESS IS FOUND MURDERED; BURIED IN HER HOME

n. American

Husband a Philadelphian.

London Police on

the Trail

July 14 1910

THE CORPSE IN A CELLAR

Woman a Native of U. S.—Had
Been Missing Since Last
February

Special Cable to The North American

LONDON, July 13.

A discovery tonight points to the probability that Belle Elmore, a vaudeville actress, was murdered, and her body secretly buried in her home in North London.

Miss Elmore was born in America. She married Doctor Crippen, also an American, with whom she lived here. She was an officer of the Music Hall Artists' Guild and regularly attended the office of that organization until she disappeared last February. Inquiries made concerning her, called forth the information that she was ill and had gone to the continent to recuperate. Shortly afterward an announcement of her death was printed in theatrical newspapers.

Circumstances later awakened suspicions, and inquiries made at the town in which it was said she had died showed that she hadn't died there. Subsequent investigations strengthened the suspicions of the police, who tonight made a search of the house where Doctor Crippen lived since his wife's disappearance, until two or three days ago.

Dr. Crippen's whereabouts are unknown. It is stated that when the police first went to his house he answered three questions frankly, but when they returned, on July 9, they found he was absent. He has not been seen since. They have now notified the police throughout the country of his disappearance and have circulated the following description of him:

"Hawley Crippen, alias Peter Crippen, alias Franckell Crippen, an American doctor, 50 years of age, five feet three inches tall; fresh complexion; light brown hair inclined to be sandy, bald on top of head; rather long moustache, mark on bridge of nose; wears false teeth and gold rimmed spectacles, speaks with a slight American accents, wears his hat on the back of his head, is plausible and quiet spoken; is accompanied by a woman calling herself Mrs. Crippen, 27 years old, light brown hair, grey eyes, gold teeth, nice looking and of pleasant appearance; medium build."

The police will not talk of the case, but it seems they took possession of the house two or three days ago and have been searching since. They began this evening to dig up the floor of the coal cellar, which forms the front part of the basement. They there found the battered, mutilated remains of what is supposed to have been Mrs. Crippen, although according to one report, the remains are those of a younger woman. Mrs. Crippen is described by neighbors to have been about 35 years old. She has lived in the house for about two years with the doctor, whom they describe as a dentist. They were a quiet, well dressed couple. They had no family. They appeared to be on good terms. It is surprising that inquiries were not started earlier, but his announcement of her death was generally believed.

Belle Elmore in private life was the Baroness Makomaski. By the death of her father the male line of the Makomaski family became extinct and her paternal grandfather, providing against such a contingency, decreed in his will that the husband of his son's first daughter should inherit the title and estate in Poland. Miss Makomaski was married to Dr. H. H. Crippen, of this city, and he went to Poland to take charge of her estate. She was a favorite singer in London.



BELLE ELMORE, BARONESS MALCOMASKI

Her body has been found in the cellar of her London home. The discovery in all probability proves that she was murdered. Last February she disappeared and it was given out that she had died. Her husband has disappeared. He is said to be Dr. H. H. Crippen, of this city.

WATCH U.S. PORTS FOR DENTIST WHO KILLED HIS WIFE

Telegraph July 17th
Dr. Hawley H. Crippen and
Woman Companion Thought
to Have Sailed Here.

ACTRESS'S BODY FOUND IN LONDON

Belle Elmore, Born Here, Victim
of Murder by Man She Wed-
ded in This City.

CLUE IN A LETTER

London, July 14.—Beneath the cement flooring of the cellar of her home, No. 39 Hilldrop Crescent, Islington; the police unearthed last night the body of Mrs. Hawley Crippen, once well-known in America as Belle Elmore, a vaudeville artist.

Believing that Dr. Hawley Harvey Crippen, husband of the dead woman, accompanied by his stenographer, Ethel Clara Leneve, a French woman, whom he is said to have recently introduced as his wife, are on their way to America, the Scotland Yard forces this morning cabled New York requesting that incoming steamships be watched. They are believed to have sailed last Saturday.

Sir Melville MacNaughton, chief of the Criminal Investigation Department of Scotland Yard, believes that the Leneve woman is dressed in male attire, as before leaving Hilldrop Crescent on July 9 Crippen sent out for a boy's suit, and this, the police surmise, is now worn by his companion.

The police description of Crippen and the woman who is said to have accompanied him is as follows:—

"Hawley Crippen, alias Peter Crippen, alias Franckel Crippen, an American doctor, 50 years old, 5 feet 3 inches tall,

fresh complexion, light brown hair inclined to be sandy, bald on top of head, rather long moustache, mark on bridge of nose, wears false teeth and gold-rimmed spectacles, speaks with a slight American accent, wears his hat on the back of his head, is plausible and quiet spoken, is accompanied by a woman calling herself Mrs. Crippen, 27 years old, light brown hair, gray eyes, good teeth, nice-looking and of pleasant appearance, medium build."

The steamship Lusitania sailed from Liverpool on Saturday and from Queens-town on Sunday. She is due at New York some time tonight. The Cedric also sailed from Liverpool Saturday, and the St. Paul sailed on the same day from Southampton and the Minnetonka from London.

Recently Dr. Crippen appeared in public with the Leneve woman, who, according to the police, was introduced by him as Mrs. Crippen. She is an attractive person, several years younger than the murdered woman.

END OF A FOOTLIGHT ROMANCE.

In the death of the American singer, who a few years ago electrified London with her wonderful voice, three octaves in range, and was a favorite at the Grosvenor Club entertainments, ends a romance of emigration to America, the discovery of her true identity through papers left by her parents and devotion to the footlights and night life which may be the secret of her murder.

The singer was born in Philadelphia. Her parents were Poles of a noble family, who had quitted their country under persecution and had tried to lose their identity in America. The girl's voice was cultivated abroad, and she made her first appearance in London. The Prince of Wales was among those who heard her, and his applause gave her courage to continue her career.

Returning to Philadelphia she married Crippen, then manager of a dental institution in that city, and it was after the marriage that the wife consented to examine some papers left by her parents and found that she was entitled to bear the title of Baroness Kunigunde Mokomaski, and had claim to estates in Poland. She sailed with her husband to claim her title and fortune and they never returned. In recent years they have been conspicuous in London and seemed to be plentifully supplied with money.

LIKE THE CHARLTON CASE.

The case is strikingly similar to that of the Charlton murder at Lake Como, Italy. Both women were actresses who left their American homes to meet death by vio-

lence in a foreign land, and in each instance the police pursued the American husband to the shores of his native land. Porter Charlton was arrested in Hoboken, but in the absence of an extradition treaty between the United States and Italy specifically providing for the return to either country of a citizen of the other country who has committed a crime abroad may go free.

present case no such complications are probable, as the British-American extradition treaty leaves no loophole which a suspected criminal may take advantage. The London police have made definite charge against Dr. Crippen and propose to get him with the co-operation of the American authorities.

For some months past the residents on Hilldrop Crescent had missed their neighbor. Then they noticed that the steps of the house were left dirty, that the grass was growing in the garden path, that the blinds continued to hang at the same angle, and that there was never any sign of life about the place. They recollected also that they had not seen Crippen throughout all the mysterious interval.

HUSBAND DISAPPEARS.

Then the friends of Mrs. Crippen, who had not seen anything of her for five months, began to make inquiries both in Hilldrop Crescent and at Albion House, New Oxford street, where Hawley Crippen carried on some kind of agency business. They found at this latter place that Crippen had disappeared, and that the Leneve woman, his stenographer, was also missing. The woman's friends then went to the police headquarters at Scotland Yard.

Mrs. Crippen was an official of the Music Hall Artists' Guild and regularly attended the office of that organization until last February. Then she suddenly absented herself.

MISSPELLED NAME AROUSED SUSPICION.

A few weeks later a letter signed "Belle Ellmore" was received by the Artists' Guild, stating that the writer had gone to America on business. It was this letter which, the police say, was intended to cover up a crime that, as it turned out, furnished an evidence of criminality.

Belle Elmore spelled her name with one "L."

The discrepancy was recognized and aroused suspicion among members of the Guild, and largely influenced them in determining to bring the matter of the woman's strange disappearance to the authorities.

Then the advertisement appeared announcing that Belle Elmore had died at Los Angeles, aCl. An investigation was put on foot and the advertisement was found to have been untrue.

It was learned today that when the officers visited Crippen they forced him to admit that his wife had not died in California. He then said, according to the detectives, that he and his wife had quarrelled, and that following the quarrel she disappeared. The police refused to accept this explanation because of the fact that the woman was found to have left her jewelry and money behind.

BODY IN QUICKLIME.

All of these investigations still further strengthened the suspicions of the police, and last night they made the search at the Crippen home.

The battered body of a woman was found buried in the cellar. It had been placed in quicklime and was burned be-

yond recognition, but the finding of the body, together with other discoveries today, has left no doubt in the minds of the authorities that the murdered woman was Mrs. Crippen.

It is stated that when the police first went to the house Dr. Crippen answered their questions frankly, but when they returned on July 9 they found he was absent. He has not been seen since.

There are in the crime all the details for a murder mystery. Mrs. Crippen was a woman of considerable beauty. She was between 30 and 40 years of age, and had lived with her husband for the past two years in the pleasant Hilldrop Crescent villa, and during their life there the neighbors saw a good deal of her, but little of her husband, who as a rule reached home, if he came home at all, late at night.

Pursuing their inquiry, the authorities discovered that Dr. Crippen was born at Coldwater, Mich. He was educated in Indiana and at Los Angeles, and completed his medical studies in Michigan, Cleveland and New York City. He practised in Detroit, San Diego, Cal., Salt Lake City, St. Louis and Brooklyn as an eye and ear specialist. At one time he managed a patent medicine business at Philadelphia and in Toronto, Canada.

Neighbors of the Crippens speak of them as quiet folk who appeared to be in prosperous circumstances. They occupied a well furnished and well maintained semi-detached house of twelve rooms. They did not mingle with their immediate neighbors, but from the number of callers at their home it was judged that they had many friends.

CRIPPEN, HAWLEY HARVEY

Dr. H. H. Crippen, late of Salt Lake City, one of the most accomplished writers in Homeopathy, has removed to Louisville to become connected with the new college in that city. He takes the chair of Ophthalmology.

Med. Century Jan 1903

Phila Times Oct 22 1910

Chase, Aided by Wireless, One of Greatest in Annals of Crime

From July 13, when the mutilated and practically unrecognizable body of Belle Elmore, the actress, was found in the cellar of Crippen's London home, until he was captured on board the steamship Montrose on July 31, there waged a contest of wits between the police and the fleeing Dr. Crippen and Miss Ethel Le Neve, formerly a typist in the doctor's office.

Scotland Yard, in a way, had permitted the pair to slip through its hands. Crippen became alarmed two days before the discovery of his wife's body, after detectives had professed disbelief in the conflicting stories he had told of her whereabouts. His escape was made at noon Saturday July 11.

From the beginning, it was expected that Crippen and his companion would assume some form of disguise. It was hardly thought, however, that the former would essay to pose as a minister of the gospel and that Miss Le Neve would don male attire, and, as a smooth-faced and delicate lad, cling tenderly to "father."

The very nature of the crime—Miss Elmore's body had been buried in quicklime beneath the cement floor of the Crippen home cellar, presumably early in February—focused the attention of Europe and America, and their police, upon the tragedy.

Man Hunt Thrilling.

No more thrilling man hunt was ever started than that which followed when Scotland Yard began to throw out an international dragnet. Through a maze of false clues, and into many countries, led the chase which finally resulted in the capture of Crippen and Miss Le Neve. No crime, perhaps, ever received such worldwide publicity in so short a time, and no man ever had the detective forces of so many countries upon the lookout for him. It was natural, therefore, that the zeal of the professional and the amateur would-be Crippen-catcher should produce a mass of erroneous information and unyielding clues.

Dapper and suave Crippen—who had practiced dentistry or sold patent medicines nearly all his life—kept his wits about him. He mapped out a system—disguise, and a novel one. In tones of a patient and in the manner of a clergyman. And this was no difficult for Crippen, for he had always been deemed a harmless, almost effeminate man.

His cool, calm manner stood the little doctor in good stead when Scotland Yard and the murdered woman's friends first began to make inquiries concerning Belle Elmore. Crippen unblinkingly furnished an explanation. His first story was that his wife had died while on a visit to relatives in California.

Crippen Feigns Grief.

Her death could not be confirmed. Meanwhile Crippen feigned grief. Caught in a falsehood Crippen merely smiled and came forward with another story. He was mistaken about his wife's death. She had eloped with another man. For the second time the doctor was a grieved husband.

Temporarily disarming the suspicions of the detectives Crippen began preparations to leave England and to put behind him a murder mystery destined soon to arouse both Europe and America.

Since the disappearance of Mrs. Crippen the doctor was seen much in the company of Ethel Clare Le Neve. It was only natural to assume, then, that she would follow wherever the doctor led.

Scotland Yard suddenly awoke to the fact that Crippen and Miss Le Neve had gained a start of forty-eight hours after he had been questioned closely by Inspector Dew. This realization was the beginning of what proved to be the most spectacular criminal hunt of modern times, in which fast steamships, baffling disguises, the acme of detective skill and the wireless telegraph all played their part.

The crime itself was one that might have fitted better in fiction than in fact.

Their friends had said that the Crippens were a devoted couple. For more than fifteen years they had lived together as husband and wife, first in this country, where Dr. Crippen handled patent medicines in various cities; later in London, where Dr. Crippen went twelve years ago.

Enter here, as though upon a stage, Ethel Clare Le Neve, attractive, vivacious but innocent of the fact that a home was to be wrecked because of her. She was only one of the several typists in the London office of the unassuming American doctor.

Family Quarrels Begin.

The wife began to notice that there was more than a mere office friendship between Dr. Crippen and his fair typist. Belle Elmore, observant of human nature through a long career on the stage, was not blind to the revelation that a change had come over her husband and that another was edging a way into his heart. Natural jealousy arose and, it is said, family quarrels resulted. Crippen refused to dismiss the typist.

Belle Elmore was last seen on January 31, when she and Dr. Crippen attended a banquet. Three days later the doctor and Miss Le Neve were seen at a North London social affair, and the woman wore some of the Belle Elmore jewels.

A night or two before a woman had heard screams in the cellar of the Crippen home, but had gone back to bed and thought no more about it.

When the curtain rose again it was midsummer. Belle Elmore was still absent from her haunts, and Ethel Le Neve and Doctor Crippen were seen more and more together. Anxious theatrical friends began to ask questions and the obliging husband as readily formulated plausible answers.

Find Body in Quicklime.

Then, July 13, came a discovery that in gruesomeness would satisfy the most morbid devotee of melodrama. Buried under the cement floor of the Crippen home cellar and surrounded by quicklime, that, if properly applied, would have done its work in a few days, were found the mutilated remains of Belle Elmore. In such fearful state was the body that London physicians were confronted with the task of proving the identity of the dead.

Then Scotland Yard, renowned for years as the detective agency most to be dreaded, admitted a temporary defeat, and, somewhat chagrined, took up the international search.

Clues came from everywhere. Crippen and the girl had been seen, said the reports, in Germany, in France, in Italy, in the forgotten little republic of Andorra, in Canada, and in a score of other places on the continent. Crippen was traveling as a woman, Miss Le Neve as a man, said one report.

Scotland Yard said little; its sleuths moved here, there and everywhere. Its huge posters, giving a description of

the fugitives and reproducing their photographs and specimens of handwriting, were sent into every civilized country. No possible avenue of escape was left uncovered, for Scotland Yard, with all its reputation, had permitted a criminal to slip verily through its home office.

That Montrose Tip.

Then came the "tip" from Antwerp to the effect that the steamship Montrose, which sailed July 20 for Mont-

real, carried two passengers believed to be Dr. Crippen and Miss Le Neve. At first Scotland yard heard that the wanted couple were aboard the steamer Sardinian, which sailed from Havre for Montreal on July 18. Later, however, it was learned that the Sardinian had only picked up a wireless message from the Montrose and had relayed it to shore.

After having once established the fact that the missing doctor and his companion, registered as "the Rev. Mr. Robinson and son," were aboard the Montrose, Inspector Dew sailed on the fast steamship Laurentic.

He was in constant communication by wireless with the London police. He was kept well informed by the same means of the movements of the couple upon the Montrose, the ship he was rapidly overtaking.

An illustration of the unprecedented part the wireless played in the apprehension of Dr. Crippen was indicated by the following message from Captain Kendall, of the Montrose:

I had my first suspicions after the Montrose had been out two hours from Antwerp. I watched the cou-

ple closely, and came to the conclusion that the man was Crippen. He was booked as a minister, and the girl, disguised as a son, a student. Crippen has been reading constantly, is nervous and does not sleep well. Miss Le Neve is gay at times, and at others appears worried, and watches Crippen with tearful eyes. I had read fully of the case when in England, and had seen pictures of both the fugitives. I have no doubt of the identity of the couple.

Betrayed by Disguise.

It was a defective false eyebrow that first led to the detection of Crippen after he boarded the Montrose. Captain Kendall noticed that the eyebrows were too far removed from the nose and that they were set in an irregular manner.

Miss Le Neve, too, in her walk betrayed the fact that she was not in reality a man. Her actions were effeminate and she refrained from speaking, apparently in order to conceal the fact that she was of the gentler sex.

On the whole, however, the disguise engineered by Dr. Crippen and his companion was an ingenious one. Crippen had, when he left London, a fairly heavy beard. He shaved this off. He had always been a professional man; hence he assumed another profession.

The clerical garb of a minister appealed to him, and, with a sanctimonious look and inconspicuous manner, he hoped to evade the sleuths that he well knew would be waiting him at any port.

In order to explain the delicate fea-

tures and the fair complexion of his "son" Dr. Crippen gave those on the Montrose to understand that the "lad" was in poor health and that it had become necessary for him to journey to the mild climate of California.

Fugitives Caught.

Early on the morning of Sunday, July 31, a group of men eagerly awaited at Father Point, Quebec, the word that the Montrose was in sight. Among these men were Inspector Dew, who had won his race across the Atlantic; Chief McCarthy and Sergeant Denis, of the Canadian police.

When the Montrose lay off the quay, the police, disguised as pilots, boarded the vessel. Only one passenger stood on deck. This was Crippen, who had watched the pilot boat approach and had commented on the fact that there were four pilots. All the other passengers had been ordered below by Captain Kendall.

As Inspector Dew stepped over the side, Captain Kendall nodded to him and indicated Crippen, whom he purposely had been engaging in conversation on the bridge. Crippen's back was turned to Dew, who stepped forward briskly and touched the fugitive on the shoulder.

"In the name of the law," he said gravely.

Crippen shuddered, and his face was white as he turned to face his captor.

"Very well," he replied, and shrugged his shoulders.

He was taken to his stateroom and locked in while Dew went to the

stateroom occupied by Ethel Le Neve. He found her dressed in boy's clothing, apparently trying to read, but very nervous.

"Do you know me?" asked Dew, abruptly.

Like a flash the girl turned, threw something out of the port hole—supposedly the doctor's revolver—and then collapsed. Weeping bitterly, she sat on the edge of her berth and made no attempt to conceal her identity.

It was decided to take the prisoners on to Quebec and there place them in jail pending a preliminary hearing. On the way up the St. Lawrence the girl was searched and found to have diamond rings and other jewels that had belonged to Belle Elmore.

Remanded for Fifteen Days.

On Monday, August 1, Judge Angers in Quebec city remanded Dr. Crippen for fifteen days, the legal time within which he could begin proceedings to prevent his return to England. Ethel Le Neve was too ill to appear in court and was held likewise at a private hearing.

On August 2 the jewelry found on the Le Neve girl was identified as belonging to Belle Elmore by Mrs. Fred Ginnett, of Roselle, N. J., the close friend of the murdered actress, who had begun the inquiry that led to the discovery of the tragedy.

It was on the next day that Ethel Le Neve broke her silence and declared she knew nothing about any crime having been committed in London or by Dr. Crippen. She insisted that she had accompanied Crippen, believing his wife had died.

That same night Crippen retained Arthur Newton, a London solicitor, to defend him and, acting on the lawyer's advice, refused to discuss the case. There were rumors repeatedly at this time that the prisoner had confessed, but they proved to be untrue.

Taken Back to London.

On August 10, Chief Justice Langeier, of Quebec, ruled that all the legal formalities had been complied with and that, having expressed a desire to be taken back to London, the prisoners had waived their rights to take exception.

Accordingly on August 20, two days later than he had planned, Inspector Dew started back with Crippen and the girl aboard the liner Megantic. Strangely enough Crippen's neck caught in a rope as he boarded the vessel.

Arrived in London they were hurried through the jeering crowd that had assembled to see them land and on to London. In the metropolis another crowd had packed all the approaches to Euston station, and the police had great difficulty in clearing a way for the three taxicabs that hurried the party to Bow street station.

Crippen was remanded to Brighton prison and Miss Le Neve was taken to Holloway jail, the doctor on a charge of murder and the girl as an accessory after the fact.

In the meantime the processes of justice had been put in motion in anticipation of the return and trial of the dentist. An inquest had been begun on July 18, at which witnesses gave testimony concerning the disappearance of Belle Elmore, the finding of the body and the relations of Crippen and Ethel Leneve.

Formally Arranged.

The inquest was resumed on August 15, and adjourned again. On September 6 the prisoners were arraigned formally in Bow street station, and after a hearing that lasted several days were committed for trial.

The trial of Dr. Crippen was set for October 18, and that of Miss Le Neve was set for a date still to be fixed.

Lord Chief Justice Alverstone believed the case to be so important, that he himself decided to be trial judge, and Crippen was placed on trial before him last Tuesday.

The proceedings went through

swiftly, the jury being impaneled and several witnesses heard the first day. Witness after witness went on the stand, forging a chain of circumstantial evidence which the defence attacked in vain.

Crippen himself took the stand in an attempt to save his life. He linked the name of Belle Elmore with that of Bruce Miller, an American actor, and swore she had fled with him. He declared he had told the stories of her death only to prevent the alleged separation of himself and Belle Elmore from becoming known.

The trial then moved rapidly to its end.

Munyon Is Sorry At Crippen's Conviction

Sorrow over the verdict of death pronounced upon Dr. Crippen was expressed today by J. M. Munyon, head of the Munyon Homeopathic Remedy Company. Crippen worked here and in the London office of the company for twelve to fourteen years, and, according to his employer, had endeared himself to everybody by his gentleness and his lovable character.

"Crippen was as gentle as a child," said Munyon. "He adored his wife, and everybody knew that he adored her. She, however, led him a life of hell. She was the greatest flirt that ever lived.

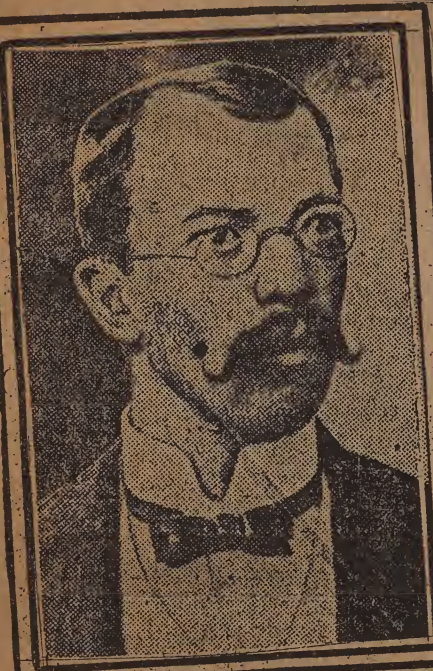
"It's a shame and crime that they are going to hang Dr. Crippen. I don't know whether or not he killed his wife, but if he did, I do not doubt that he had the very greatest provocation.

"Everybody with whom Dr. Crippen was associated had the greatest respect and love for him, and as I have said before, they all knew he idolized Belle Elmore. We all loved him.

"I do not suppose the jury that tried Dr. Crippen took into consideration the stress under which he was living with his wife. They are very severe over there. I do not suppose they looked into the other side of the matter at all. It is sad, very, very sad."

CONVICTED MAN, HIS DEAD WIFE AND GIRL WITH WHC

Phila Paper Oct 22 1910



DR. H. H. CRIPPEN



BELLE ELMORE CRIPPEN

Crippen Warned He Cannot Escape

You have been convicted on evidence that leaves no doubt in any reasonable mind that you cruelly poisoned your wife and mutilated her body.

I advise you to entertain no hope of escaping the gallows. I implore you to make your peace with God.

—From Lord Chief Justice Alverstone's statement to Dr. Crippen while passing the death sentence.



EL

EVE

Jury Out 29 Minutes; Doctor Gasps, But Denies Guilt

London, Oct. 22.—"You have been found guilty of the murder of Belle Elmore Crippen and the sentence of the court is that you be taken from this place and hanged by the neck until you are dead. And may the Lord have mercy on your soul."

This sentence, delivered shortly before 3 o'clock this afternoon, spoke the doom of Dr. Hawley Harvey Crippen and marked the conclusion of one of the most sensational murder trials ever held in Old Bailey court.

Immediately after pronouncing sentence on the prisoner, the customary formality was followed of asking Crippen whether he had anything to say. Crippen replied in a firm voice that betrayed little of the emotion that must have been agitating him:

"I still protest my innocence," he declared.

Lord Alverstone fixed the date of the hanging for either November 14 or 15.

The death sentence was the only possible one that could have been imposed under the charge of murder. Crippen was immediately taken to Brixton prison and placed in a "condemned cell."

Crippen May Appeal.

Crippen may appeal to the criminal court of appeals, either on the grounds of facts or of law, but there is scant probability of such an appeal availing him anything.

The jury was out only twenty-nine minutes, retiring at 2.17 and returning with its verdict at 2.46. It is understood that the verdict was reached on the second ballot, the first being the usual division for the sake of a brief discussion of the evidence.

In pronouncing sentence Lord Chief Justice Alverstone said impressively:

"You have been convicted on evidence that leaves no doubt in any reasonable mind that you cruelly poisoned your wife and mutilated her body."

"I advise you to entertain no hope of escaping the gallows. I implore you to make your peace with God."

Ethel Clare Le Neve, Crippen's former stenographer, who fled with him after the murder of his wife, and who is under indictment on a charge of being an accessory after the fact, will be placed on trial next Tuesday. Had Crippen been acquitted she would have been freed.

Despite the firmness of Crippen's

bearing during the jury's deliberation and when it was announced that an agreement had been reached he gasped slightly when the verdict was announced.

He listened to the imposition of the death sentence as though in a trance, but he aroused himself from his stupor when asked whether he had anything to say, and spoke loudly and boldly in protesting his innocence. He immediately relapsed into a stupor and remained in this condition even after he had been taken to the "condemned cell."

King's counsel contended that Crippen

fled only when he feared a charge of murder would be made against him.

The address of the king's counsel was heard by a crowd that filled every seat in the old courtroom.

Makes Strong Appeal.

One of the strongest appeals for the conviction of a prisoner ever heard in Old Bailey court was made by King's Counsel Muir in his closing address.

Muir contended that the circumstantial chain against Crippen was complete in every link, and declared Crippen's own story on the stand only strengthened the prosecution. He went carefully over the statements made by Crippen, and, with clever analysis, attempted to break down the defense.

As to the identity of the body supposed to be that of Belle Elmore Crippen, Muir declared there could be no doubt.

"If there were no other means of identification than the scar," he said, "that would be still enough. That Mrs. Crippen had just such a scar as was found on the remains in Doctor Crippen's cellar, we have the evidence of a number of witnesses, including that of the prisoner."

"The prisoner's attempt to show that the body might have been that of another person, and been placed in his cellar without his knowledge, was really too fantastical for serious consideration."

THE EVENING TIMES. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1910.

CAPTURE AND CONVICTION O

Chronological History of Crippen Case

July 13—Body of Belle Elmore found buried in cellar in London.

July 15—Lusitania's passengers scrutinized by Scotland Yard men.

July 16—Detectives search the St. Paul and the Lorraine.

July 17—French police begin wide search for Crippen and his companion.

July 19—Reward of \$1250 offered for missing parts of Mrs. Crippen's body.

July 19—Great Britain asks that Dr. Crippen and Miss Le Neve be extradited when caught. Warning is sent from London that the fugitives may be on board the Kroonland.

July 20—Failure to capture Crippen is discussed in the British parliament.

July 22—Search for missing dentist and his stenographer extends to Spain.

July 23—Inspector Dew, of Scotland Yard, hurries from London to Canada to meet the Montrose, on which fugitives are said to be.

July 28—Captain Kendall, of the Montrose, flashes his conviction that Crippen and Miss Le Neve are on board.

July 31—Inspector Dew, Chief McCarthy and Sergeant Denis, disguised as pilots, go aboard the Montrose off Father Point, Canada, to arrest the fugitives.

August 1—Couple held for seven days and remanded to Quebec parliament dungeons.

August 20—Taken back to England by Inspector Dew.

September 6—Formally arraigned in Bow street station. Crippen held for murder of wife and Le Neve girl as accessory after the fact.

October 18—Dr. Crippen placed on trial. Old Bailey before Lord Alverstone, chief justice of England.

October 22—Crippen convicted and sentenced to death on the gallows on November 14 or 15.

Ethel Le Neve remains to be tried.

YELLODRAMA IN 27 SWOONS DEPICTS DR. CRIPPEN CASE

Throngs in National Theater in Ecstasy When Wireless
Traps Hellhound and Saves Innocent Girl

ONCE more last night the wireless sent its inscrutable fingers feeling and reaching through space and plucked a fleeing murderer out of the infinite, and sent him reeling into the clutches of the law and to the hangman's noose. Dr. Rodney Harlan, a medical practitioner, of London, Eng., and the brutal poisoner of his wife, was located aboard a passenger steamship two days off Canada, in the company of Ethel Mason, a beautiful young girl, whom he forced to elope with him after threatening to fasten upon her one of the blackest crimes in police annals here or elsewhere.

His ship—the Montrose, by the way—swept and seared by the winds of wild passions, by the dank blasts that come from the farthest deeps of human infamy and the vast, steady winds that drive forever from the heights of spiritual achievement, was beating sou' by sou' west across the stage of the National Theater, when the Scotland Yarders came tumbling over the side, disguised as pilots, to tell the cringing hellhound that he was theirs, in the nyme of 'is gracious majesty the kink.

Yellodrama in 27 Swoons

The Crippen case, as rendered forth at the National this week, is a yellodrama in four acts, twenty-seven swoons and a scream for help. Until you saw it with your very own eyes, Maud, you'd never suppose that there could be such a fiend in human form as this Dr. Rodney Harlan—a hard-faced person with whiskers, who poisons his wife in full view of the audience and not only threatens to fasten the crime on the beautiful young Ethel, in order to compel her to flee with him, and be his, but also took the trouble to show her, by means of his thumb and forefinger, just where under the left ear the noose hurts most when they pull the trap and hang one.

It isn't the sort of play that leaves anything for the imagination to slave with. None of your Ibsen subtleties here. It is romance and red roses—the still romance of country lanes, treachery most foul, dank murders in dark cellars, a monumental faith that towers high through the wrecks of shattered lives, clashing passions, people fainting all over the stage every few minutes when they aren't dying elaborate, not so say gaudy, deaths in blue plush bathrobes, villany triumphant for a time, and then, at last,

Wife-Murder

I cannot help you!

ing all the time
hel goes back to
the alarm. It's

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.
Gallery Gods Yell

the crackling wireless calling, calling through the night over the reeling seas the fatal information that the black spirit of it all is aboard the ship bound for Camden—no, no, Canada we mean—

Things went so fast that Ethel was no sooner on her feet than she'd faint over something else. It was really pitiful. And as if it didn't get over the foots! You sort of had to hold yourself in your seat when

with the dead feet, took the and leaned over his at last—his slave at the fainting that. They in the gallery and moaning they could get

to a clergyman as a boy, and o Camden—no, o say. But as former lover less operator, el and recog-e was guilty, her when she lenty secret. wn at his in-gland, and in Dow, of Scot-over the side llhound in his through the up—and then all complicity of her waiting

as dippy about ors of his cell. ang, of course, him touch her sweet creature rd and let him t twice. Every and there was n the way she was there with ll right, seeing to do to her. d married the ish youth, with all was a won-girl may go eset us in our one be strong-ly get through no harm. And s, that wasn't spaper reports

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1910

Gallery Gods Yell for Dr. Crippen's Blood at Stage Portrayal of W



AS THE CRIPPEN CASE AT THE NATIONAL LOOKED TO AN IMPRESSIONABLE ARTIST

In "Caught in Mid-Ocean," this week's horror at the National Theater, there are no subtleties. People are either dying or being killed. The doctor is a black-hearted scoundrel, for whose blood the gallery moans aloud when it can muster enough breath so to speak. The villain is plucked from off the dancing ocean by the long hand of Scotland Yard, after the wireless has sent our puffs off in sheer misery.

Then she died horribly at his feet, and after that he had poor Ethel in his power and she, was fainting all the time.

the crackling wireless calling, calling through the night over the reeling seas the fatal information that the black spirit of it all is aboard the ship bound for Camden—no, no, Canada we mean—the hand of the law reaching half way across the world in an answering vengeance and the luminous wings of virtue spread wide at Tenth and Callowhill and all the multitude (that had any breath left) screaming its plaudits at the outcome.

It made you feel exactly as you do when your puffs are coming loose and threatening to fall right in the street—sort of light and breathless all over as if the very universe was swaying and you didn't know what to do next—just like that.

Villain Expert in Women and Poison

Dr. Rodney Harlan was a man that knew all that is to be known about two things—women and poisons—and somehow or other this fact made you distrust him at the very outset. He didn't know much about anything but women and poisons. What the relation is it is hard to find, and yet it sounded like a truly terrible combination and one that no man ought to carry around in his head.

He made terrible love to poor little innocent Ethel Mason when he met her on her father's farm and by a ruse—he copped a red rose that was the signal of reconciliation and renewed trust left on a stone bench by Ethel's other lover—he got her to go to London to be his stenographer.

H'm? What's that? Maud, you're posi-

tively disgusting! All any one had to do was to look into that poor girl's great, mournful eyes to see that she was right there with the honesty. She was in sort of bad with her people, and she was sore at the other guy that she thought had thrown her, and she went to London with the doctor, and you can please cut out your remarks. You can be from Missouri even, if you want to. Any one can sit in the gallery and make cracks. If you'd been there you'd have seen.

Climax of Horrible Crime

She went to London with the doctor and he had a bad case on her, and she was about to go back to her people when the doctor clinched things with his great crime. He slipped into the room where Ethel and his wife—his wife was named Belle—where Ethel and his wife were alone and slipped the lady—Belle that is—a bunch of dope when she wasn't looking—put it in her wineglass and then slipped out of the room. He made no attempt to hide his act from the audience, though neither of the women saw him come or go.

He came back when his wife was dying and told poor Ethel that she had done it, and that he'd tell the police that she was the guilty one unless she fled with him.

Fancy the nerve of him! Off they went on the Montrose, after a terrible scene, in which, while the doctor was digging for money in his dark cellar, his wife came down the steps in a white robe, looking like a ghost, and begged him with what she told the audience was her last breath, to spare that poor innocent girl from ruin. Then she died horribly at his feet, and after that he had poor Ethel in his power and she was fainting all the time.

Things went so fast that Ethel was no sooner on her feet than she'd faint over something else. It was really pitiful. And as if it didn't get over the foots! You sort of had to hold yourself in your seat when that black-hearted beast, with the dead body of his wife at his feet, took the fainting girl in his arms and leaned over and cried out that she was his at last—to be his slave, mind you—his slave at last and forevermore! All the fainting wasn't on the stage after that. They were reeling and swooning in the gallery from sheer impotent rage and meaning aloud for his blood when they could get the breath.

Enter the Hero

He disguised himself as a clergyman and made Ethel dress up as a boy, and went off on the Montrose to Camden—no, no, Canada, we're trying to say. But as luck would have it, Ethel's former lover was on the ship as a wireless operator, and one day he saw Ethel and recognized her. He thought she was guilty, too, and refused to help her when she begged him to keep her identity secret. Instead, he sat smack down at his instrument and called up England, and in a few minutes Inspector Dow, of Scotland Yard, was coming over the side with the cuffs in his hand.

After that you see the hellhound in his cell—you could see right through the stones the way they lit it up—and then they acquitted Ethel of all complicity and she fell into the arms of her waiting lover.

It was plain the doctor was dippy about her when she passed the doors of his cell. He had been sentenced to hang, of course, and he begged Ethel to let him touch her hand just once, and Ethel, sweet creature that she was, went forward and let him touch it not only once but twice. Every one loved her for that, and there was something fine and noble in the way she did it. You could see she was there with the great heart all right, all right, seeing what the doctor had tried to do to her.

She went back then and married the wireless telegrapher—a garish youth, with lots of class to him—and it all was a wonderful lesson in what a girl may go through and what perils beset us in our everyday lives, and how, if one be strong-minded and noble, one may get through almost anything and suffer no harm. And there's a lot in it, besides, that wasn't even hinted at in the newspaper reports of the Crippen case.

CRISAND, CARL

Jl Am Inst Hom Dec 1911

Dr. Carl Crisand, Worcester, Mass., died suddenly of apoplexy September 30th. He was 52 years old and graduated in 1884 from the New York Homœopathic Medical College. He was a member of the Massachusetts State Homœopathic Society, the Surgical and Gynæcological Society, and of the Institute, having joined the latter in 1896.

He had been practicing in Worcester for twenty-three years, and had made for himself an enviable place in the estimation of his fellow citizens and colleagues. He was a man of broad culture, with an intense love of nature, and a genial kindliness which made every one who knew him a friend. He took a keen interest in music, and had devoted considerable time to its study. He was president of the Worcester Oratorio Society. He was a society worker, contributing many papers to the programs of those societies of which he was a member. Taking it all in all, the loss of Dr. Crisand is one which the city of his life work will deeply feel.

CRISAND, CARL

CARL CRISAND, Worcester, Massachusetts, born New Haven, Conn., February 1, 1858; student at University of Rochester, 1879-1881; graduated from New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1884; post-graduate studies at New York Post-Graduate Hospital and College, 1904; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; trustee and member of staff of Worcester Hahnemann Hospital since 1903.

CRISPELL, GARRETT D.

GARRETT D. CRISPELL, M.D., OF KINGSTON, N. Y.

Dr. Crispell was for many years the sole representative of our school in the city in which he lived and labored for nearly the whole of his professional life. He was descended from the original Huguenot settlers of Ulster county, and was born in the town of

Hurley, September 8, 1801. He studied medicine in the office of his brother, Dr. Peter Crispell, in Marbletown, in the same county, from the years 1819 to 1823, inclusive. During the winters of '22 and '23 he attended medical lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York. He received a license to practice from the Ulster County Medical Society in the spring of 1823. He began practice in his native village, but after a short experience there, wisely removed to the larger and more populous town of Kingston. There he remained in active and successful exercise of his profession till within about two months of his decease, when symptoms of paralysis obliged him, most unwillingly, to suspend his labors, never to resume them. He departed to his final rest December 15, 1880, in the eightieth year of his age.

He practised according to allopathic methods for nearly twenty years, but as early as 1841 he adopted homœopathy, to which he consistently adhered as long as he lived. He was a man of modest pretensions, not aggressive or contentious, but clear-headed and faithful to his principles. In 1857 he assisted in organizing the Ulster County Homœopathic Medical Society, of which he was delegate to the State Society at different times; also, its Vice-President. In 1867 he was made a permanent member of the State Society, and in 1869 was elected member of the Institute, in which year also he received a degree of M.D. from the New York Homœopathic Medical College of New York.

In civil and social life his position was quite equal to his professional character. For many years and till his death, he was a director of the Kingston National Bank. He was a consistent and exemplary member of the Reformed Church, and highly esteemed as an upright and public-spirited citizen.

Trans. Am. Inst. Hom. 1881.

In 1841, Dr. Garrett D. Crispell, of Kingston, commenced the investigation of homœopathy. He had then been a practitioner of old school medicine about 18 years, having read with his brother, Dr. Peter Crispell, and received a license to practice in 1823. He says, "circumstances made it necessary for him to examine the claims of the new system." This examination resulted in his adoption of the law of similia as his rule of medical faith and therapeutical practice.

He purchased Hahnemann's Organon and a few other books, and without any other teacher or counselor he went out to do battle with disease, while his adversaries, old school physicians, kept up a strong and persistent fire in the rear. But the doctor had not become a homœopath hastily and for a short time, but was determined to fight it out *on that line*. He says that about that time there was a great deal of epidemic scarlatina, in the treatment of which he was very successful. When he first adopted the new system, many of his former friends and patrons deserted him, but they returned when they saw the good results of his treatment of this direful disease. Dr. Crispell still resides in Kingston in the enjoyment of a large practice.

Trans. N. Y. State Soc. V. 4.

My full name is

- *Garret D. Crispell*

• I graduated at

Medical College, in the year

My present address is

Kingston

county of

Ulster

State of

New York

where I have resided since

August 1824

Previous to that time I practised in

I began to practise Homœopathy in the year

1841

at *Kingston*

Ulster Co. N.Y.

• *I was licensed by the Ulster County Medical Society*

May 1823

N.Y. Hom. Coll. 69

CROCKER, ISAAC S.

RJ.

Dr. Isaac S. Crocker practiced in Providence for several years.
He died in October, 1866.

Providence, R. I.

Feb. 27th - MAR 9 1893

12 Cumberland St.

Mr. Otis A. Flapp -

Dear Sir -

Mrs. Allen's
memory is so far failed
that she does not remem-
ber anything about her
brother that would be
of service to you -

I sent you inquiry

To Dr. Seuter ^{Crocker's} niece
Mr. Francis Teabody of
Waver. Mass. who, as
being older than I, may
furnish you some facts.

Dr. Crocker is buried in
North End. in Mr. Law-
ford Allen's lot. His wife
was Mary Sullivan - of
South Carolina - no children
survived him. Sorry

Crocker's
ter & niece
Peabody of
ass. who, as
than I, may
some fact.
is buried in
in Mr. Law.
lot. His wife
Sullivan. of
Lucia - no child.
in - Sorry

cannot aid you further.
He was the ^{only} son of Rev.
Dr. Nathan Bowditch
of Barnstable Mass. who
was 64 yrs. rector of St.
John's Church. this city.

Very truly

Anna A. Mearns -

Dr. Senter Crocker's mother
was Eliza Senter. dau. of
Dr. Isaac Senter of Newport
who was the first Pres. of the

CROMWELL, JAMES, M. D., of Caldwell, Lake George, Warner county, N. Y., was born September 27th, 1811, at Carlisle, Schoharie county, N. Y. He is a lineal descendant of the widely-famed Oliver Cromwell, the iron-hearted Protector of the English Commonwealth. With small advantages for education beyond those supplied by the common school of the place, he succeeded in acquiring an elementary knowledge of Latin and chemistry. Later on he had the benefit of one year's academic instruction at Schenectady, N. Y. At the age of eighteen, in opposition to the wishes of his parents, he commenced the study of medicine with a young and subsequently distinguished practitioner in his native place. This was pursued with advantage and satisfaction for two years, when his studies were interrupted by the removal of his preceptor. The straitened circumstances of his family now compelled him to resort to a trade as a means of support, and four or five of the best years of his life were thus lost in the struggle for existence. At the end of this period he embraced the earliest opportunity to resume his studies. Removing to New York city, he obtained employment for some months as a prescription clerk in a city drug store. Subsequent service in the old City Hospital, under the supervision of Drs. Cheeseman and Post, in 1835, familiarized him to the application of the old school remedies, and afforded him a wide range of observation for the study of practical medicine and surgery. Returning home on account of his health, he continued his studies, and in the two following terms, viz.: 1837-'38, 1838-'39, attended two courses of lectures in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Fairfield, N. Y. The interim between these lectures was passed in the office of Drs. Wirz and Boyd, of Albany, where a large library and extensive practice gave him a fine opportunity for study and observation.

In 1840, he was induced to remove to Ohio, where he commenced the practice of medicine (old school), whose proportions soon expanded to an extent which gave constant employment to himself and an assistant.

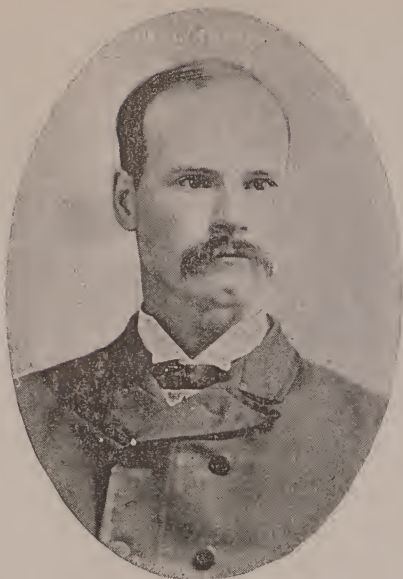
At the end of four years of arduous labor he returned to his native place with a view of graduating. He attended two additional courses of lectures at the Albany Medical College, whence he received his diploma; in the meantime continuing practice at Mechanicsville, on the Hudson river. After graduating he removed first to the town of Queensbury, and afterwards to the head of Lake George, where he has since resided. About this time his attention was directed to homœopathy. Pursuing his investigations slowly and cautiously, with such limited means and opportunities as were within his reach, he at length became a thorough convert to its law of cure.

Dr. Cromwell is the only practitioner residing at this delightful summer resort, where an extensive and remunerative practice attests the high estimation in which he is held by an ever extending circle of patrons. He has held the position of President of the Warren and Washington County Homœopathic Medical Society; in 1872, was chosen Permanent member of the State Homœopathic Medical Society, and at this writing is President of the Northern New York Homœopathic Medical Society.

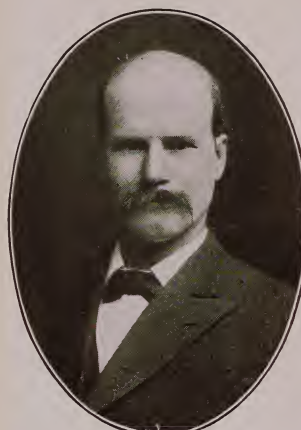
CROMWELL, PHILIP I.

In the same year, 1871, Dr. Philip I. Cromwell, a recent graduate of the Albany Medical College, was appointed resident physician to the Albany Homœopathic Dispensary. He remained one year, and then removed to De Kalb County, Illinois.

World's Convention. 1876. V.2.



J. S. CRON, M. D.,
Gladbrook, Ia.



JOHN S. CRON

JOHN SHRIGLEY CRON, M. D.

Was born September 24, 1856, in the County of Gray, Ontario, Canada, and died at Roswell, N. Mex., January 1st, 1908. In 1860 he moved from Canada to Illinois; in 1868 to Tama County, Iowa; was educated in the common schools of the state and at the normal school at Cedar Falls. Began the study of medicine with Dr. Waterburg, of Fraer, entering Ann Arbor University that fall where he attended two years, taking his third and last at Hahnemann Med. of Chicago, where he graduated in the spring of 1884.

He located at Gladbrook, Iowa, where he was in continuous and successful practice until September, 1907, when, because of ill health he went to New Mexico. Was married Aug. 30, 1882, to Charlotte M. Travis, of Listowel, Ontario. He leaves a wife and four children, and a reputation for honesty and uprightness of character.

A I H 1908

CROOKS, J. P.

J. P. Crooks, M. D., a native of Pennsylvania, graduated at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, in 1869. He settled in Pittsburgh, with bright prospects and brilliant hopes; but feeble health soon compelled him to relinquish his practice, and go South, with the view of regaining it. After a short absence, he returned home, and died on the 11th of October, 1870. During his short professional career, his Christian deportment and kind attentions endeared him to many grateful patients, and secured many warm friends.

W.C.

Trans. Hom. Med. Soc. Penna. 1870-71.



ROPPER, CHARLES, M.D., of Oxford, Ohio, was born in the city of Lexington, Ky., September 16th, 1826. His father was a native of Maryland; his mother was a native of Kentucky.

The family removed to Cincinnati in the year 1831, and that city, with occasional temporary removals to places in the vicinity, has ever since been Dr. Cropper's home. He pursued his literary studies at different private academies and at Woodward College in the city; devoting considerable time and attention during his earlier years to the study of music, in which he attained considerable proficiency as an amateur. When quite young, his naturally philosophic mind led him to the study of physiology in its various departments, and eventually to the study of medicine, which, after the completion of his collegiate course, he adopted as a profession. He received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati June 10th, 1854, at which time he delivered the valedictory address, having been elected to that duty by a very complimentary vote of the class. He immediately entered upon the practice of medicine as a homœopathist, having studied that system with much care and interest while at College, and upon the practice of which he had resolved before his graduation. In 1864, at the request of the homœopathic physicians of Cincinnati, he founded the *American Ho-*

mœopathist, a monthly journal of medicine, which he conducted for two years. During this editorship he wrote and issued the call for a convention of physicians of the State of Ohio, at Columbus, for the purpose of organizing a State society. The "call" was heartily responded to, and resulted in the establishment of the State Society, now existing and in a very flourishing condition. He was the first Secretary of the Society. In 1865, he was married to Miss Carrie Corwin, youngest daughter of the Honorable Thomas Corwin.

In 1868, he was elected an honorary member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York. In the summer of 1872, when the Pulte Medical College of

Cincinnati was established, he was unanimously elected Professor of Materia Medica in that institution, the position he now fills. He has a clear and vigorous intellect, is a profound thinker, and a polished writer. He is an occasional contributor to some of the medical journals of the homœopathic school. As a practitioner he has achieved a widespread and enviable reputation especially in the treatment of chronic diseases. As an advocate of the great principles of homœopathy he has taken a deservedly high rank; yet he earnestly desires that all sectarian divisions and the spirit in which they are founded and nourished should be done away with, and that all true physicians should be united in one body, imbued with liberality of spirit, earnestness of purpose in developing and establishing medicine as a science, and generous devotion in applying its principles to the promotion of the best interests of humanity.





Letting O. July 13th 70

Henry M. Smith M.D.
New York City

Dear Sir:-

I herewith return
your blanks filled. Last year I
wrote, for the Bureau of Statistics
etc. of the Am. Inst. of Home,
a full account of the Introduction
and progress of Homoeopathy in
Warren County Ohio. If you
wish for use the same or any
information therein contained, the
documents can doubtless be obtained
of the Secretary of the "Institute".

Very Truly Yours,
Charles C. Cropper.

JUNE 1870

See M.D.

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March
1869.

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year 1854

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NEW YORK JUNE 1870

335

Name in full

Charles Cropper M.D.

P. O. Address in full

Lebanon Ohio

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Eclectic Medical Institute
Cincinnati

Removed from Cincinnati March
1869.

HENRY M. SMITH, M.D.,

107 Fourth Avenue.

My full name is

Charles Cropper
of Cincinnati

I graduated at

Eclectic

Medical College, in the year 1854

My present address is

Lebanon

county of

Warren

State of

Ohio

where I have resided since

March 1869

Previous to that time I practised in

Cincinnati, with the

exception of the years '61, '62 & '63 which
I spent in Lebanon.

I began to practise Homœopathy in the year

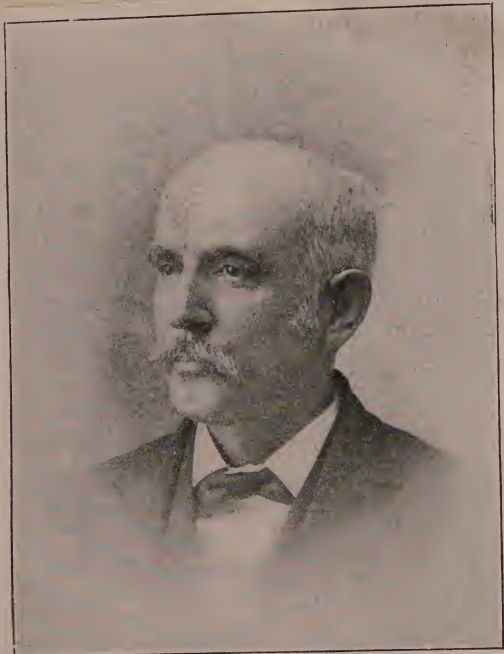
1854 at

Cincinnati

CROSBY, ALBERT VINCENT



CROSBY, C R



C. R. CROSBY, M. D.,
Cannonsburg, Mich.

CROSBY, GEORGE W *Washington*



GEORGE WASHINGTON CROSBY, Atlantic City, New Jersey, born Margaretville, Delaware county, N. Y., September 1, 1851; educated at Delaware Literary Institute, Franklin, and Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie; graduated M. D., New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1878; practiced five years in Walton, N. Y., and in Atlantic City for the last twenty-two years; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

OBED H. CROSBY, M.D., Atlantic City, N. J.

Dr. Obed H. Crosby, of Atlantic City, N. J., died of Bright's disease at Franklin, Delaware county, N. Y., on Tuesday, January 6, 1885, aged 35 years. He was born in Middletown, Delaware county, N. Y., where his parents still live. He

graduated from the Delaware Literary Institute at Franklin, N. Y., in 1869, and went from there to Rochester, N. Y., where he began the study of medicine. He entered the New York Homœopathic Medical College, and in the spring of 1874 graduated and entered practice with the late Dr. H. H. Castor, of Camden, N. J. The subsequent year he located at Atlantic City, N. J., where he built up a large and lucrative practice, which he continued to enjoy until about two years ago, when failing health induced him to take an extended trip through Texas and Colorado, in a vain effort to stay the progress of his disease.

While at Franklin at the Institute he became acquainted with Miss Hattie Shepherd, whom he married in the fall of 1874. Mrs. Crosby died of consumption about the time the doctor first noticed his disease, and the care and anxiety of her long and sad illness, together with the grief of losing a loving wife, undoubtedly did a great deal to break him down. During the first five months of his serious illness he was in Atlantic City, cared for and watched over by his brother, and several other physicians, who tried all that medical skill could devise to arrest his disease. In June, 1884, feeling somewhat stronger, he concluded to try mountain air, hoping it might be beneficial to him, and for that purpose spent the greater part of the summer in Middletown, N. Y., with his parents. Early in September he went to Franklin, intending to remain but a few days, but was taken severely ill, and never regained sufficient strength to return home.

He was Superintendent of Public Schools of Atlantic City, and a man beloved by all who knew him. A more popular and successful physician never practiced. Of a kindly, genial disposition, he won friends on every hand. People who did not like his school of practice had great respect and love for

him as a man. He combined with extraordinary skill in prescribing for diseases that magnetic tact in winning control over his patients so rarely possessed by men. During a practice here of nearly ten years he came in contact with people from all over the United States, and his death will be received by thousands of people with deep regret.

Dr. Crosby was a member of the Baptist connection and died in the full hope of the Christian. His face was not a familiar one at society meetings, although he was a member of several, the American Institute of Homœopathy among others. This was because he was too devoted to his practice to give himself the rest he really needed, but to many of the physicians of our large cities his name was a very familiar one. He was buried at Franklin, N. Y., at the side of the wife he loved so fondly.

A. I. H. 1885

OBED H. CROSBY, M.D., of Atlantic City, N. J., died January 6th, 1885, aged 35 years, of Bright's Disease. He was a graduate of the New York Homœopathic Medical College of the class of '74, and a few months subse-

quently located at Atlantic City, where his genial manners, his kindly disposition, and his skill as a physician soon drew to him a lucrative practice. During this period he also secured the esteem and confidence of his professional brethren to such a degree that they unhesitatingly, and with one accord, commended their patients to his care during their sojourn at Atlantic City. Dr. Crosby was equally fortunate in securing general public confidence, and was for some years the Superintendent of Public Schools of Atlantic City. His wife was Miss Hattie Shepherd, of Franklin, N. Y., who preceeded her honored husband to the better land some two years ago. His loss will be sincerely mourned, not only by his relatives, his patients, and the general public, but also by hundreds of homœopathic physicians in three great States.

Hm. Mel 85



ROSS, EDWIN C., M. D., of Rochester, Minn., was born in Bradford, Orange county, Vt., April 16th, 1824. On the death of his mother, which occurred when he was thirteen years of age, his father being in indigent circumstances, young Cross determined to depend upon his own exertions while securing an education, and, by his own labor, he supported himself during the next five years, while pursuing his studies at the academy, and afterward, while studying medicine.

On leaving the academy he spent two years in the office of Dr. John Poole, of Bradford,

and was subsequently a pupil of Drs. Dixi Crosby and Edward R. Peaslee, of Hanover. He attended one course of lectures at the Medical Department of Dartmouth College, another at Castleton, Vt., and a third at Woodstock, Vt.; and afterward he also attended lectures by Surgeons Mutter, Gross and Pancoast. While laboring to support and educate himself, the doctor engaged in the publication of a cheap monthly journal, which proving somewhat profitable, he was enabled to enjoy advantages which would otherwise have been beyond his reach. He commenced practice in Leyden, Mass., July, 1846, where he remained about four years. While there he married Miss Fanny E. Marcy, youngest sister of Professor O. Marcy, of the Northwestern University, near Chicago, Ills.

During the next seven years he practised in Brattleboro, Vt., and while there experimented much with homœopathic remedies, according to the principle of *Similia similibus curantur*, and soon learned that as good results were secured by that as by other systems of practice. Losing all his property by the great fire in Brattleboro in 1857, he decided to go West, and finally made his home in Rochester, Minn., where he has established an excellent paying practice.

To the interesting and practical lectures of Professors Gross, Mutter and Pancoast, he considers that he owes much of his success, and also of the reputation he has acquired as a surgeon; although it has twice been his

fortune (as it is frequently that of others who have any property) to be sued for malpractice; he was, however, acquitted in both instances, and his practice justified and defended by the ablest surgeons in the State.

During the war of the rebellion, he was appointed by President Lincoln, Surgeon of the Provost Board for the First Congressional District of Minnesota.

The doctor is, in theory and in practice, a liberal-minded man. He believes in homœopathy, and he also believes that there is much which is valuable in other systems of practice; and although most strongly disposed in favor of homœopathy, yet he would not ignore the advantages often to be derived from other methods of treatment. Conscientious in regard to the duties he owes his patients, he will not allow prejudice to prevent his using any means which shall promise most speedy relief. Actuated by such sentiments, creditable to him alike as a man and as a physician, Dr. Cross is one of those who do honor to the profession.

CROSS, GRACE ELLA

GRACE ELLA CROSS, South Boston, Massachusetts, born Boston, Mass., March 26, 1863; literary education, Shurtleff Grammar School, grad. 1876; Girls' High School, Boston, 1880; Boston Normal School, 1882; graduated M. D., Boston University School of Medicine, 1886.

CROSS, HIRAM B.

MARRIED.— At Concord, N. H., on June 20, 1871, HIRAM B. CROSS, M.D.,
of South Boston, to Miss Emily Louisa Haskins, of Concord.



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Name in full

Hiram B. Cross

P. O. Address in full

No 384 Broadway So. Boston Mass

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Cleveland Homeop. Coll.

(over)



Obituary.—One of the oldest homœopathic practitioners in New England, Dr. Hiram B. Cross, died November 1st, after a long and painful illness from heart disease, at his home, 21 Seaverns Avenue., Jamaica Plain, where he had practised for upwards of 40 years. The funeral took place from his residence on Sunday, November 3rd, and the body was cremated at Forest Hills. The ashes will later be buried in the family lot at Tilton, New Hampshire.

Dr. Cross was born in Franklin, N. H., in 1833. He graduated from Harvard Medical School and later from the Cleveland Homœopathic College, and also studied and practiced for some time with his uncle, Dr. William P. Cross, in South Boston. Dr. Cross was a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, Boston Homœopathic Medical Society, the Hahnemann Society of Cleveland, of which he was one of the founders, and an honorary member of the Eliot Club of Jamaica Plain. He was also a life-member and director of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Massachusetts Humane Society, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and was identified with the Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society, Massachusetts Prison Association, Morgan Memorial Home for Friendless and Fallen Women, and other benevolent associations.

GRACE E. CROSS, M. D.

N Am Jl Hom Dec 1912

HIRAM BLISS CROSS, M. D.

Dr. Cross, after nearly two years of failing health, died November 1st, in his eightieth year, at his home in Jamaica Plains, Mass. After a common school and seminary education he entered Harvard Medical School, but later attended the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, graduating in 1866. Since 1871 he practiced in Jamaica Plain, living for forty-one years in the same residence. He has been a senior in the Institute for seventeen years.

His was an exceptionally fine character and beautiful life. His absence from his usual walks of life was noted during his long illness. It is interesting that, even though he was nearly eighty years old, he is survived by his mother, who is now in her ninety-eighth year, and for a long time had made her home with her son. He is survived also by his wife and daughter, to whom the JOURNAL extends its sympathy and condolence.

J: Am Inst Hom Dec 1912



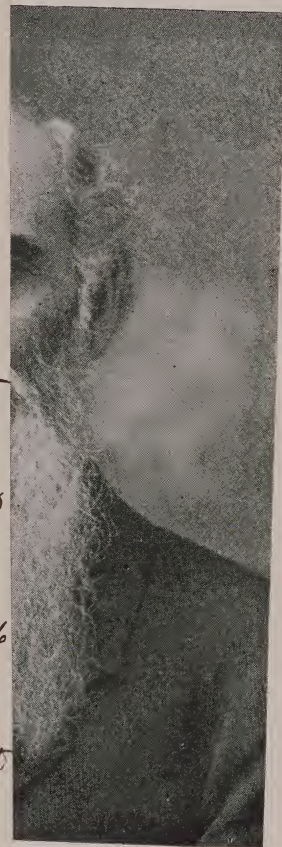
Boston Mass
May 11th 1867

Dr. H. M. Smith

Dear Sir:

The Homoeopathic physicians of this part of the city are the following, viz
William P. Croft, No 235 Broadway, Boston. He graduated at Cleveland the session of 1852-53
Hiram B. Croft, No 266 Broadway graduated at Cleveland, session 1855-56
L. F. Packard — Broadway —
I don't know when or where graduated

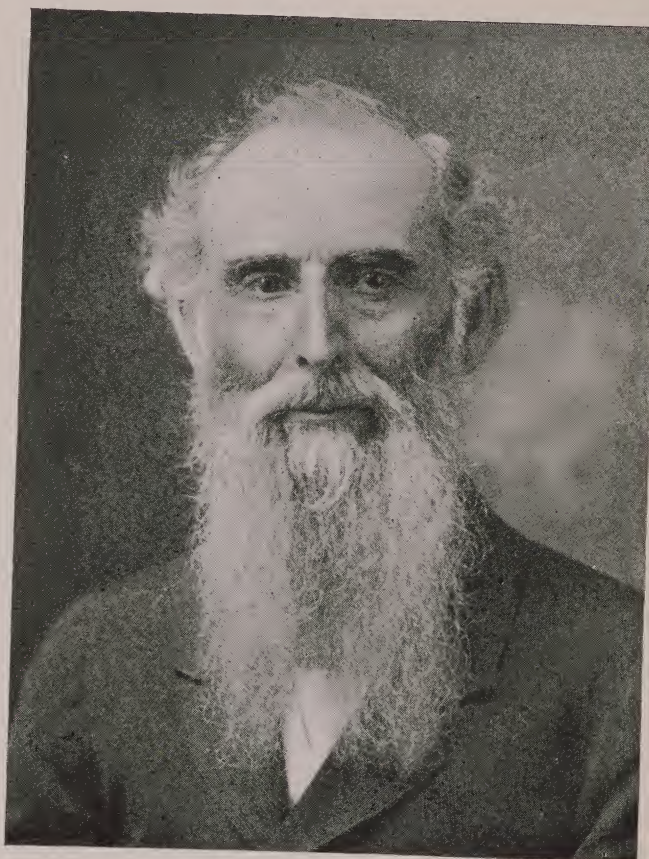
Yours truly W. P. Croft



M.D.

me, Jamaica Plain, in Greater following eighteen months of heart trouble, which he had ending his life to a close. He was born in New Hampshire, of good family, from the village High School at school he entered the New

he devoted special study to obstetrics and certain branches of surgical work, and his attainments were such that aided by a genial, sympathetic manner he became a highly honored and beloved family counsellor, friend and physician. His quick, almost intuitive discernment, his ready grasp of a situation, and his initiative in practical suggestion earned the utmost confidence of a wide circle of professional friends and lay adherents. Nothing which concerned the institutions and societies he was connected with, that concerned the cause of medicine and the greater cause of humanity, appealed to him in vain. He was always ready with suggestions and such help as he could give. His deep convictions, his high ideals of duty and his generous and quick response to its demands made his life an example to all who came within the radius of its influence.



Hiram Bliss Cross, M.D.

Dr. Hiram Bliss Cross died at his home, Jamaica Plain, in Greater Boston, on November first, in his 80th year, following eighteen months of failing health. Age at last conspired with a heart trouble, which he had endured for most of his professional career, to bring his life to a close.

Dr. Cross was born July 9, 1833, in Franklin, New Hampshire, of good New England parentage. After graduating from the village High School in Holderness, N. H., and studying in a private school he entered the New

Hampshire Conference Seminary, now Tilton Seminary. In his twentieth year he began teaching school, keeping on with his studies and attending the Seminary when practicable. He was successful as a teacher and followed that occupation until he entered the Harvard Medical School, under the direction of his uncle, William P. Cross, as preceptor. From the Harvard Medical School he went to the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College in that city, from which he graduated in February, 1866.

Following his graduation he located in South Boston and soon acquired a good general practice.

In June, 1871, he married Emily Louise Haskins of Concord, N. H., and in September of the same year moved to Jamaica Plain and established his office and residence at 21 Seaverns Avenue, where he has resided ever since, a period of forty-one years, being in practice up to the time of his final illness.

He was a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy and in 1895 was elected Senior, having been a member twenty-five years. He was also a member of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, the Boston Homœopathic Medical Society, and the Hahnemann Society of Cleveland, Ohio, of which he was one of the founders. He was also a member of the Eliot Club of Jamaica Plain for many years, and in 1904 was elected an honorary member. He was also an honorary member of the Jamaica Plain W. C. T. U. He was a life member of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and one of its directors, of the Massachusetts Humane Educational Society, the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society, the Massachusetts Prison Association Morgan Memorial, Home of Friendless and Fallen Women, and many others of similar purpose.

It may be said without fear of contradiction that rarely does one meet a physician so highly imbued with the ideals of the profession as was Dr. Cross. As a colleague, there are many who will remember his kindly, practical and unselfish advice. As a prescriber of drugs there were few more capable. Inheriting the frailest of bodies, he was necessarily restricted from following the broader paths in medicine which would have made him a leader in the profession.

As a citizen he was deeply interested in all material and moral progress, philanthropies and reforms, to which he gave generously of his time and means for their support. The great social problems appealed to him strongly, and he recognized the need of their fundamental treatment.

Naturally of retiring manner, and modest in his expressions, yet his moral convictions were so strong he would stand alone for them if it seemed to be his duty. His outlook was broad, and he was considerate of the opinions of those who differed from him. He tried to see all debatable questions from every viewpoint, and willingly followed where truth seemed to lead.

As a companion, counselor and friend, Dr. Cross was a rare personality. He had read widely, observed closely and thought much, and with his vein of quiet humor, he was qualified to be both instructive and entertaining. His counsels were sought by many who went forth with clearer vision and renewed purpose to meet their perplexities.

It may truly be said, "In him the world has lost a friend."

N E Med Gaz Dec 1912

Walter Henry Tobey, M.D.

Dr. Walter H. Tobey was born in Keeseville, New York, on December 2, 1847, and died very suddenly of angina pectoris on November 23, 1912.

Dr. Tobey was a graduate of the New York Homœopathic Medical College, class of 1873. After his graduation he practised medicine with the late Dr. H. A. Houghton in Keeseville for two years, then came to Boston in 1876 and practised here continuously until the day of his death. He was married in 1884 to Miss Mary Baber of Keeseville. The union resulted in three children, all of whom, with Mrs. Tobey, survive him.

JEROME E. CROSS, M. D., was born at Methuen, Mass., August 10th, 1839, served through the War of the Rebellion as a private, till promoted for his bravery; graduated in medicine in 1874, settled the same year in West Eaton, N. Y., and died there October 1st, 1882. He leaves a widow his second wife (Mary J. *nee* Larabee, North Adams, Mass.) to whom he was married just after graduation. His first wife and only child died soon after he was mustered out of his country's service.

As a physician he was a Homceopath through and through, and indeed a *healer*. As a man he was more remarkable than any other I ever knew. Sensitive as the air, he had such absolute control of himself that he was never disconcerted, yet was modesty itself. Without any of the dogmas of religion or any profession of it, he lived such a life of simple obedience to the *Most High* within him, and of unselfish service of others, that all who knew him perceived a halo about him and yielded him loving reverence.

He is gone, and the whole community where he dwelt is in mourning. Not all great men are famous, but their influence dies not.

WILLIAM A. HAWLEY.

CROSS, WILLIAM PLUMER

WILLIAM P. CROSS, M.D.

SOUTH BOSTON, MASS.

William Plumer Cross was born in Sanbornton, N. H., July 4, 1816. His education was the best that could be obtained in the schools of his vicinity. His persistent application and inquisitive mind supplied the lack of opportunities, and he was remarkable even in childhood for his intelligence and studious habits. At eighteen he became interested in military affairs and gradually rose to the command of a regiment. He was a total abstainer from intoxicating drinks and induced his men to abandon the then universal custom of being "treated" by their commanding officers. While still a young man he held the position of magistrate in his county. For a time he engaged in business with an elder brother, but subsequently sought a broader field in the West.

He had already become interested in medical studies and decided to choose the healing art for his profession. After the required preparation he commenced practice as an allopathist in Wisconsin and afterwards removed to Springfield, Mass. When he adopted the principles of homœopathy he saw the advantage of a knowledge of the German language—many of the text-books not yet being translated—and by diligent study acquired a familiarity with its medical literature. He graduated in 1853 from the Homœopathic Medical College of Cleveland, Ohio.

In 1857 Dr. Cross removed from Springfield to South Boston, and twenty years ago built the house in which he died. He prospered in his business and in a few years acquired a competency which enabled him to retire from active practice and lead a quiet life. Although largely relieved from the labors and responsibility of professional duty, he was by no means an idle or uninterested member of the community. He was active as a public citizen, and in many ways took a part in works of benevolence and charity. He was a sincere member of the Methodist Church, a Free Mason and an Odd Fellow. He not infrequently aided pecuniarily young men struggling for the medical profession. He took much interest in politics and was always a staunch Democrat.

He became a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1869, and was also connected with the homœopathic societies of

his State and county and other scientific organizations. By his will he left a legacy of ten thousand dollars to the Boston Homœopathic Hospital.

In 1844 he married Ann W. Forrest, of Canterbury. Of his three children, one only survives, Grace E. Cross, M.D., who is a graduate of the Boston University School of Medicine.

His death occurred September 11, 1890, after many months of sickness, from consumption.

His funeral was a great gathering of sorrowing people of all ranks. Eulogistic remarks were made by the clergy who conducted the service, and great numbers of flowers were distributed upon and around the coffin.

A I H 1891

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Name in full
William Plummer Cross

P. O. Address in full
*379, formerly 235, Broadway
South Boston Mass.*

Graduate (or Licentiate) of
Cleveland 1837

Graduate

*I have been in the profession
more than twenty five years, nearly
twenty in the new school*



ROSS, WILLIAM PLUMER, M. D., of Boston, was born in Sanbornton, in the State of New Hampshire, on July 4th, 1816.

His ancestors were eminently patriotic. His grandfather, Stephen Cross, resided in Salisbury, N. H. His grandmother, whose maiden name was Bowen, was a sister of Captain Peter Bowen, who killed the Indians Sabattis and Plausawa, at the famous fight at Indian Bridge. His father, Abraham Cross, was born in the house formerly standing on the farm adjoining the old Webster farm in Salisbury. His mother, Ruth Sawyer, was a daughter of Dea. Francis Sawyer, who was a soldier in both the French and Revolutionary wars, and who had two sons killed on the same day in the battles which resulted in the surrender of Burgoyne, being then among the New Hampshire troops commanded by General Poor.

The early education of Dr. Cross was such as could be acquired in the best schools of his native town. The older citizens there remember him in his boyhood as an industrious, intelligent student, and a thoughtful boy. At the age of eighteen, he became interested in the State militia, and was at once elected an officer, and rising through all the intermediate grades, commanded the 38th Regiment of New Hampshire Militia. His connection with the militia continued till he left his native State for the West. In those early days, it was the invariable custom for military commanders of all ranks, to furnish intoxicating liquors freely to the men under their command, on all occasions when they had meetings; but Dr. Cross firmly refused to comply with this custom, and in an address to his men, carried them unanimously in favor of abandoning this habit. He has been all his life a total abstainer and an ardent advocate of temperance in others. During the last mentioned period, and up to the time of his leaving New Hampshire, he served as a respected Magistrate of the County of Merrimack. After leaving school, he engaged in active business with his eldest brother, and then sought a wider field in the West.

Before leaving New Hampshire, he had become deeply interested in the study of medicine, from an association with a young me-

dical student, and from reading medical works obtained from him, and thus prepared the way for his subsequent career. This medical student afterwards removed to the State of Illinois, and some years since represented in Congress a District in that State, Hon. R. S. Moloney of Princeton, Ills.

Dr. Cross practised as an Old School physician in Wisconsin, from whence he returned to New England, and practised for several years successfully in Springfield, Mass., now Chicopee. At the commencement of his study of the homœopathic system, medical books in English were rare, and most of the text books were in the German language; but he availed himself of the instruction of a German scholar, and with his aid studied the medical books in that language, and thus became well grounded in the principles of the science.

Dr. Cross graduated at the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, in 1853, having studied under the direction of the celebrated Dr. John C. Paine, of Albany, and has been engaged in active practice since that time, principally in Massachusetts. During the last fifteen years, so constantly has he been engaged in his professional duties, that he has allowed himself during all that time but nine days vacation or respite from labor.

Although of an active temperament and popular manners, he has never held any political office, having uniformly declined to accept any position which would take him from his professional pursuits.

Dr. Cross married in 1844, and has one child living, a daughter. He is now one of the oldest practitioners of homœopathy in Massachusetts, and by his large and successful practice has obtained a high position professionally, and has accumulated a competent fortune, although he has devoted much time to the practice of his profession gratuitously among the worthy poor within the circle of his acquaintance. Since he commenced the practice of medicine, he has aided a number of young men in obtaining an education, and watched their successful progress with great interest. In fact, Dr. Cross has always been ready, by all means in his power, to forward every movement in the religious and benevolent operations of the day.



Galaxy Ppb Co Pulada

Wm P. Cross

Dr. Cross is a member of the American
Institute of Homœopathy, the Massachusetts
Homœopathic Medical Society, the Boston
Academy of Homœopathic Medicine, and for
a number of years, of the Boston Society of
Natural History.

CROUTHERS, ANNA J

ANNA J. CROUTHERS, Elizabeth, New Jersey, was born in Union, New Jersey, July 28, 1852, her parents being Ezekiel



Anna J. Crouthers, M. D.

Ira and Pheba Meeker (Garthwaite) Tucker, of English descent. She attended the district schools of Union county and Miss Nancy D. Ranney's school, at Elizabeth, and in 1879 entered the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, from which she was graduated M. D. in 1882. She then entered into general practice in Elizabeth, where she has since remained. In 1883 she was appointed professor of anatomy at the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, but after a year resigned. She is a member

of the New Jersey State Homœopathic Society, the Medical Club of Elizabeth, and Boudinot chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She married, December 28, 1870, John Crouthers of Elizabeth.

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Vol 4 Sketch #668 Plate #36
Anna J. Crowther, M.D.

CROW, WILLIAM H

CROW, WILLIAM H

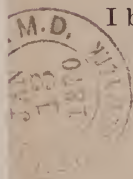


CROWELL, LEWIS CLARK

LEWIS CLARK CROWELL, Syracuse, New York, born Manchester, New York,
February 12, 1847; graduated from Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College in 1872.

CROWLEY, GEORGE JED

My full name is *George Jed Crowley*
I graduated at *Newbury VI*-Medical College, in the year *1864*
My present address is *Shrewsbury VI*-county of
State of *VT*— where I have resided since
Previous to that time I practised in
I began to practise Homœopathy in the year *1864* at *Shrewsbury*



Geo J Crowley

CROWTHER, ISAAC

ISAAC CROWTHER, Chester, Pennsylvania, was born in Rockdale, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, July 20, 1857, son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Brewster Crowther. His literary education was acquired in Media High School and Chester Academy, graduating from the latter in the class of 1877. He studied for his profession in Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, whence he graduated with the M. D. degree in 1880. In addition to his regular practice in Chester, Dr. Crowther is on the medical staff of the J. Lewis Crozer Hospital. He also is a member of the Chester board of health and president of the Chester County Homœopathic Medical Society. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Pennsylvania State Homœopathic Medical Society, the Homœopathic Medical Society of Chester, Delaware and Montgomery counties, of which he was president and now is secretary, and of the Organon Club.

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Isaac Crowther, Chester, Pa.

Born, July 20, 1857, in Rockdale, Pa.

Died, March 31, 1917.

Graduated from Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1880.

Member of Institute since 1891.

He was active in medical society work, "and for many years served on the staff of the J. Lewis Crozer Hospital in Chester."

Jl A I

Aug 1917

CRUM, HARRY HERBERT

HARRY HERBERT CRUM, Ithaca, New York, born West Candor, N. Y., July 10, 1871; literary education, Cornell University, B. L. 1897; graduated M. D. from Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, 1900; health officer of Ithaca since 1903; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

CRUMP, WALTER GRAY

Chironian Biographical Sketch.

Walter Gray Crump, M.D., Clinical assistant to the chair of Gynæcology and Instructor in Microscopical Histology, was born in Pittsford, N. Y., August 6th, 1869, of English ancestry. After receiving a common school education in his native town, in compliance with the wishes of his family he went into business, but having scientific tendencies he found business irksome and under private tutors prepared for Princeton University, where he com-



WALTER GRAY CRUMP, M.D.

pleted the Biological course in 1892. In the fall of the same year he began the study of medicine at the New York Homœopathic Medical College, graduating with first honorable mention in 1895. Thereupon he served two years on the resident staff of the Flower Hospital and in 1896 was appointed Instructor

in Microscopy at the college, which position he still holds. He is also Quiz-master in Obstetrics and surgeon to the College Dispensary, attending physician to the Hahnemann Hospital and medical school inspector. Dr. Crump is secretary of the Dunham Club, collaborator of Materia Medica Society and member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the County Medical and Paedological Societies and the Academy of Pathological Science. In the fall of this year, Dr. Crump became Alumnus editor of THE CHIRONIAN, succeeding Dr. J. B. Garrison, who had held the position for a number of years.

WALTER GRAY CRUMP, New York city, adjunct professor of obstetrics New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, was born in Pittsford, New York, August 6, 1869, son of Samuel Crump and Susan Gray Cutting, and of English ancestry, being a direct descendant of the "House of Gray" in the maternal line. His father, Samuel Crump, was a noted abolitionist during the anti-slavery agitation which preceded the late civil war, and enjoyed the pleasant distinction of being closely associated with John Brown. Dr. Crump gained his early literary education in the public school of Pittsford and also under private tutors, and completed that branch of his education in June, 1892, at Princeton College, where he took the biological course. His medical degree was awarded on the completion of his full course of study in the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, after which he served one term in the New York Lying-in Hospital, and the old Chambers street branch of New York Hospital. In 1895-1896 he was house physician and surgeon to Flower Hospital, and otherwise he laid the foundation of his later professional life with special courses at the New York Polyclinic and, in microscopy, with Prof. Heitzmann. In 1898 he became alumnus editor of "The Chironian." His hospital and clinical appointments in connection with his practice include that of consulting gynecologist to Jamaica Hospital; attending surgeon to Hahnemann Hospital and the Laura Franklin Free Hospital for Children; assistant attending gynecologist to Flower Hospital; adjunct professor of obstetrics New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, and attending gynecologist to the dispensary of that institution. Dr. Crump served as medical inspector of the New York board of health, 1897-1903, and as first president of

the board of directors of the Alpha Sigma Alumni Association, 1901-1902. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, charter member of the Alpha Sigma Society, member of the Dunham Club, member of the Society of the Genesee, the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society, the New York Homœopathic Materia Medica Society, the Academy of Pathological Science, the New York County Homœopathic Medical Society, the alumni association of the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, and of the Flower Hospital, and is a thirty-second degree Mason. He married, March 28, 1900, Eudora Leighton Wright, by whom he has one son, Walter Gray Crump, Junior.

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CRUMRINE, CHARLES GREENFIELD

CHARLES GREENFIELD CRUMRINE, Detroit, Michigan, born Beallsville, Pa., June 8, 1865; educated Waynesburg College and Thiel College, Pa.; graduated, Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, 1889; professor of gynecology and rectal surgery, Detroit Homœopathic College; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; ex-president Detroit Homœopathic Practitioners' Society.

CRUTCHER, HOWARD, M.D., of Chicago, was born at Lexington, Kentucky, October 14, 1865.

His ancestors were Americans for many generations. His maternal grandfather was an allopathic physician who, after eminent services as a surgeon in the Union army, became a convert to homœopathy. By singular coincidence his paternal grandfather was a cabinetmaker, who made hundreds of coffins for the cholera victims of the epidemics of the early part of the century.

Young Crutcher received a common-school education. He began the study of medicine at the age of thirteen under allopathic auspices. The reading of Carroll Dunham's books made him an uncompromising homœopathist. In the autumn of 1883 he entered Pulte Medical College at Cincinnati, attending one session. February 26, 1885, he was graduated from the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College. After graduation he received the appointment as house physician to the Chicago Homœopathic Hospital, which position he soon thereafter resigned to accept the demonstratorship of anatomy in the faculty of his alma mater.

Since the year of his graduation Dr. Crutcher has been a constant contributor to medical journals. It is in the field of financial and economic writing, however, that he is best known. During the era of threatened silver inflation he penned some stirring articles that the friends of honest finance used with telling effect on the floors of congress. One of his anti-silver articles was copied throughout the world and was pronounced by many to be a financial classic.

In the summer of 1892 Dr. Crutcher took an energetic part in the organization of the Hering Medical College, of which institution he is now

the registrar and is also professor of anatomy. He was one of the founders of the Dunham Medical Society and has been one of its directors ever since its organization. In 1886 he was elected to honorary membership in the Southern Homœopathic Medical Association. He is also a member of the Illinois Homœopathic Medical Association and of the International Hahnemannian Association.

In 1889 Dr. Crutcher married Amanda Watson, eldest daughter of the Hon. James H. Pickrell, one of the oldest and most honored citizens of Illinois. They have one child, a daughter, Helen Watts, born June 4, 1891.



HOWARD CRUTCHER, M. D., Chicago,
Professor of Surgical Anatomy and Principles of Surgery
in the Hering Medical College and Hospital,
Chicago.



On the 9th of January Dr. Howard Crutcher of the surgical staff of Hering Medical College transferred a testicle from the perinaeum to the scrotum, the operation being the first successful case reported. The patient, a boy aged 13, was circumcised at the same time and was thus cured of insanity. This case puts a large feather in Prof. Crutcher's cap, for it is seldom that a surgeon has such a good opportunity for winning distinction that will place him at the head of the list of bold operators.



Visiter 1915
mms

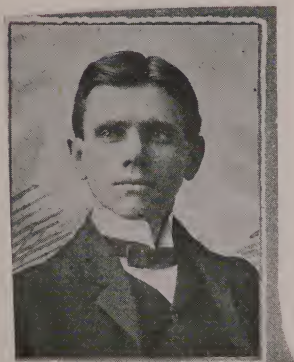
CRUTCHER, LEWIS PINKERTON

LEWIS PINKERTON CRUTCHER, Kansas City, Missouri, professor of materia medica and institutes of medicine, Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, former professor of materia medica and clinical diseases of children, Kansas City Hahnemann Medical College, ex-president of the Missouri Institute of Homœopathy, is a native of Duckers, Woodford county, Kentucky, born January 30, 1874, son of Rev. Samuel W. Crutcher and Virginia Pinkerton, his wife. His maternal grandfather, Dr. Lewis L. Pinkerton, was graduated from the medical department of Transylvania University and practiced medicine in Woodford county. He was a surgeon in the union army during the war of 1861-1865, and on returning from the service became a minister of the gospel. He died in 1877, æt. 68. Dr. Crutcher acquired his early education in the public schools of Louisville, Kentucky, and Belton, Missouri, and later was a student in the preparatory school of Centre College, Danville, Kentucky. After leaving his aca-

demic studies and before matriculating at the medical college he was for six years engaged as pharmacist. His preceptor in medicine was his brother, Dr. Howard Crutcher of Chicago. In 1894 and 1895 he was a student in Hering Medical College, Chicago, and from 1895 to 1897 attended upon the courses of Dunham Medical College, Chicago, where he came to his degree in 1897; ad eundem degree, Kansas City Hahnemann Medical College, 1904. Dr. Crutcher began his professional career in Versailles, Kentucky, in 1897, and in the next year removed to Kansas City, where in connection with his practice he has taken an earnest interest in the welfare of various public and professional institutions, having served as physician to Nettleton Home for Aged Women, the Kansas City Day Nursery, and the Women's and Children's Hospital; professor of materia medica and homœopathic philosophy, College of Homœopathic Medicine and Surgery of Kansas City University, 1899-1902; professor of materia medica and clinical diseases of children, Kansas City Hahnemann Medical College, 1902-1904; professor of materia medica and institutes of medicine, Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago (retaining his residence in Kansas City), to which latter chair he was elected in 1904. He is a member and for two terms (1900 and 1901) was secretary, and two terms (1903 and 1904) first vice-president of the Missouri Valley Homœopathic Association, member and general secretary (1901-1902) and president (1903-1904) of the Missouri Institute of Homœopathy; medical examiner for the Royal Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Des Moines, Iowa, and Kansas City correspondent for "The Medical Century." He also is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, honorary member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Kansas and of the Homœopathic Society of the State of Nebraska. Dr. Crutcher married, December 13, 1900, Edith Nichol of Independence, Missouri.

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CRUTCHER, L P



CULBERT, WILLIAM A M

OBITUARY.

DR. WILLIAM A. M. CULBERT died at his residence in Newburgh, November 10th, aged sixty-eight years. Dr. Culbert was a graduate of both the Academic and Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, and pursued a post-graduate course in the former, after receiving his degree of B. A., and entered the latter from the office of his preceptor, Dr. Valentine Mott, then the most noted surgeon in the world and Professor of Surgery in the University. Dr. Culbert, early in his professional life, espoused the principles of homœopathy and settled in practice in Newburgh, where he remained until his death. Carefully educated, possessed of an unusual clear and logical mind, fully alive to every advance in his profession and allowing no one dogma to fetter his judgment, a physician in the broadest sense of the term, ever true to the interests of his patients, Dr. Culbert soon won and maintained to the time of his death the reputation of an accurate diagnostician, an independent thinker and an unusually practical and successful prescriber. The tried friend and the successful physician, who has passed to his higher life, has left a vacancy in the hearts of a host of friends and in the ranks of his profession it will be hard to fill.

N Y Med Times Dec 1890

CULBERT, WILLIAM A M

Name in full *William A. M. Culbert*

P. O. Address in full *Newburgh Orange Co N.Y.*



Graduate (or Licentiate) of *New York University*
New York

CHARLES CULLIS, M.D.

The following sketch of Dr. Cullis has been furnished by his friend, Dr. Henry C. Houghton, of New York: Dr. Cullis was born of English parentage in Boston, March 7, 1833. He left school at an early age in order to go into business, having to contend with adverse circumstances as well as the tendency to phthisis. In January, 1854, he was under the professional care of Dr. O. S. Saunders, and in March of the same year he began the study of medicine under his care and direction. He attended lectures at the University of Vermont, where he graduated in 1858. He went into practice with Dr. Saunders, and remained with him till 1861, when he opened an office in the same street.

At the outset of his professional career his attention was drawn to the condition of patients afflicted by the dread disease, consumption, who were too poor to employ a physician, and were removed from place to place till they gravitated to the county hospital to die. As early as 1862 he consecrated himself to his life-work, to secure a home where the indigent consumptive could have proper care and Homœopathic treatment. A house was purchased and fitted up, additions subsequently made, and finally houses were established in different localities. In May, 1873, Dr. Cullis visited similar institutions in Germany and England, and soon after his return he was known as a "faith healer;" and while he gave medicine to those who desired it, he thought entire trust in the power of the Holy Ghost the better way.

Dr. Cullis was married in 1860 to Chastina Morse, who died about two years afterward. His second wife was Mrs. L. A. Reed, who survives him with one son and two daughters. He died June 18, 1892, of general anasarca and exhaustion. He became a member of the Institute in 1859, and, continuing such, was a Senior at the time of his death.

Trans. Am. Inst. Hom. 1893.

— Dr. Charles Cullis, who died in Boston last Saturday, was noted for his philanthropic enterprises, among which were the Grove Hall Consumptives' Home, a cancer hospital at Walpole, Mass., city missions, and coffee-rooms. The Doctor was a believer in the power of healing in answer to prayer, and many stories were told of the recovery of his patients. A faith training-college was one of his pet schemes. Although considerably more than \$500,000 was expended on the institutions founded by him, he always declared that he had never asked for a dollar to support them. He was given to saying that the Lord furnished the money. *S. Post 6-11-92*

DR. CHARLES CULLIS.

Boston, June 17 (Special).—Dr. Charles Cullis, leader of the faith-cure movement in Boston, and founder of the Consumptives' Home, died from heart disease this morning. He was born in Boston in 1833, and studied medicine here. He became an Episcopalian. His belief in the efficacy of prayer was unbounded. He founded the Consumptives' Home and the Children's Home early in his career. The dispensary was then established, and a deaconesses' home was built.

Dr. Cullis established a tract publishing department many years ago, and then finding that he wanted another cottage home and a cancer house, and that his treasury was empty, he prayed, and in four days received nearly \$3,000. In ten weeks the sum grew to more than \$25,000. Religious services were always carried on in connection with Dr. Cullis's work. In 1890, he laid out \$46,000 for land in Huntington-ave., on which it is intended to erect a church edifice, business house and parsonage. Negotiations were finished at the same time for the purchase of an estate of 150 acres at WJlesley Hills, for a new consumptives' home; \$70,000 being paid for the land. His work built the Consumptives' Home at Grove Hall, the Faith Cure College in Boston, the Boynton Orphanage and Institute in Virginia for Colored Children, the Chinese Mission in California, besides two schools in India, the Cancer Home at Walpole, the Deaconesses' House and the Spinal Home.

Tr. June 17, 92

Name in full

P. O. Address in full

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Charles Cullis
18 Ashburton Place
Boston, Mass.
University of Vermont

Henry C. Houghton, M.D.

of West 39th Street,

*Office Hours,
9 to 12, M.*

New York, April 15th, 1893.

APR 17 1893

Dear Doctor:-

I fear that I did not understand your request with regard to Dr. Cullis. I prepared the sketch as a whole, and supposed in some way it went into the Memorial part of the "Institute Transactions." I did not prepare it as a basis of another report, or as containing items which could be separated and utilized in other ways; still, I have nothing to say with regard to the disposal of the paper, under the circumstances.

I think I may have conveyed a wrong impression in my report, as you speak of Dr. Cullis as "a practitioner a short time and a faith healer twenty years." The facts in the case are that he was always, to the end of his life, a Homoeopathic physician, using for those who applied to him the Homoeopathic dilutions, with a preference for the higher potencies rather than tinctures and crude drugs. At the same time, he encouraged everyone to stand on, what seemed to him, the higher and better plane, - that of faith. Perhaps very few of us are prepared to accept his ideas, but I do not see that they are necessarily inconsistent.

If one can possibly take an unbiased view of their own work, I think the sketch might be read at the Memorial Service without any question.

To Henry M. Smith, M.D.

Yours fraternally,

Henry C. Houghton



Name (in full), Charles Ellis

Date and Place of Birth March 7th 1833 Boston^{Mass}

If Graduate in Liberal Arts,

Medical Studies, Yes

a. Name and Residence of preceptor

b. Medical Colleges attended and when.

Massachusetts & University of Vermont

c. College and Date of Diploma.

University of Vermont 1857

Places and Dates of Practice.

Boston

REMARKS:

Professional, political, or civil positions held, papers or reports written, or special work done.

Founder of The Consumptive Home

Cancer Home

Spinal Home

Orphan Homes

Justice of the Peace

Member of the Mass. Anthropo Medical Socy

Have " " " American " "
" " " New York Home " "

(OVER)

REC MAY 7 1888

Author of several religious books
Editor of 2 religious papers. Times of Refreshing

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Dr. Charles Cullis was born in Boston, Mass, March 7, 1833. His parents were English; in his childhood and youth he had to contend with adverse circumstances as well as the limitations of disease of phthisical tendency. He left school at an early age in order to go to business; suffered many reverses as the result of physical causes. In January, 1854, he came under the professional care of O. S. Saunders, M.D., who says, "He was frail and constitutionally delicate, with a consumptive diathesis. He had a dry, hacking cough, with loss of voice, following several severe haemorrhages." In March of the same year, he entered the office of Dr. Saunders, and under his fraternal care and direction, entered upon a preliminary course of study preparatory to entering the medical school at Burlington, Vt., where he graduated in 1858. He remained with Dr. Saunders until 1861, when he took an office in the same street, and entered upon an independent general practice.

At the very outset of his professional career his attention was drawn to the condition of patients afflicted by the dread disease, consumption, who were too poor to employ a physician; they were moved from place to place till pronounced incurable, they gravitated to the county hospital or the town poor-house, there to die. No doubt, his own disease enforced this matter upon his heart, and as early as 1862 he consecrated himself to his life work, to secure a home where the indigent consumptive could have

proper care and homoeopathic treatment. In 1864, the work took definite shape by the purchase of a house on Vernon St., afterward called Willard St., which was fitted for hospital uses, and dedicated Sept. 27th of that year. This became a centre about which the work increased year by year by the purchase of adjoining houses until in 1870 "Grove Hall", in Dorchester, was bought for ninety thousand dollars, and all departments of the work were transferred there, after the necessary reconstruction had been completed, at a cost of twenty-two thousand dollars. The patients were transferred to "Grove Hall" Dec. 7, 1871. During the year 1872, the work developed in its new location, and on Sept. 27th, a chapel was opened on the grounds for the neighborhood.

Early in 1873 a new responsibility devolved on the doctor. The preacher who had charge of the chapel at "Grove Hall" was suddenly ill, and unable to attend the service, so on the next day, Sunday, Jan. 5th, he preached his first sermon from the text, "Make haste and come down, for to-day I must abide at thy house." The next week he received a request from the "Grove Hall" congregation, asking him to be the pastor. This was the informal induction to the office of lay preacher.

In May of this year, Dr. Cullis took a much needed vacation until September, and realized a long-cherished hope, seeing institutions of a similar nature in Germany and England. Possibly as an outcome of this inspection he was led to a public assertion of a conviction which had been for a long time deepening in his

nd, i.e., "The prayer of faith shall save the sick." From this
 ne he was known as a "faith healer." Much misconception has
 isen in the public mind concerning his position. It has been
 ated that he thought it sinful to use medicines, and from this
 te did not use them himself. Such was not the case; he laid no
 ains on other men's consciences other than consistent example and
 ving enthusiasm. When one desired medicine, he gave it, but
 ought entire trust in the power of the Holy Ghost the better
 y; still he did recognize that many christians could not grasp
 e idea, or stand with him on such advanced ground, and was kind-
 considerate, which was not always true of those who did not
 gree with him:

The tenth year of the work was a remarkable one in many
 aspects; as the Home was enlarged; the "Grove Hall" church or-
 ganized and the Faith Chapel in Beacon Hill Place established. Dur-
 ing the second ten years, various new departures were made till, in
 1884, there were at "Grove Hall," Boston, the original Consumptives'
 Home, the Spinal Home, two Orphan Homes, Deaconess House, Grove
 Hall Church and Faith Cure House. At Walpole, Mass, the Cancer
 Home. Also, in Boston, the Beacon Hill Church, the Cottage St.
 Church, Lewis St. Mission, Faith College, The Coffee Room. In
 Boynton, Va., the Boynton Institute, a school for Colored People,
 and in California, a Chinese Mission. In India two missions, and
 three tract rooms in Boston, New York and Philadelphia. During

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these twenty years the number of consumptives cared for in the Home was 2,707, and the receipts, \$621,960.36.

The third decade opened in the same spirit of faith, and bade fair to close with similar results, but in 1888, while on a trip south, visiting Boynton, Dr. Cullis experienced some internal lesion, by carrying a heavy valise up a hill in Richmond, Va. and suffered from angina pectoris from that time till death. If he could have been relieved of the burdens taken on mind, soul, body, in all the previous years, his life might have been prolonged; but it can be said reverentially of him, as of his Master: "He saved others; himself he could not save." On the last page of the last Annual Report which the good man made of his work, there is found under the heading "Twenty-seven Years," these characteristic words, "We have abundant cause of thanksgiving, that while we have sought to strengthen the faith of others, our own has become strengthened, established, settled." "In answer to prayer, and without solicitation by myself or anyone employed by me, the Lord has sent during the past year, \$14,544.26; and for the twenty-seven years the whole amount for the Home, \$684,177.91, and for the whole work, \$846,208.46."

Dr. Cullis was an exceptional man; one who lived for others; some live for themselves to a degree while sacrificing for others; the consciousness of disease that was liable to ter-

minate life at an early day, was an undoubted factor in shaping his course; the tubercular form of disease called out his sympathy for others similarly involved, but there was a deep, controlling, forming religious element in the mind that gradually moulded character and made his life unique. He was a leader, lovingly dominant, quick in decisions, tenacious in holding conclusions, but open to convictions, and regretful over mistakes, forgiving as he hoped to be forgiven? Mentally, his brain was above medium, marked by firmness rather than ~~xx~~ great contrasts, uniform, well-balanced, with good base and prominent frontal development. Affectionate, reverential, humorous. Physically, below rather than above medium height, broad, not quick in motions, not heavy. Spiritually, like Faber or A.Kempis, not a philosopher, but a fellow among his fellow men. His faith was phenomenal, the result of one tremendous trial, one final acceptance of God's will, his loving sovereignty; then all doubts ceased; the only desire was that that will should be apprehended.

Of his work, it is difficult to give an estimate. Like the man, it was exceptional. Like that of George Müller, of Bristol, England, or Dorothea Trudel, in Switzerland; these were influential in leading him into the path he followed. But he was a follower, not an imitator. Love of the beautiful saved the Home from the angularity and barrenness of the one; early religious influence and a broad-church theology guarded all his religious life

from the asperities of the other. The motive that was influential in starting the Consumptives' Home, namely, love for an uncared-for class, was active all through the work, to the last hour of life.

Such a work cannot pass unchallenged, being exceptional, it must be criticised, but the spirit back of it was not exceptional, it was the spirit of Christ; the method was that of the man; a man with a single purpose;— to teach the world the idea graven on the front of the Home at "Grove Hall." HAVE FAITH IN GOD.

We stand too close to the day of this man's death to write his history; if it be done, it will be that of one like the Master, who gave his life for many, teaching by his life the divine truth, "He that seeketh his life shall lose it, but he that loseth his life for my sake shall find it."

Dr. Cullis was married in 1860 to Chastina Morse. She died after a brief married life of about two years. His second marriage, April 26th, 1866, was to Mrs. L. A. Reed, who survives him with one son and two daughters.

On the 8th of April, '92, he was taken suddenly ill of a very serious attack of angina pectoris and was carried to his home, where he endured intense suffering until June 18th, the final cause of his death being general anasarca and exhaustion.

Benny C. Houghton

CULVER, JANE KENDRICK

JANE KENDRICK CULVER, M.D.,
BOSTON, MASS.

Dr. Culver was elected a member of the Institute at its meeting in Saratoga in 1886.

She was born near Enfield, Mass., in 1827. She was 50 years of age when she matriculated in the Boston University School of Medicine from which she graduated in 1878, and has since practiced her profession in Boston. Dr. Culver could boast of a distinguished ancestry on both paternal and maternal side, and her own individuality gave evidence of her high birth and strong character. She was a physician of more than ordinary talent, and this with her strong personality and winning manners made her a host of friends.

Dr. Culver was a member of many local organizations, most of them closely allied to medicine. She was the oldest living member of the Ladies Physiological Institute, and was at one time its Vice-President; Vice-President of the Massachusetts Gynecological Society; a member of the American Art Society, the Boston Medical Society, the Boston University Alumni, the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union, and many others. She also took a strong personal interest in the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, as well as the other, which takes the dumb animals as the center of its interests. Dr. Culver's death was due to a complication of heart troubles, and she had been seriously ill since March 4, and died May 23, 1901.

Am Inst Hom 1901

CUMMER, RALPH J

Cl Med Surg
Rep Dec
1905

*** Dr. Ralph J. Cummer, Professor of Pediatrics in the college, died at his home in this city, Oct. 22nd. During a vacation trip in search of much needed rest, he contracted typhoid fever and after a short illness of only two weeks, succumbed. Dr. Cummer graduated originally from the medical department of the Western Reserve University and practiced a number of years in Michigan. In 1893, he entered the Cleveland Medical College as a senior and graduated in 1894. After graduation, he lectured for some time on Pharmacology and two years ago was elected Professor of Pediatrics. His loss will be felt alike by faculty and students for he was an able teacher and a loyal adherent to the school of his adoption.

CUMMER, ROBERT JAMES

ROBERT JAMES CUMMER, Cleveland, Ohio, was born May 28, 1853, son of Lockman Abram and Rachel Catherine (Lottridge) Cummer, the former of German and the latter of Scotch-Irish and German descent. He attended the Watertown (Canada) grammar school and central school of Hamilton, Canada; was a student in the medical department of Wooster (Ohio) University, in 1875-76, and the medical department of the Western Reserve University, in 1879 and 1880, receiving his degree of M. D. from the latter institution in 1880. He also attended the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College in 1894-95, pursuing therein post-graduate work. He has a professional connection with the Huron Street Hospital, and with the chair of diseases of children in the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Ohio State and the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical Societies, and of the Colonial Club of Cleveland. Dr. Cummer married Abbie A. Stone, and their children are Clyde Lottridge and Bessie Rachel Cummer.

King Vol IV

CUMMINGS, E. P.

Dr E. P. Cummings of Newburyport, died Monday April 8th, 1878, aged 52 years. He was the son of Rev. Jacob Cummings and was born at Stratham, N. H. During the Rebellion he was assistant surgeon on the ship Roanoke, and afterward in the 23d Mass. Infantry. Brethren, it is fitting that we at this hour should pay a tribute of respect to the memory of these our departed professional associates!

(Trans. Mass. Hom. Med. Soc. 1878-79.)

CUMMINGS, E. P.

Introduced homoeopathy into Exeter, N. H. in 1858.

CUMMINGS, HENRY ASHLEIGH

HENRY ASHLEIGH CUMMINGS, Muskegon, Michigan, born La Peer, Mich., July 15, 1876; graduated from Muskegon High School, 1896, and from Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago in 1901; member medical staff of Hackley Hospital, Muskegon; served as health officer Ada township, Mich., 1902-1903; practiced in Ada, Mich., 1901-03; in Muskegon since 1903.

JAMES MERRILL CUMMINGS, M.D., Portland, Maine.

Dr. Cummings was born in Boston, Mass., July 27, 1810; died in Portland, Maine, July 20, 1883; educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and at Bowdoin College; studied medicine with Dr. Barrett, Portland, and attended lectures at Bowdoin College, which conferred on him the degree of M.D.

He began the practice of his profession at Calais, Maine, but in a short time left there for Nashua, N. H. After living there about two years he was persuaded to go to Cairo, Ill., by friends who were interested in the new town; but as it by no means proved the success that was anticipated, and having endured for three years fever and ague, and all manner of hardships, he returned East and settled in Groton, Mass., in the spring of 1842. While here he became interested in Homœopathy, and after about two years experimenting with its medicines and studying its principles, he became thoroughly convinced of their superiority, and fully adopted them in his practice from that time.

Finding a country doctor's life very wearing, he removed in 1846 to Salem, Mass., where he met with marked success, but after four years of unremitting attention to business, his health in a measure gave way, and he decided to go back to Portland, Maine, where he had passed several years of his early manhood. Here he continued the practice of Homœopathy until his death, though not very actively during the last years of his life, owing to deafness, resulting from scarlet fever when a child, but which increased with his age, and finally became a very serious obstacle to the prosecution of a profession in which hearing plays so important a part.

He married in the year 1835 Sarah T. P. Hall, of Portland, Maine; by her he had two children, a son and a daughter, who with their mother survive him. A. I. H. 1885

Name in full

James M. Cunningham

P. O. Address in full

Portland, Maine

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

" of Bowdoin College and
Medical School

CUMMINGS, JOHN CAMPBELL, A.M., M.D., of St. Louis, son of Robert E. Cummings and Mary Campbell Cummings, was born in Washington county, Virginia, A. D. 1827.

He is a descendant of the Scotch-Irish settlers, who formed a bullwark against the Indians from Pennsylvania to Georgia. His grandfather, Rev. Charles Cummings, a Presbyterian minister, often carried his rifle into the pulpit. He was once attacked by the Indians on his way from his farm to the fort. Those in the fort hearing the firing came to the rescue.

Dr. Cummings graduated from East Tennessee University (now the University of Tennessee) in 1848. Studied medicine with Dr. Paxton in Knoxville, Tennessee. He reveres the memory of his preceptor, not only as an excellent old-school physician but as a most worthy citizen and a sincere Christian; a very devout believer in the teachings of Swedenborg. Dr. Cummings is the third generation of New Churchmen — his Grandfather Campbell was a follower of Swedenborg.

Dr. Cummings graduated in medicine in 1851, from the University of Pennsylvania, then settled in New Orleans, Louisiana, and had the advantage of being one of the visiting physicians to the Charity Hospital in New Orleans, during the summer months, having medical charge of two wards. He had the appointment of surgeon in the Confederate States Army, early in the war; served a short time in Stonewall Jackson's Brigade with his cousin, Col. Arthur Cummings, 33rd Virginia Regiment, then was ordered to report to Gen. Sidney Johnson, at Bowling Green, Kentucky. From there, he was placed in charge of the hospital in Nashville, Tennessee, and ended his services as chief surgeon of hospitals at Galveston, Texas. When the surrender took place he returned to New Orleans, and during the epidemic of yellow fever, in 1867, after giving a dose of castor oil, hot foot-bath and orange leaf tree (the most approved treatment of the old school), he would report the symptoms of his patient to his friend, Dr. W. H. Holcombe, and the kind doctor would tell him the homœopathic

remedy to give. Thus studying his cases with homœopathic books, and Dr. H.'s assistance, he saw the good result of homœopathy in this dread disease, and soon became a convert to the law of S. S. C. He has a certificate for faithful services rendered, from the president and secretary of the Howard Association of New Orleans.

He married Mrs. Logan, a daughter of Judge Nicholson, of Mississippi, in New Orleans, May 2, 1867. Moved to St. Louis, Missouri, 1875, and was elected Professor of Clinical Medicine in the Homœopathic College of Missouri. He was elected one of the visiting physicians of the St. Louis Children's Hospital, when it was organized, and had the honor of being the first physician in charge, and is still a member of the hospital staff.

He is Professor of Sanitation and Clinical Medicine at the St. Louis Children's Hospital in the Homœopathic College of Missouri; a member of the Missouri Institute of Homœopathy and President of the St. Louis Society of Homœopathic Physicians and Surgeons.

OBITUARY.

Dr. O. S. Cummings, of Honolulu, H. I., died at Valdesta, Ga., Feb. 17, 1883, where he had gone on account of his health. Dr. Cummings was a good worker in the cause of homœopathy. Dr. G. H. Martin succeeds to his practice.

N E Med Gaz Aug 1883

O. S. Cummings, M. D.—Dr. Currier sends us the following obituary notice: "The death of Dr. O. S. Cummings, late of Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, takes from the ranks of Homœopathy a bright and useful life. The tidings of his death was startling to his San Francisco friends, who a few months ago gave him cordial greeting on his way to the East, and the sad news will still more startle his many friends and patients in Honolulu, where for the past nine years he has been the leading representative of our school, and where he has gained a reputation that will long be remembered with respect and affection by those whose privilege it was to know him as an honorable and conscientious man, a skillfull and intelligent physician, and a sincere, true friend. Dr. Cummings, while naturally reticent and retiring in disposition, possessed a wide range of valuable knowledge. He had received a liberal education at Dartmouth College, and as a medical practitioner he stood in the very foremost rank. He was an earnest student and always based his opinions and conclusions upon careful and thorough

investigation; and as a diagnostician his skill was recognized by many who were indebted to him for the restoration and preservation of their health. He was too busy as a practitioner to be able to devote much time to literary work, although from time to time he made some valuable contributions to current medical magazine literature, among which were some very interesting papers published in the *North American Journal of Homœopathy*, upon the subject of "Leprosy Among the Hawaiians;" a very able resume upon the histology, characteristics and treatment of that mysterious and loathsome affection. He had been greatly overworked during his long residence in Honolulu, and at the time of his late visit to San Francisco he was en rout to the East for the benefit of change and rest, which he greatly needed, and which he hoped to find in the bracing air of his native State, New Hampshire. But the extreme contrast of climate proved injurious to his already exhausted vitality, and he was obliged to seek a milder temperature, too late, however, to avert the fate that came swiftly and relentlessly upon him, and cut him down in the prime of his life and usefulness, at the age of thirty-six years. Dr. Cummings' death will be deeply regretted by all whose good fortune it was to know him. He has left a widow and three children, to whom we extend our warmest sympathy in their dark hour of bereavement."—C. H.

Dr. Cummings was an active observer and increased our knowledge of the therapeutics of leprosy. •U S Med InessMar 1883

,CUMMINS, MARY GAMBLE

MARY GAMBLE CUMMINS, Paterson, New Jersey, was born in Goshen, New York, June 28, 1869, daughter of Colonel F. Markoe Cummins and S. Caroline Seely, his wife, the former of Scotch-Irish and latter of English and Dutch descent. Dr. Cummins attended Miss Hogarth's school at Goshen, New York, the Englewood Collegiate school in 1885-6 and 1889, and Vassar College, 1889-90. She next entered Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, from which she graduated in 1893. She practiced in Davenport, Iowa, from 1893 until 1895, and for a time was assistant physician at Neterpines at Goshen. Since 1896 she has been engaged in general practice in Paterson. She took post-graduate work in New York city in 1900. She is associate member of the staff of St. Mary's Hospital at Passaic, and is a member of the New Jersey State Homœopathic Medical Society and an associate of the alumnae society of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women.

King Vol ~~1V~~

CURDY, MARKWELL S

Dr. Markwill S. Curdy.

Chicago Hahnemann Medical College, 1884. In 1893 to 1902 was health officer of Corning, N. Y., formerly attending physician to Corning Hospital. Was proprietor of Highland Pines Sanitarium. Died at his home in Ithaca, N. Y., of paralysis, July 25th; age, 50. J1 A I H Oct

1909

CURRAN, JOHN EDWIN

JOHN EDWIN CURRAN, Oil City, Pennsylvania, lecturer on principles of homœopathy and principles of diet in the Oil City Hospital training school for nurses, was born in Canada in 1863, and was educated in medicine in the New York Homœopathic Medical College, graduating M. D. in 1889. Subsequently he took post-graduate studies in Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, 1893; in New York Post-Graduate School of Medicine, in 1897, and in Chicago in the special treatment of diseases of the eye and ear, in 1899. Dr. Curran has practiced in Oil City since he came to his degree, and in connection with active professional work has served as member of the board of examiners of Oil City Hospital training school for nurses, and also lecturer in that institution as previously mentioned. He also is medical examiner for the Travelers' Life and Accident Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Security Mutual Life Insurance Company of Binghamton, New York. He is a member of the American

Institute of Homœopathy, the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, and of various fraternal orders. King Vol 1V

CURRAN, E J

DR. E. J. CURRAN.
HOURS, 1 TO 4 P. M.

OIL CITY, PA. APR 2 1906

DEAR DOCTOR: I am sending the enclosed circular to some of the members of the "American Institute of Homoeopathy". We consider the enclosed proposition liberal and secure. Read it. READ IT AGAIN. It will pay you to be with us. We are desiring this company to be the nucleus of a larger one; and we would like you to come in and help us grow.

In order to make you a special inducement we will offer you

Oil City Oil Company.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF WEST VIRGINIA.

The undersigned hereby makes application for _____ shares of the Preferred Stock of the OIL CITY OIL COMPANY, at \$50.00 per share, amounting to \$_____ par value. Payment of 5 per cent. of same is made herewith, balance to be paid on delivery of stock.

Make checks payable to Dr. E. J. Curran.

Signed _____

Address _____

Direct all Mail to DR. E. J. CURRAN, OIL CITY, PA.

Doctor, the oil business is the greatest money-making business on earth. The only way you can keep in touch with it is to be an owner.

Your investment will be carefully guarded.

Yours truly,

E. J. Curran

DR. E. J. CURRAN.
HOURS, 1 TO 4 P. M.

OIL CITY, PA., APR 2 1906

DEAR DOCTOR: I am sending the enclosed circular to some of the members of the "American Institute of Homoeopathy". We consider the enclosed proposition liberal and secure. Read it. READ IT AGAIN. It will pay you to be with us. We are desiring this company to be the nucleus of a larger one; and we would like you to come in and help us grow.

In order to make you a special inducement we will offer you free one share of Common Stock for every five shares of Preferred Stock purchased. The Common Stock will begin to pay dividends the first month after it is issued. It will probably never sell for less than par, and will be in demand at par. On \$1,000 investment you will receive free \$200 worth of Common Stock which will pay you say \$12 or more the first year, and \$1,000 worth of Preferred Stock which will pay you \$80, making your first year's income equal to \$292 on an investment of \$1,000. This is the beginning. I understand the oil business and can select well paying oil properties, thus ELIMINATING THE SPECULATIVE ELEMENT.

Doctor, the oil business is the greatest money-making business on earth. The only way you can keep in touch with it is to be an owner.

Your investment will be carefully guarded.

Yours truly,

E J Curran

Oil City Oil Company.

DIVIDENDS GUARANTEED ON PREFERRED STOCK.

Incorporated Under the Laws of West Virginia.

All Stock Full Paid and Non-assessable.

CAPITAL, \$65,200 00, of which \$32,000.00 is Preferred Stock bearing dividends at 8 per cent., and \$33,200.00 is Common Stock bearing dividends the first year not less than 6 per cent.

GENERAL OFFICES, OIL CITY, PA.

PROPERTIES, NOBLE COUNTY, OHIO.

Consist of 17 oil wells, 350 acres of leases, one gas well, a dwelling house and an oil production of more than 600 barrels of oil per month net, after paying all royalties. This is settled production and can probably be increased by drilling two or three wells a year. The oil comes from the Cow Run sand, which is a sand of notoriously good staying qualities. The drilling required is between 500 and 600 feet deep and for this quality of oil and sand is a low price oil field for drilling expenses. A well here can be drilled,

rigged up and put to pumping for less than \$1,000, while in other fields the cost is from \$3,000 to \$10,000 for each well drilled. Our oil is known as high grade Pennsylvania oil. It now sells for \$1.58 per barrel and is of the class that contains the naphthas with the paraffine base. These oils are becoming more and more in demand on account of increased use in automobile and other gasoline engines. The Western oil is not of the class and experts claim that it can never replace the Eastern oil. New production of this class is decreasing, so we expect prices to rise. You will notice that the invoice of the properties show a real established business, and if only \$100 worth of stock is sold, that \$100 worth will begin to participate right away in the earnings of the company. In other words, we do not depend upon a large capital to start business. The business is established. But it is a business that is capable of growth. In case you are with us you will hear more about this later.

THE PLAN.

The original intention was to offer the total issue of Preferred Stock for sale, but Mr. Taylor, who located the first well, and after whom the company was named previous to its incorporation, has decided that he prefers to hold his interest. Accordingly we are offering for sale three-fourths or \$24,000 worth of the Preferred Stock at par to bear dividends at 8 per cent. per annum. The Common Stock will be held by present owners.

SECURITY.

The security is designed to be the special feature of this company as organized. The Preferred Stock is to have

special security, it being the stock offered for sale. The laws of West Virginia, under which this company is incorporated, prohibits the mortgaging of the property of a corporation except by a two-thirds vote of the stock of the company. In addition to this, both our by-laws and our charter provide that no mortgage shall be entered against the property and bonded indebtedness incurred, except by a written consent of two-thirds of the Preferred Stock holders. As the management do not expect to hold more than one-quarter of the Preferred Stock, they will be unable to place a bonded indebtedness ahead of the Preferred Stock. The present management have no desire to do so, and by this arrangement a future management cannot do so except by unusual difficulty. The by-laws cannot be amended except by a two-thirds vote of the stockholders. The amending of this provision and the one relating to bonded indebtedness will require also the signed consent of two-thirds of the Preferred Stock holders. In case of dissolution of the corporation the Preferred Stock holders will receive out of the assets of the corporation the full par value of their stock before the Common Stock holders receive any of said assets. These provisions give our Preferred Stock the maximum security. The Preferred Stock has no other voting power. The undersigned has designed to hold the majority of the Common Stock, and so to manage the property, with the aid and council of practical oil men and business men, such as will compose our "Board of Directors." The company also reserves the right to re-purchase the Preferred Stock at any time after three years at \$60 per share. The par value is \$50 per share. Seventy-two hundred barrels of oil per year at \$1.58 per barrel will give us a gross income of \$11,376, which will be sufficient to drill two wells for \$2,000, pay \$1,500 for all other expenses, pay \$2,560 for Preferred Stock dividends, pay \$1,992 Common Stock dividends at 6 per cent., and still have a margin of over \$3,000, which indicates complete security.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The Preferred Stock is offered at par \$50 per share, and will bear 8 per cent. dividends payable monthly, two-thirds of 1 per cent. each month. Five per cent. of the subscription price is to accompany the subscription for stock. As soon as subscriptions are in, the stock will be sent to the purchasers, with draft attached for balance due. Dividends will commence as soon as stock is delivered. Subscriptions will be accepted in the order in which they are received until the amount offered for sale is all taken.

We advise you to send your subscription in early.

Yours truly,

OIL CITY OIL COMPANY.

REFERENCES—

Citizens Banking Company, Oil City, Pa.

Lamberton National Bank, Franklin, Pa.

CURRAN, WILLIAM

Hannibal.—The second place in Missouri to embrace homœopathy was Hannibal.

It was introduced in 1856 by Dr. William Curran, a native of Kentucky. He was formerly a shoemaker, a man of strong natural endowments, but of no literary or scientific acquirements. By his strong common sense and clear judgment, through the study of some of the earlier works of our school, he was enabled to grasp in a degree the doctrines of Hahnemann, and in the course of his practice here, extending to 1865, he had built up a considerable business, and placed homœopathy upon a substantial basis. His patronage was among all classes. "Since that time (I now quote from Dr. W. D. Foster, who furnished me these data) our practice has steadily progressed, until now we count amongst our patrons at least one-third of the tax-paying population. If all succeeding physicians had been as correct and careful prescribers as the whilom shoemaker, homœopathy would have a more solid foundation than it at present possesses.

Dr. Curran is at present living in St. Louis, and is, probably, hopelessly insane. He had a partner here—Dr. Arnold—a short time, who soon went away to some State north of us. W.C.

CURRIE, C C

Dr. C. C. Currie also practiced several years in Freehold, ^{N.J.} and then died.

Name in full

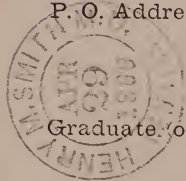
Chas. C. Currie

P. O. Address in full

Freehold N.J.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Hahnemann M.C. Phila.





URRIE, J. J., M. D., was born at Carpenters Landing, Gloucester county, N. J., September 10th, 1836.

He was educated at Swedesboro', N. J., and for four years taught school.

Having decided to adopt the medical profession, he entered the office of Dr. Gardner, of Woodbury, N. J., a leading homœopathic physician.

Under his tuition he followed a course of careful reading, which covered a term of one year and a half. In 1864, he became a student at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, where, having attended two full courses of lectures, he graduated, in 1866.

He then proceeded to Glassboro, N. J., where he remained six months. Then he removed to Flemington, N. J., where he practised successfully for five years. Finding the mountain air too keen for his constitution, he established himself at Hightstown, N. J.



St. Paul, Minn.
 St. Paul, May 30th 1867

Gentlemen

Professors of Homoeopathy

Respected Sir

I acknowledge

the receipt of your circular inviting
 me to your meeting and in reply
 ask to be excused on account of
 pressure of business, I heartily cooperate
 with you in your enterprise, and
 trust the future may develop such
 great things for Homoeopathy.

Yours With Respect

L. J. Currie M.D.
 Joseph

Hemington July 20/70

Do Herring

I write to you
to ask a favor of you
My Mother has not got
his diploma yet. And
has been unable to make
enough money alone his
living to get it. But
now he is beginning to
make a little something
and if you will take
our note for 90 days
and let him have his
diploma, it shall be
paid in that time.
If you will do that
please let me know by
return mail

Yours Res
Jos J Currie



URRIE, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS,

M. D., of Jersey City, N. J., was born in New Haven, Conn., in 1822. His father was the head

of the well-known publishing house of Durrie & Peck, and in a position to afford his son a liberal English and classical education. The subject of this sketch was educated at Yale University, where he graduated in 1843, and his medical studies were pursued at the Yale Medical College, from which institution he received his degree and diploma in 1846.

He commenced the practice of medicine, according to the allopathic system, in his native town, where he remained thus engaged for one year. Then, his attention having been drawn to the homœopathic method of treatment, he determined to investigate its merits; for which purpose he removed to New York city and entered the office of Drs. Gray and Hull, at that time in partnership. Under their instruction he studied homœopathy, and, after being duly qualified, established himself as a practitioner of the new school, in Jersey City, in the year 1847, in which place he has ever since resided, in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative practice, which has placed him in an independent position. He is the pioneer of homœopathy in Jersey City, being the first physician of that school to practise there. Being wholly absorbed with his professional duties, he has never sought honors, but they have been thrust upon him. He was elected President of the State Homœopathic Society, and Physician to the Almshouse, which latter position he held for five years. He is regarded as a leading physician in the community where he resides.



CURRIER, CHRISTOPHER

BODWELL, M. D., of Middlebury, Vermont, is one of the pioneers of homœopathy in that State. He is the eldest son of Captain Benjamin Currier of Lawrence, Mass., who served in the war of 1812, and was conspicuous for bravery in the battle of Plattsburgh. Dr. Currier was educated at Guilford Academy, Meredith Bridge, N. H.; he studied medicine with Dr. Jerome Harris, an allopathic physician of Lawrence, Mass., with whom he remained two years. Removing to New York City, he placed himself under the tuition of

Dr. Belmont, an eminent English physician, who made the treatment of diseases of the chest a specialty. At the end of his first year with Dr. Belmont, he was threatened with a dangerous form of his tutor's "specialty," and in order to escape phthisis, returned to the northern part of Vermont. Here he entered the office of Dr. W. W. Jermess of Derby, as student and patient. His health improved very rapidly, and he was enabled to attend lectures at Woodstock, Vt.; subsequently at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York; and then at the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated with distinction. After four years' practice in Rochester and Cornwall, Vt., he settled in Middlebury, Vt. In 1867, he was married to Miss Kate Dewey of that place. In Rochester, he received the appointment of Assistant United States Marshal, and has lately been appointed to, and now holds, the office of United States Examining Surgeon for Pensions, which he obtained in spite of the strenuous efforts of the allopathists against his appointment. He was one of the first members of the State Homœopathic Society, and has served as its President for several years, besides holding other offices. He is a staunch and able advocate of homœopathy, and has identified himself with every earnest endeavor to secure and advance its interests. His love of active work has led him to confine his endeavors chiefly to practice. He has, therefore, done little for its literature. His ability is well attested by his numerous patients, and not less by the concessions of his professional opponents.

The respect of the latter, and the gratitude of the former are an ample reward. Of late, he has begun to feel the effects of his persistent labors, in impaired health. His extreme punctuality, and his temperate and systematic habits, in connection with the basis of a good constitution, will we trust long preserve to his adopted State the benefit of his services and experience.

In the spring of 1873, he received an honorary degree from the Cleveland Hospital College, creditable to him and to the institution conferring it.

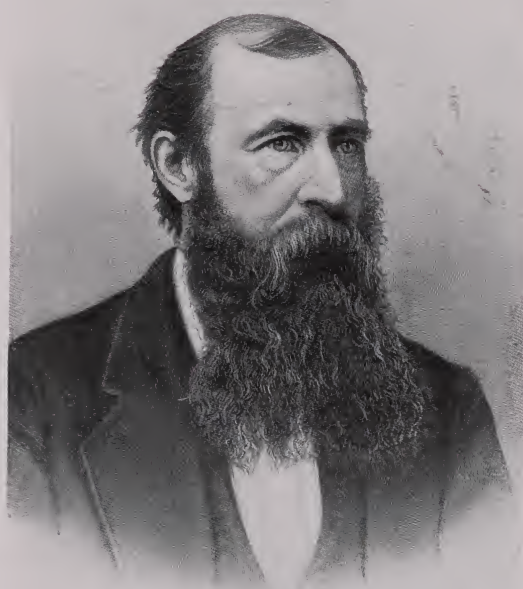
Dr Currier sold his practice to J.W. McDuffee in 1863.

After performing the greater share of the burdensome work pertaining to the organizing and establishing of the San Francisco College and Hospital, Dr. C. B. Currier has retired from the deanship and faculty of that institution in order to enjoy the much needed rest which his arduous duties have made necessary. His labors have been attended by the most gratifying results, which, in the years to come, will blossom forth as a great boon to Homeopathy on the coast. His indomitable energy, perseverance and pluck, have secured a substantial basis for the college which has safely ridden the storms of persecution from foes within and foes without, and its firm establishment is a victory for Dr. Currier and colleagues which largely belongs to him, for it is mainly through his untiring efforts, his bravery of heart and his consciousness of right that this result has been attained.

Dr. Currier's name is inseparably connected with the success of the San Francisco College, and to him belongs a great share of the credit and honor of the founding and establishing of the institution. In his retirement the college loses a valued counselor, a successful business manager, and a perfect devote to every cause in which he engages

S. J. Hom. Feb. 1888





C. B. Currier, M.D.

Mad. Sep 25th 78
Dear Doctor

Yours of yesterday
is at hand. My reply
will say of enclosing
the history of this part
of the State and send
it to Dr. Sparhawk to
be put with his of
the rest of the State -
I suppose it has reached
you ere this. I also
got a count list of
all the ~~now~~ ^{now} Physicians
in the State with the
Pop. of each town at
the present time -
- Dr. Sparhawk has

failed to send you
or Dr. Smith all the
history there is of our
school here. please
inform me at
once - Nearly all
the members of our
school here in the
members of our
State Society -

The Secretary places
me this far -

With best wishes for
your success & reunion
Dear Sir -

Yours Truly
C. B. Bunker

Dr. C. B. Currier, a graduate of Pennsylvania University, located in Cornwall in 1860. After four years' practice, finding his field so extensive, he located in Middlebury, it being a better centre from whence to do business. Not a homœopathic family welcomed him to his new field. This being the county seat, there were many old and well-established physicians of the old school. They were united in nothing but opposition to the doctor and homœopathy. Everything that could be done to injure him was tried, no stone being left unturned to make him and his "little sugar pills" a target for ridicule. He was many miles from any homœopathic physician, with no friendly counsel to call upon. The doctor fought the battle alone, surrounded on every side by opponents wary and unscrupulous, ready to falsify facts in regard to the new system, and to promulgate scandal concerning its representatives.

A single decade has worked wonders in Middlebury, and in fact all through Addison County. The skill, boundless energy, and good judgment of the doctor have overcome all obstacles and placed him at the head of the profession there.

Dr. Currier enjoyed a large and constantly increasing practice. In no place in the State has homœopathy had more opposition than in the county seat, and in no place has the victory been more complete. Many students have gone from his office who have already attained high rank. The pension office recognized the merits of the doctor and appointed him Examining Surgeon for Pensioners, the only one of the kind in New England, we believe.

In the spring of 1874 the doctor's duties were so laborious that he was obliged to have an assistant. In the spring of 1875, owing to ill-health, he was obliged to remove. He located in New York city, where he is now practicing.

World's Conven. 1876. V. 2.

C. B. Currier, M. D.

Dr. Geo. H. Martin notifies us of the death of his uncle, Dr. Christopher B. Currier, who passed away at San Francisco, April 11, 1907. He was a senior member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, and while he had not attended its meetings for many years owing to infirmities, he was always interested in its proceedings and only ill health prevented him from being present. Although not well for some years past yet he continued in practice up to the day of his death; this was due to a serious surgical operation which he survived only a few hours. Dr. Dewey, of the *Medical Century*, who was one of Dr. Currier's students 'way back in Vermont, tells of the excellent homeopathy which Dr. Currier not only taught and inculcated but practised, and of his amazing success with the little pills. He was one of that old, old-fashioned class of homeopaths who were not ashamed of the little pills, or the drops of water, or the innocuous powder; he made no pretense of practising both ways; he was a homeopath and so he practised. Ah, but that class of practitioners is becoming painfully scarce! How many of our present-day graduates would risk giving the little pills, or the few drops of colorless liquid in a half glass of clear water? And where he would not openly or slyly slip in something to give a bowel action or to produce painlessness. If Dr. Currier gave himself any time for retrospection it must have been pleasant to him to recall that he had fought the good fight and had never deserted his colors. The conscientiousness of his practice reminds one very much of Hahnemann's own way of practice. He was truly a Doctor of the old school like Dr. MacLure of the "Bonnie Brier Bush." It was glorious to be able to continue at work until the "whistle blew." Then he laid aside his tools, doffed apron and cap, "washed up" and was ready—for Eternity! They were grand men,—those old-style homeopaths. May the new and second growth develop the same number of giants.

Amer Phys June 1907

Dr. C. B. Currier.

There died in San Francisco on April 17th this grand old Homœopathist of the Pacific Coast at the advanced age of 78 years.

Dr. Currier was born in New England, and was of sturdy old revolutionary stock. He was educated at Meredith Bridge, New Hampshire, and commenced early the study of medicine under Dr. Jerome Harris, an allopathic physician of Lawrence, Massachusetts, his native town. Here he remained two years, after which he removed to New York and placed himself under the tuition of Dr. Belmont, an English physician, who made the treatment of diseases of the chest a specialty. After remaining here a year he went to northern Vermont and entered the office of Dr. Jenness as a student. Soon after this he attended lectures at Woodstock, Vt., and subsequently at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at New York, and then at the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated with distinction. He then returned to Vermont and commenced the practice of Homœopathy at Rochester in 1857. In 1860 he removed to Cornwall, Vermont, and in 1864 to Middlebury, the county seat. Here he practiced for eleven years, and the history of his struggles and triumphs forms an interesting chapter in the history of Homœopathy in Vermont. When he first came to Middlebury not a homœopathic family welcomed him. The allopathic physicians tried to run him out, and no stone was left unturned to make him and his "sugar pills" a target for ridicule. But he was not of the kind to be run out, nor to swerve a jot from his method of dispensing remedies in the form of sugar pills. In almost no time, by his skill, his extreme punctuality and his boundless energy, he had the largest

practice in the town, and his sugar pills were respected, and the converts he made to Homœopathy were of the kind that stick, and they can be numbered by thousands. The United States Government recognizing his merits appointed him examining surgeon for pensions, being at that time the only one of the homœopathic school in New England.

Homœopathy in Vermont owes much to Dr. Currier. He was one of the first members of the

State Medical Society, and held the office of president for many years. In 1873 the Cleveland Hospital College conferred its ad eundem degree upon him. After leaving Middlebury, in 1875, he removed to New York, where we find him soon with a large practice on his hands, and the position of visiting physician to Ward's Island Homœopathic Hospital. His health failing him he gave up practice for a year's rest in Europe. Returning to America he found his way to the Pacific Coast, and located in San Francisco in 1880. Here history repeated itself. Devoting himself to diseases of the throat and chest, he soon built up a large and fashionable clientele, which he retained to the last. He was one of those physicians who never lost families or patients. In 1883 he, with a few colleagues, founded the Hahnemann College of the Pacific, and for the first four years was dean of the institution. The history of the struggles and growth of institutional Homœopathy in San Francisco would hardly be worthy of the writing were it not for his untiring watchfulness and energy. His heart was always with any movement to further the homœopathic cause. He joined the American Institute in 1867 with Dowling, Lilienthal, Burdick, Houghton and others, and at the time of his death had been a member for forty years.

Dr. Currier was eminently a man of deeds, not of words. He was a thorough business man and of almost supernatural practicability. From his entrance into the homœopathic school in 1857, to the day of his death, he realized not only the importance of securing converts to Homœopathy but also of securing students for our colleges, and to that end he always kept a sharp eye out for material to that end. His students, and by students we refer to those that had made their start in his office, number hundreds. As we look over the country we can scarcely find a State wherein they are not represented. It was our privilege to be one of these, and the precepts and methods he inculcated have been invaluable not only to the writer, we feel sure, but to all who had that opportunity.

As a physician there could be no better; he brought sunshine into every sick room he ever visited; he was without question the best prescriber of homœopathic remedies we ever knew; his knowledge was practical, and he employed it in a practical manner. His patients worshipped him; he had no enemies; his professional associates looked up to him as a safe guide to follow; his old students will ever keep his memory green in their thoughts. A

Med Century June 1907



Med. Jan-12.5/870

H. M. Smith

Dear Doctor.

Since sending you
the list of Hom-physicians I find
I over looked

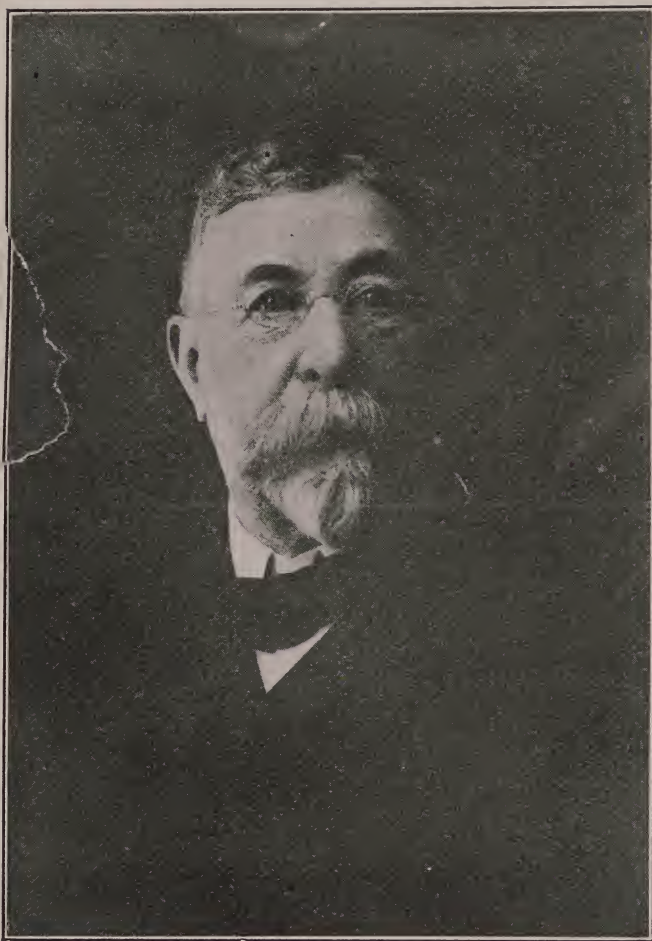
^r Dr. E. W. Roberts

Underhill, Chittenden Co. pop 1700

Resp. Yours -

C. B. Currier.

H. M. Smith.



DR. C. B. CURRIER.

255

Name in full

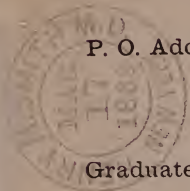
Christopher B. Currier 11th

P. O. Address in full

Middlebury, Addison Co,
Vermont

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Penn University
Phil - Pa



The death of Dr. C. B. Currier, an old resident of this city, is an event which requires more than a passing notice. Closely identified with nearly every attempt to advance the interests of homœopathy in San Francisco and on this coast, he was for many years a prominent figure in the profession and to the very last was held in kindly regard by all who knew him personally and who were familiar with his work in behalf of homœopathy.

He possessed executive ability of a high order, and to the soundness of his judgment is due the first successful attempt to unite scattered forces and to establish in this city a school for the education of students who desired to practice medicine in accordance with the tenets of homœopathy. It was quite natural, from the recognition of his fitness for leadership, that he should be elected the first Dean of the college. He accepted the responsibility and carried on the work under such difficulties as would have discouraged one less determined and less resourceful. For years one disappointment gave way to another and one difficulty was overcome only to be followed by some unforeseen trouble which threatened to undo all that had previously been accomplished. Through it all, even though sorely tried and fretted, Dr. Currier never gave up the ship, but, confident that eventually success would crown the efforts made by himself and a few workers who stood with him through days of sunshine and times of utter darkness, he held the helm in a firm and patient hand and rode out the storm. It was only of late years that he had no personal responsibility in the management of the college, but to the last he took a keen interest in all that pertained to its success.

The kindly, social nature of our late colleague had much to do

CURRIER, C B





Col. J. D. Currier

Col. J. D. Currier



Miss May 30th 87
H. M. Smith M.D.

I shall be in
New York on Wednesday
A.M. & attend the Institute
and would be glad if
you would engage
rooms for me at the
Everett House. I would
like a double room -
Dr. Sporchaw & myself
will probably be the only
representatives of our
Society -

Respectfully
C. B. Currier
Middlebury Vt

OFFICE OF C. B. CURRIER, M. D.

Middlebury, Vt. *April 26* 1876

Dear Doctor
Our State Society
meets at the State House
Montpelier June 15th
at 10 o'clock A.M.

Send us a delegate
or come yourself -

Respectfully

C. B. Currier



with his ability to control opposing factions and to utilize them in the work he had undertaken. An excellent judge of character, he was an adept in the management of men and in finding some avenue which furnished the means of holding their confidence. With it all, his genuine fondness of man usually enabled him by mere personal contact to smooth down difficulties and to overcome obstacles which to others would have been unsurmountable.

One of the chief charms of Dr. Currier was his delightful hospitality, which until the death of his wife, a little more than five years ago, was constantly exercised. Few of the older men in the city, and of the physicians who were in the habit of visiting San Francisco, but have at some time had occasion to enjoy it. It would be difficult to find one who could so quickly put a visitor at ease and make him so heartily welcome as did Dr. Currier, assisted by his wife. They both had the happy and rare faculty of entertaining without the slightest apparent effort, and of making the departing guest feel that his visit had been to them an actual pleasure. And their success as hosts was beyond doubt due to the genuine enjoyment it afforded them to see friends in their cozy home.

Of late years Dr. Currier's health failed and he withdrew from nearly all social activity. But, in spite of his advanced years and of recurring periods of considerable suffering, he never appeared an old man, but possessed to the very last a surprising measure of activity and all the outer evidence of a man very little beyond the prime of life, and as young as ever "at heart."

It is a source of keenest regret to many of us that in the hurry and bustle of life and the special cares which many of us had to carry we forgot the loneliness of our old friend and failed to do all we might have done to have him realize that we thought of him often; we thus failed in our duty to help him bear burdens which come with advanced years even under the most favorable conditions.

He died as he had always lived—in the harness. He had undergone several serious operations at the hands of Dr. James W. Ward, who for years was unremitting in faithful attendance upon him, and on the day preceding his death, after having met several patients, he again submitted to the knife. There appeared to be no reason for anticipating immediate serious results, but during the night he slipped into the "great beyond," quietly, peacefully, evidently without suffering.

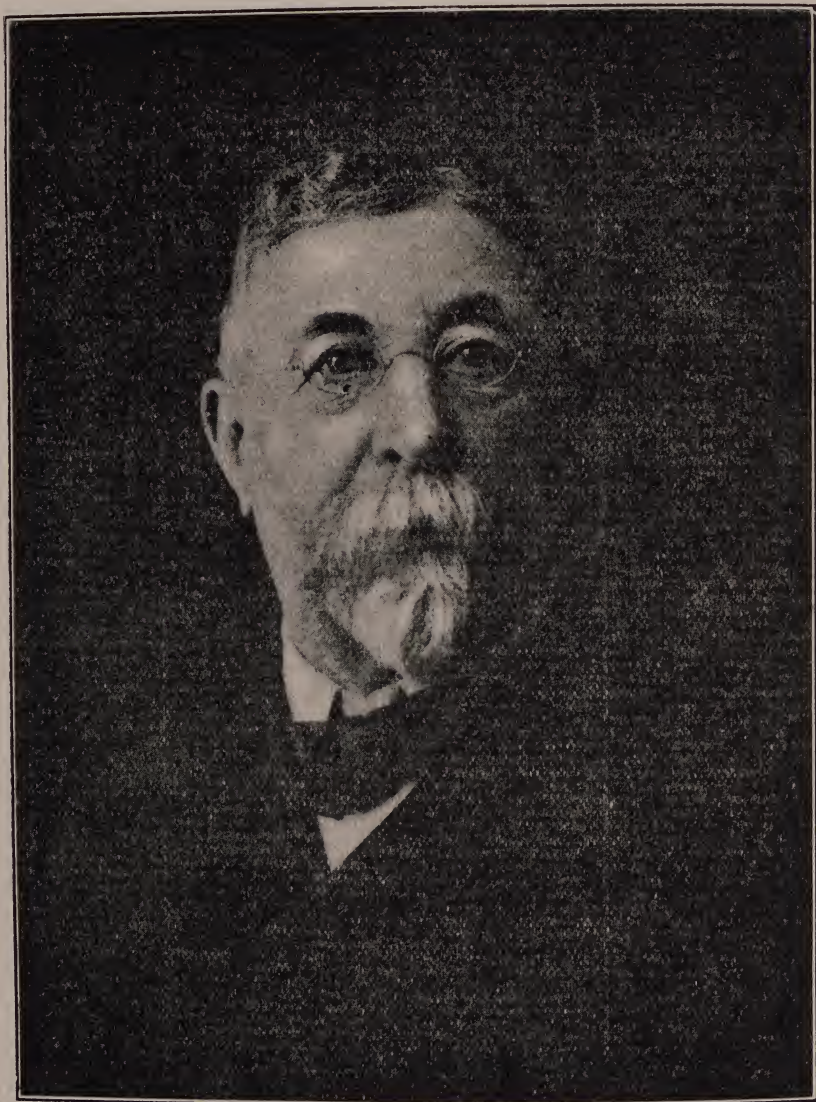
mann Hospital, with its magnificent building and equipment, and in which Dr. Currier passed away.

He was twice called to the deanship of the college, and for many years was a director of the hospital.

Homœopathic of faithful ser- was appointed the first homœ- n appointment. l later to Mid- til 1875, when t he was very e and was one member of the organized the y and was its Homœopathy his death. In l was also one Homœopathic

d went abroad s special work, account of ill- ime located in the profession œopathic Med- ea of a homœ- as laughed at, a reality. He diseases of the stablishment of ed wife, whose e greater part and it is to be e had not been f great ability gh their com- in San Fran- cupied by St. present Hahne-

The knowledge that Dr. Currier has gone from us will bring sorrow to many a one who had known him in life as an earnest worker, a kindly man, and a most genial companion.



THE LATE DR. C. B. CURRIER.

Christopher B. Currier, who died in San Francisco April 17th, was born in Meltum, Mass., more than seventy years ago. From his childhood days he wished to be a physician, and early in life he went into a doctor's office, in Derby, Vt. He graduated from the Penn Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1860. Later he

Homœopathy.

one from us will bring
him in life as an earnest
companion.



CURRIER.

San Francisco April 17th,
twenty years ago. From
physician, and early in life
He graduated from
in 1860. Later he

received an honorary degree from the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College in recognition of his many years of faithful service to homœopathy in Vermont. In 1874 he was appointed United States Pension Examining Surgeon, almost the first homœopathic physician in the country to receive such an appointment.

After graduating he went to Rochester, Vt., and later to Middlebury, in the same state, where he practiced until 1875, when he located in New York City. While in Vermont he was very active in his profession. He had a large practice and was one of the leading physicians of the state. He was a member of the State Homœopathic Medical Society, and also organized the Champlain Valley Homœopathic Medical Society and was its president. He joined the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1867, and was a senior member at the time of his death. In New York he soon built up a large practice, and was also one of the visiting physicians to the Ward's Island Homœopathic Hospital.

In 1878 he was married to Emily F. Phelps and went abroad for a year for travel and to perfect himself for his special work, —diseases of the throat and chest. In 1879, on account of ill-health, he came out to California and after a time located in San Francisco. He soon identified himself with the profession and became a member of the California State Homœopathic Medical Society. He was the first one to agitate the idea of a homœopathic college for San Francisco. At first he was laughed at, but after a while the idea gained favor and became a reality. He was its first Dean, and also filled the chair of Diseases of the Throat and Chest. He worked very hard for the establishment of the college, and was most ably assisted by his devoted wife, whose aid was invaluable to him and to the college, for the greater part of the work of organization fell upon these two, and it is to be doubted if he could have accomplished the task if he had not been so helped by Mrs. Currier, who was a woman of great ability and peculiarly adapted to such work. It was through their combined energy that the first Homœopathic Hospital in San Francisco was started, in the building which is now occupied by St. Luke's Hospital. From this beginning sprang the present Hahnemann Hospital, with its magnificent building and equipment, and in which Dr. Currier passed away.

He was twice called to the deanship of the college, and for many years was a director of the hospital.

In 1896 he was president of the California State Homœopathic Medical Society, the jubilee year, which was honored by the largest attendance to its meetings of any session in the history of the Society.

In 1900 he lost his devoted wife, and his life since that time had been a lonely one; but he kept up his interest in his work, and up to the day of his death was in the harness. During the last few years of his life, not being in good health, he withdrew from active life in the college and hospital and attended only to his private practice. His was an energetic life, full of kindly sympathy. He was always ready to extend a helping hand to the young man who wished to study medicine. During his Vermont days he always had two or three students in his office, and many a successful physician to-day can thank him for his first start in the practice of medicine.

He left a large clientele of devoted patients, to whom he was much and who mourn his loss sincerely.

Pacific Coast J1 Hom GEORGE H. MARTIN.
May 1907

Societies. Etc.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMŒOPATHY.

To the Homœopathic Profession:

With the next session of the American Institute of Homœopathy, drawing near—June 17, 1907—it seems fitting to issue an earnest appeal for every homœopathic physician to take an active part in making this sixty-third session a success, not alone from a social and numerically attended standpoint, but also from that of the School of Homœopathy. Although the Institute in its more than half-century of existence has numbered among its members some of the best homœopaths that have been in the practice, there have always been those who held aloof. This is to be deplored, for the American Institute of Homœopathy has ever been in the front rank of progress in matters of medicine and surgery; it is neither narrow nor dogmatic in its tenets, philosophy or practice, and it extends a hearty welcome to every homœopathic physician, promising a fair equivalent for his time,

always affable, approachable, and courteous. If he had enemies they were few and far between for he was of a most equable nature, kind and considerate. In many places where I have been called in different parts of our State and also in other States, I have frequently heard it said by those who had been his students: "I have learned more from Prof. Sanders in his specialty than from any other person or source; his teachings were so practical; they have helped me in many times of difficulty." There are not many physicians who will be so generally missed as the late Professor Sanders.

We will now pass, if there are no further remarks, to a consideration of the life and labors of our long time friend the late C. B. Currier of San Francisco.

Christopher B. Currier, M. D.

San Francisco, Cal.

By WILLIS A. DEWEY, M. D.,

Ann Arbor, Mich.

Am J. H. H.

1907

There died in San Francisco on April 17, 1907, this grand old Homœopathist of the Pacific Coast at the advanced age of 78 years.

Dr. Currier was born in New England, and was of sturdy old revolutionary stock. He was educated at Meredith Bridge, New Hampshire, and commenced early the study of medicine under Dr. Jerome Harris, an allopathic physician of Lawrence, Massachusetts, his native town. Here he remained two years, after which he removed to New York and placed himself under the tuition of Dr. Belmont, an English physician, who made the treatment of diseases of the chest a specialty. After remaining here a year he went to northern Vermont and entered the office of Dr. Jenness as a student. Soon after this he attended lectures at Woodstock, Vt., and subsequently at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at New York, and then at the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated with distinction. He then returned to Vermont and commenced the practice of Homœopathy at Rochester in 1857. In 1860 he removed to Cornwall, Vermont, and in 1864 to Middlebury, the county seat. Here he practiced for eleven years, and the history of his struggles and triumphs forms an interesting chapter in the history of Homœopathy in Vermont. When he first came to Middlebury not a homœopathic family welcomed him. The allopathic physicians tried to run him out, and no stone was left unturned to make him and his "sugar pills" a target for ridicule. But he was

not of the kind to be run out, nor to swerve a jot from his method of dispensing remedies in the form of sugar pills. In almost no time, by his skill, his extreme punctuality and his boundless energy, he had the largest practice in the town, and his sugar pills were respected, and the converts he made to Homœopathy were of the kind that stick, and they can be numbered by thousands. The United States Government recognizing his merits appointed him examining surgeon for pensions, being at the time the only one of the homœopathic school in New England.

Homœopathy in Vermont owes much to Dr. Currier. He was one of the first members of the State Medical Society, and held the office of president for many years. In 1873 the Cleveland Hospital College conferred its *ad eundem* degree upon him. After leaving Middlebury, in 1875, he removed to New York, where we find him soon with a large practice on his hands, and the position of visiting physician to Ward's Island Homœopathic Hospital. His health failing him he gave up practice for a year's rest in Europe. returning to America he found his way to the Pacific Coast, and located in San Francisco in 1880. Here history repeated itself. Devoting himself to diseases of the throat and chest, he soon built up a large and fashionable clientele, which he retained to the last. He was one of those physicians who never lost families or patients. In 1883 he, with a few colleagues, founded the Hahnemann College of the Pacific, and for the first four years was dean of the institution. The history of the struggles and growth of institutional Homœopathy in San Francisco would hardly be worthy of the writing were it not for his untiring watchfulness and energy. His heart was always with any movement to further the homœopathic cause. He joined the American Institute in 1867 with Dowling, Lilienthal, Burdick, Houghton and others, and at the time of his death had been a member for forty years.

Dr. Currier was eminently a man of deeds, not of words. He was a thorough business man, and of almost supernatural practicality. From his entrance into the homœopathic school in 1857, to the day of his death, he realized not only the importance of securing converts to Homœopathy but also of securing students for our colleges, and to that end he always kept a sharp eye out for material to that end. His students, and by students we refer to those that had made their start in his office, number hundreds. As we look over the country we can scarcely find a State wherein they are not represented. It was our privilege to be one of these, and the precepts and methods he inculcated have been invaluable not only to the writer, we feel sure, but to all who had that opportunity.

CURRIER, LESTER M

Dr. L. M. Currier, for many years coroner of Stevenson county, Ill., and a resident of Freeport, died suddenly July 16th of gall-stone colic. Dr. Currier was sixty-three years of age and graduated in the class of 1873 from Hahnemann Medical College, of Chicago. He located in Sycamore, Ill., where he practiced for nine years, then removed to Freeport, his home, until he died. He is survived by one son, a resident of Kansas City, Mo.

Jl Am Inst Hom Aug 1910

LESTER M. CURRIER, Freeport, Illinois, born Stockholm, N. Y., January 14, 1847; graduated M. D. from Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1873; ex-coroner of Stephenson county, Ill.

CURRYER, WILLIAM F

W. F. Curryer.

Dr. William F. Curryer, of Indianapolis, Ind., was stricken with apoplexy July 5th, 1902, and died while being taken to his home in an ambulance. Many of our readers knew Dr. Curryer as a most estimable man, an accomplished physician and surgeon and an ardent student. Dr. Curryer was born in Butler County in 1845, graduated from the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1874 and took a post graduate course at Bellevue College, New York, a few years later. He had been president of the Indiana and National Eclectic Medical societies and of the American Association of Official Surgeons, and at the time of his death was a member of the Indiana and Indianapolis Homeopathic societies. Ever since the organization of the Indiana State Board of Medical Examiners, Dr. Curryer has been its secretary and was a prominent advocate of medical legislation in his state. The doctor leaves a widow, two daughters and a son to whom we extend our sympathy, and with whom the progressive medical men of our country join in mourning the loss of a good physician and man.

Minna Hom Mag July 1902

CURTIS, HARRY N

Dr Curtis died suddenly in his home city, Marietta, June 7th 1909, aged 57 years. He joined the Society in 1885 and was a regular attendant and a useful and cultured member.

The standing a man has in his own community is a reliable interpretation of his real character. It is seldom that we have known the press to furnish higher attributes, editorial and general, than those published by the Marietta papers after the

death of Dr. Curtis. He evidently was a most highly respected, useful citizen and the leading physician of Marietta and vicinity. His services were ever in demand, not only professionally, but in the church and in public life.

Dr. Curtis was married in 1879 to Miss Helen Green, both graduating in medicine in 1881, she from the New York College and Hospital for Women and he from the New York Homeopathic Medical College. They began professional life in Marietta where they have long had a successful practice and his services will be greatly missed.

Tr Hom Med Soc Ohio 1910

Harry N. Curtis, M. D., '81.

Dr. Harry N. Curtis, of Marietta, O., died suddenly on the lawn of the Country Club of that city on June 7, 1909. He had just finished playing his favorite game of golf, and was talking with his wife and friends, when he suddenly was seized with an attack of vertigo, and died almost instantly. He had long been afflicted with deficient heart action, although the affection was known only to himself and his wife.

Harry N. Curtis was born at Belpre, O., in 1852, being now in his fifty-seventh year. He was a son of Captain Augustus Curtis, a prominent riverman. He received his earlier education at Belpre and at the Marietta College. He was graduated from the New York Homœopathic Medical College in 1881, and immediately opened offices in Marietta in partnership with Dr. Walter, a business arrangement which lasted until his death. He took a post-graduate course at the New York Homœopathic College and Hospital in 1903.

Dr. Curtis was a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, of the Ohio State Homœopathic Medical Society, and at the time of his death was president of the Washington County Medical Society. He was an untiring worker in the local society, and was widely known and respected by his medical colleagues. He was medical examiner for the Bankers' Life Insurance Company and the American Union Company. He was also a prominent Mason, a prominent member and first president of the Marietta Country Club, and took an active interest in local politics, serving as councilman, trustee of the sinking fund board, tax commissioner and member of the Board of Trade. For twenty years he was treasurer and trustee of the Unitarian church, a work which held first place in his heart.

Dr. Curtis married Helen E. Green, also a homœopathic physician, in 1879, and to them was born one daughter. Both his widow and daughter survive him.

Dr. Curtis was a learned physician, a public spirited man, and a credit to his Alma Mater, of which he was always a loyal son. His loss is keenly felt by all who knew him.

Chironian Dec 1909

HARRY NORVEL CURTIS, M. D.

Dr. Curtis was born at Belpre, Marietta Co., Ohio, in 1852. His early education was in the public schools; afterward he attended the Marietta College, although he did not graduate. After several years of clerical work with the railroad companies in his native city, he studied at the New York Homœopathic College, from which he graduated in 1887. In 1879 he married Miss Helen Green and his wife studied medicine at the same time he did, and after graduation they entered the practice of medicine at Marietta together. He at once built up a large practice among the best people of the city. He took a decided interest in civic matters, was a member and president of the city council, his services being particularly valuable in connection with the financial status of the city. He was one of the early presidents of the Marietta Country Club. He was a member of the Unitarian Church, in which he held important offices.

"A public spirited man, he engaged in many things that have meant progress to the community. In charity his has always been a helping hand, although he did all in this line in a quiet way. He administered to many in sickness without hope of compensation, but with the same interest and devotion as to others. No more beautiful life companionship has developed in Marietta than that of the deceased and his wife and those near and dear to him. He was ever attentive to their welfare and happiness. In his church work he was an almost daily adviser and his interest in the welfare of his chosen faith was ever noticeable and will be ever missed. His place can scarcely be filled. As member of business bodies he has been faithful as in all things else and has given of time and money for the general good of the community. In all phases of life he was consistent, and while he enjoyed life he never feared death. Dr. Curtis was a man in the full sense. The community will ever miss him."

He joined the Institute in 1897. He died suddenly on the grounds of the Marietta Country Club, June 7, 1909.

Am Inst Hom 1910



CURTIS, JOHN MITCHELL,

M. D., of Wilmington, Del., was born in Philadelphia, June 21st, 1846. His father, Rev. J. D. Curtis, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is at present presiding elder of the Wilmington District of the Wilmington Conference. His preparatory studies were pursued in the West River Institute, Ann Arundel county, Maryland, from which he entered Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., where he graduated in 1865. In 1868, he received the degree of Master of Arts. In 1869, he graduated at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, being engaged in both writing and teaching while pursuing his medical studies. His thesis was entitled "Rheumatism," and was deemed of sufficient excellence to merit to receive honorable mention from the faculty on the day of graduation.

On leaving College, Dr. Curtis located in Wilmington for the practice of his profession. He was elected physician to the alms house of New Castle county during 1871-'72, serving with great satisfaction to the trustees, and with credit to himself. He obtained considerable reputation in Wilmington, for his successful treatment of small-pox in that institution, and his success converted many persons to homœopathy. During 1872, he was one of the vaccine physicians for the city of Wilmington.

On January 9th, 1873, he was married to Miss Annie E. Carey, daughter of C. M. Carey, Esq., of Wilmington.

Dr. Curtis is a young but rising physician. Kind, affable, and attentive to his patients, he has also a heart thoroughly enlisted in the work he has undertaken; and is rapidly working into a successful practice. Although there are many homœopathic physicians in Wilmington older than himself, he already ranks as one of the ablest.

Name in full

John Mitchel Curtis M.D.

P. O. Address in full

Wilmington Delaware

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

"Hahnemann Medical College
of Philadelphia"



URTIS, JOSEPH THOMAS, M.

D., of New York city, was born in Danbury, Conn., January 29th, 1815. His parents furnished him with the best English and classical education which their limited means would permit. At the age of eighteen he entered Dr. Gram's office, in 1833, being his second and most esteemed pupil. He passed one of the most brilliant "public and recorded examinations" ever held in the city, receiving his license March 23d, 1836, and commenced the practice of homœopathy. In 1852, he was elected President of the Hahnemann Academy of Medicine, before which body he delivered an inaugural address on the "Relations of Homœopathy to Chemistry," afterwards published in pamphlet form. In 1843, he edited "Dr. James ~~Little~~, an Epitome of Homœopathic Practice." Weakly from excessive study, and his sight failing, he went to Europe for a cure, with but partial success. He afterwards went to the West Indies with the same object, but did not remain there. He tried other means of effecting a cure, but without success, resuming his practice shortly before his death, which took place suddenly, November 13th, 1857. He was much esteemed and looked up to by his fellow practitioners, and his advice sought in every difficult case which they encountered. To quote the words of Dr. Valentine Mott, he was "a medical scholar of rare acquirements and a gentleman of spotless character."

Little

One of our ablest converts, during this early stage of the system, and the last, was Dr. Joseph T. Curtis, a bright classical scholar and a man of genius; a child of misfortune in many ways, but ever a thorough student and a thorough and most impressive gentleman. He was a private pupil of Gram, and, when he entered the profession, became his associate in the practice. Curtis produced a small treatise on the materia medica in 1841, which gave favorable indications as to his future usefulness; but his health broke up soon after, and his fate sadly disappointed us all. His practice was large and successful during the ten years in which he could work, and his personal influence with men of weight and character exerted a very strong bias in favor of Homœopathy in all this community.

Dr Gray's address. Trans.N.Y.Hom.Soc.1863.

Dr. Joseph Thomas Curtis was the second and a much-esteemed pupil of Dr. Gram. He was born at Danbury, Conn., January 29th, 1815. He entered Dr. Gram's office as a student in 1833. He passed one of the most brilliant "public and recorded examinations" ever held in this city, receiving his license to practice March 23d, 1836. He was profoundly versed in anatomy, physiology, and materia medica, and was regarded as one of the most learned of practitioners. But, lacking the blandishments and power of pleasing which many possess, he never attained to wealth or fame. Valentine Mott said of him in a testimonial: "Dr. Curtis is a medical scholar of rare attainments, and a gentleman of spotless character." Willard Parker also attests to his possessing "a superior and highly cultivated intellect, which he has most ardently devoted to the science of medicine and its collaterals."

In 1852 he was elected President of the Hahnemann Academy of Medicine,* and delivered an inaugural address on "The Relations of Homœopathy to Chemistry," which was published in pamphlet form. In 1843 he edited, with Dr. James Lillie, *An Epitome of Homœopathic Practice*.

His practice was large and successful during the ten years in which he could work, and his personal influence with men of weight and character exerted a very strong bias in favor of homœopathy.†

His health, by excessive study and toil, failed, and his death, which occurred November 13th, 1857, was sudden and sad.

(World's Convention. 1876. V.2.) 449.

Dr. JOSEPH THOMAS CURTIS was the second and a much-esteemed pupil of Dr. Gram. He was born at Danbury, Conn., Jan. 29, 1815. Giving promise of talent at an early age, his parents gave him as thorough an English and classical education as their limited means would permit. He entered Dr. Gram's office (1833) as a student, at the age of eighteen. He passed one of the most brilliant "public and recorded examinations" ever held in this city, and received his license to practice March 23, 1836. He possessed great power of analysis and comparison, and being profoundly versed in anatomy, physiology, and materia medica, it was a great delight, after carefully preparing his record, to select the remedy from the scanty sources at his command. His *confrères* soon learned where to go for assistance

in their daily practice. Regarded as one of the most learned practitioners, much esteemed by his colleagues as well as by his patients, but lacking those arts and blandishments by which many commend themselves to their patients, he never attained to wealth or fame. Valentine Mott said of him, "Dr. Curtis is a medical scholar of rare attainments, and a gentleman of spotless character." Willard Parker attests to his possessing "a superior and highly-cultivated intellect, which he has most ardently devoted to the science of medicine and its collaterals." In 1852, he was elected President of the Hahnemann Academy of Medicine, and delivered an inaugural address on "The Relations of Homœopathy to Chemistry," which was published in pamphlet form. In 1843, he edited, with Dr. James Lillie, "An Epitome of Homœopathic Practice." Never robust, excessive study and toil produced a nervousness, at first general, then local as well. His sight failing, he made a voyage to Europe for its restoration, with but partial success. He visited the West Indies with a view of locating there, but did not. With a hope that some mechanical occupation would benefit him, he applied himself to that, but without success. He partially resumed practice a short time before his death, which was sudden and sad, Nov. 13, 1857.

N.E. Med. Gaz. March. 1871.

CURTIS, RINALDO I

Name in full

~~R.I.~~ Rinaldo I Curtis

P. O. Address in full

Mayville Chaut Co Ky

P.O. Box 24

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Hahnemann Medical College
Chicago Ill.



CUSCADEN,

1

In 1855 Dr Cuscaden, a young man, came to Richmond, Ind. remained two years and then went to Lebanon, O. where he died in a few years. (W.C.)

CUSHING, A. M.

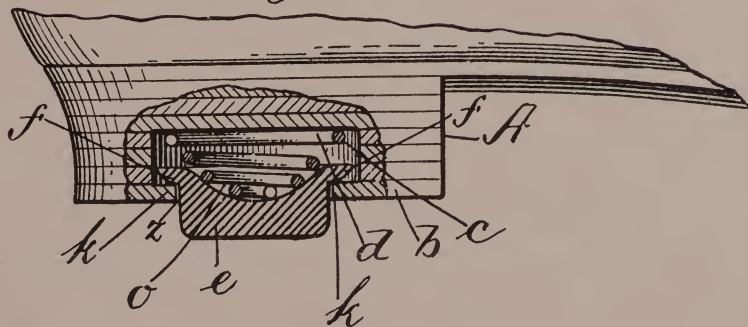


USHING, ALVIN MATTHEW, M. D., of Lynn, Mass., was born on the 28th day of September, 1829, in Burke, Vt. On the completion of his literary education, he commenced the study of medicine at Lyndon, Vt., with the late Dr. C. B. Darling and Dr. H. A. Houghton, now of Keeseville, N. Y. He attended courses of lectures at Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., at the Vermont Medical College, Woodstock, Vt., and at the Homœopathic Medical College in Philadelphia, from which latter institution he graduated on the 1st day of March, 1856. In the following May, he located in Bradford, Vt., and, though a stranger, quite young, and the first to introduce the system of homœopathy in that town, he soon succeeded, in spite of these circumstances, and of the formidable array of old school physicians, who opposed him, in building up a large practice. During his residence in this place, while riding at night, he received an injury to his spine, which obliged him to abandon his practice, and the effects of which still cause him suffering. He afterward located at Lansingburgh, N. Y., from which place, after a residence and practice of four years, he was obliged to move to save his wife from death. After a rest of six months at Melrose, Mass., he located in Lynn, Mass., and in a very short time was engaged in a very large and important practice, which, together with his arduous duties as a prover of remedies and a correspondent of various journals and papers, by which he has so well served the profession, produced an attack of nervous apoplexy in January, 1870, and for two years his recovery was quite uncertain. He is now much better, and hopes soon to be in active service. He has written and published a work on Leucorrhœa, has made a proving of dioscorœa, and printed a monograph on the same, probably the most complete proving made in the country of a remedy by one individual, and has also made provings of Bromide of Ammonium, Verbascum thapsus, Oleum Artemina, Abrotanum, and Ratauhia.

He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, the Essex County (Mass.) Homœopathic Medical Society, the Boston Homœopathic Medical Society, and is an honorary member of the Vermont Homœopathic Medical Society and of the Connecticut Valley Homœopathic Association. He was married in February, 1870, to Miss Elizabeth Pearsons, of Hartford, Vt.



Fig. 1.



A.M. Cushing's Spring Heel,

✻ FOR BOOTS AND SHOES. ✻
Patented.

Fine steel tempered wire spring and rubber tread. Best thing in the world. Like walking on a velvet carpet. Noiseless. Prevents slipping. Relieves your head and spine. Keeps the cramps out of your legs and feet. Never have to have your heels tapped. Easily adjusted. If necessary, new rubbers can be adjusted in three minutes. Invaluable for ladies with spinal or other diseases that make walking painful. Also to **Letter Carriers, Policemen, Motormen or Conductors on Electric Cars, Trainmen** or anyone walking much or standing on hard floors, especially heavy persons. Never troubled by mud, dust or water. Thoroughly tested. First-class references received.

SPRING HEEL COMPANY,

175 State Street, = = = Springfield, Mass.



Alvin M. Cushing, M.D.

Evans House Springfield Nov 12 1906

Dear Mr. Thomas H O dear doctor
Possibly you remember that at one time I
promised the College some book

Long dark March I wandered down a long
dark stairway travelling on my face
really, landing on the front of my
head being badly bruised, in fact I had
quite a little crack in cranium had the cuts
swell up, went to our hospital where the effect of
me to die but I am not dead but more
like the boys call. kinder gin oak. Flooding
pachard over 50 year I shall give up my
outdoor office and have it in my rooms where
I board. I have boxed most of my books especially
the homoeopathic ones such as Hahnemann's Chronic Diseases
Hahnemann's Chronic Diseases books that studied hard and
marked them considerably. ^{70 to 80 years ago} It is like parting with
dear friends but will be sent soon. What I want
to know is I have 15 volumes of Gums Book
all school of course and would they be of enough
value to you to take up take up the room in the
library I can give them away how I have you

Away a number of Old Old School Books

to say to old school doctors

Please let me know soon as I am to move

out Larry I was not well enough to go to

Atlanta City

Respectfully

W. M. Lusk

175 Sead Street
Springfield Mass
May 9th 1899

BW James M D.

Dear Doctor

I am quite well tonight but feel that
I cannot go to Philadelphia Wednesday
but a case of Incontinence will keep me
for two or three days and others are
anxious to have me here this week.
Give my love to the boys. I am going
to send to you a little keepsake for
the College that Dr R Suddern would
me to send to his College It is not much
now but maybe some day. My landlady
has just died and I may have to move
from this office ere long and if I do
I shall then send a part of my library
to the College while the rest will follow
later.

Respectfully yours

Wm Brewster

Ans 2 May 9th 1899

HISTORICAL RHYMES.

BY DR. A. M. CUSHING,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Read at the Twenty-fifth Annual Meeting of the Essex County (Mass.) Homœopathic
Medical Society, at Baker's Island, Salem Harbor, July 29, 1896.

I was in my own office
In a nice easy chair;
I will not tell when it was,
Nor what had happened there.

"Please listen to my story,
And never have a fear;
I'm neither witch nor wizard,
And make no claim as seer.

My time was spent in thinking;
Thoughts of variety,—
One thing I thought of was, the
Essex Society.

"We once lived on this earth
As Drs. Brown and Wood,
And for many weary years
We did the best we could.

How long I sat there thinking
I'm sure I cannot tell;
I might have sat till morning
But ringing of the bell

"We blistered, bled and physicked;
We physicked, blistered, bled;
We own one-half our patients
Were numbered with the dead.

Roused me from the reverie
In which I there had been;
The door was softly opened,
Two gentlemen walked in.

"As none were more successful,
No one a fault could find;
One thing in our favor was,
There was no other kind.

Their garments were peculiar,
Their hair as white as snow.
"Excuse us," said the leader,
"We've come from down below.

"We died and crossed the river,
This Dr. Wood and I,
But one thing let me tell you,
It is n't much to die;

" But when you cross the river
And look for the golden street,
You need n't expect an angel
Will be the first you meet.

" You'll find a judge and jury,
Though not as you find here,—
The jury on the front seat,
The judge sits in the rear.

" A dark door on their left hand,
A bright one on their right;
While one is light as noonday,
The other, dark as night.

" They ask your occupation,
And sometimes nothing more;
If you reply, 'A doctor,'—
You take the left-hand door.

" No pleading would affect them,
The verdict once was given;
They did n't incline to change it,
No doctor enters heaven.

" For many years we have tried
To do our very best,
So have a short vacation
To get a little rest.

" Most surely we have suffered,
But we'll say nothing more,
We are so very happy
To get back through that door.

" We're on important business,
And hope to get your aid,
And if you do it quickly
You shall be richly paid.

" It was only yesterday
While standing by that door,
We saw a doctor enter
As no one had before.

" They asked him his profession,
'I care for people's ills.'
'What method do you follow?'
'I stick to little pills.'

" Instead of speaking roughly,
'Take the door dark as night;'
With smile and bow they pointed
To that one on the right.

" The judge at our surprise said,
'I'll tell you about that man;
They call him a homœopath,
A school of Hahnemann.'

" Now that's what we are here for
To learn what that thing means;
There must have been a great change
Since we left mortal scenes.

" Now, will you tell us plainly
What changes have been made,
Since we the practice finished,
The debt of nature paid?"

I told them how a doctor
One hundred years ago,
Disgusted with the practice,
Decided he would know

Why what would cure a disease
Would sometimes cause the same.
The results of his labors
Are what has given the name

To him called homœopath;
The school is called the new,
While the one is called the old
Composed of men like you.

As what would cause disease would
Cure one of like nature;
He proclaimed this as a law,
Similia similibus curantur.

His ideas caused commotion;
At him were curses hurled,
But it made a wondrous change
In dosing throughout the world.

Not twenty grains of "Chloride mite"
To cure a bilious pain;
The old school doctor now gives
The one one-hundredth grain.

Thus kindly I did tell them
Just how the change had come;
They sat with mouths wide open;
They were completely dumb.

I waited just a little
To see what they would say;
To see such curious actions
I could have stayed a day.

They looked the library over
With interesting care;
But when they saw the bottles
You should have seen them stare.

Said Wood, "I'll bet a quarter,"
(Do n't that sound like long ago?)
"There's quite a hundred bottles
Standing in that front row."

They looked the bottles over
With labels white and red;
They looked the office over,
And then to me they said:

"Is this a doctor's office
With carpet on the floor,
With curtains at the windows;
Glass in the outer door?"

"We can't really understand
How any one can tell
You are a real doctor
With nothing round to smell.

"We don't smell assafœtida,
Nor turpentine, nor tar;
We see no little leeches
A squirming in a jar.

"Why, does any one believe
You are a little god,
If you do n't smell of something
And never start the blood?"

"The lancet was our favorite,
The first thing to be used,
If one had any fever,
A broken bone or bruised."

I said, we use no lancet,
But give some aconite;
Or else some belladonna
If one has double sight.

"If you amputate a limb,
Do you use boiling tar?"
"T was long ago abandoned;
We've something better far.

We push the blood from the limb,
The cut will scarce look red;
We tie all the arteries
With silk or silver thread;

We let them inhale ether,
They do n't know when 't is done;
They tell us, when it's finished,
That was the greatest fun.

"What is this ether you speak of?
'T is something new, I think;
Is it a new opiate,
Or kind of holy drink?"

'T is nothing but a liquid
We let the patient smell.
They breathe it for a minute,
And then can rarely tell

If we set a broken bone;
'T is done with good humor,
If we amputate a limb
Or remove a tumor.

Said Wood, "Did you ever hear
Such foolish, simple gas?
If we'd said such things when here,
They'd said, 'What an old mule!'

"Have you got some other thing
That beats this foolish talk?
If you can't show common sense,
I guess we'd better walk."

Yes, we've got another thing
That has but lately been
Brought into quite general use,
And that is called cocaine.

Ether the patient has to smell,
And soon is sound asleep;
But if they take but little,
The sleep is not as deep.

The cocaine is quite different,—
Would you like to try it?
It don't put one all asleep,—
Only where you apply it.

If we put some in the eye,
They will seldom know it
If we remove a cataract,
When we cut or sew it.

One cocked his left-hand eye up,
The other shook his head;
I could see they did n't believe
A single word I said.

Said Wood to Brown, "It's no use
To stay much longer here;
That chap's a fool or crazy
Or double-breasted liar."

Then they saw the telephone
Fastened beside the door,
The wires going down the corner
And passing through the floor.

I was trying to show them
How messages would go;
The bell rang the right number;
I answered loud, Hello!

"Brown, did you hear that?" said Wood
"That fellow said, 'Hell-low;'
Old Nick will soon call for him,
I guess we'd better go."

Name in full

Alon M. Lushington M.D.

P. O. Address in full

Leyden Mass.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Collegium Medicinæ Homœopathicæ
Pennsylvanicum - 1866

Response to the Toast, "History of Microbes."

By DR. A. M. CUSHING, Springfield, Mass., at the Picnic of the Western Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society at Forest Lake, Palmer, Mass., Sept. 14, 1898.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

In coming before you upon this interesting but solemn occasion, I am reminded of the countryman's prayer who said:—"Oh Lord, I am in trouble again. The last time I called on you was about five years ago, when a big bull was chasing me out of a pasture. Then I just *yelled* for help. I asked for breath and strength enough to get to the fence before the bull did, and I just did it; but the bull's horn perforated the posterior portion of my pantaloons. That was a pe-culiar predicament. I have been thankful ever since that I got to the fence before the bull did, and that his horns were not any longer. Now I am in trouble again and want help. I am up a tree without a gun, and just in the edge of the woods is a bear and a catamount growling at each other; and I suppose they will get to fighting sometime, and I fear it will not be till after dark, and I dare not get down till they begin to fight. I have been up this tree about three hours, and it is most night, and I want to go home, for the doctor says my baby has got the appendicitis in its throat, and I suppose my wife is out with a broom looking for me. All I ask is that those animals may get to fighting pretty soon, and I will get down and run for home and ask no more favors."

Now, Mr. President, I am up a tree without any gun. If some one will get up a little excitement outside, I will

down and start for home, and be thankful if I only get to the depot; if not—I must give you a history of microbes!

In the forty minutes allotted me, you must not expect me to give you a microscopic description of all the varieties of microbes. When microbes first came on the market, I did not believe in them. I thought they were a *hum-bug* instead of a worm; but when I found so many people interested in them, I decided to investigate, and found there were a great many,—large and small. There are some so small we have not found them yet. We have not got a thermometer that goes high enough. I have been looking for one kind several years, but have not found it. I think I will have to get a gold-bowed microscope. When I found how many microbes there are, I decided to make a microbe-killer. I thought it would be a great professional and financial success; but before I got it finished, I con-

cluded if the Almighty wanted to kill a man, he would take something larger than a microbe, as he had a plenty of larger things. Then I thought that possibly those little things were not made to kill us, but were for our good. As I could find no one who knew anything certain about it; right in the face of a big Klondike fortune (which is usually a failure or death), I abandoned the whole thing,—a great loss, no doubt, to the world and to me.

It is wonderful how many microbes there are. I doubt if a majority of people mistrust how many microbes there are. They are everywhere. When they get to running around in a man's head, they say he has wheels on his brain. If they get into his flesh, they say he has rheumatism. If they get into his feet, they say he has gout. If they get



Evans House Springfield Nov 23, 1880

I & Bradford. I would like Thomas
as I was changing my office and am intruding
now but little I wish, to dispose of my
library and would like to know soon.
I asked if you would like Gremson's 15
volumes. Would you like the bound volumes
of The American Homoeopathic Review
published in New York 50 years ago? or ~~the~~
~~the~~ bound volumes of The Homoeopathic Observer
Detroit or any or all of the Homoeopathic
Monthly up to two or three years! or the
5 volumes of Homoeopathic Science since
of 50 years ago? or Hertings Science, dates
some date. Homoeopathic Life Meetings and
The Homoeopathic Practitioner 50 years ago. and
I had packed an assortment of smaller
works. I have given you a number of ~~all~~ these
out of print works to our Library. What would
Boston University do with Homoeopathic Books
Please answer by return mail as I shall do
something soon. Respectfully yours Amos Spring

to sitting on his toes, they say he has corns. If they crawl into a hollow tooth, they halloo for a dentist. If they get to singing psalms in one's ears, they think they have been taking quinine. If a stray one gets into the eye, they say they have strabismus. If they get to telegraphing on the facial nerve, they say they have "*tic-dolly-roo*." If they get to playing lawn tennis in the nose, they say we have hay-fever. If they get to dancing on the tongue, it raises mischief in the neighborhood, for the tongue can't be kept still. If it is a man's tongue, it kills him, sure. If they get to raising young ones in the throat, they say we have diphtheria. If they try to stop the heart beating, they say we have "*angelina petroleum*." If one gets crosswise in a bronchial tube, they call it bronchitis or pneumonia. If they get packed into the liver, they say we are bilious. If they get to raising the wind—in the stomach, they say we have gas, or gastritis, or gastralgia, or gastroduodinoes, or dyspepsia. If they get to running bicycle races in the bowels, they say we have diarrhœa; if there is a bad accident, they call it dysentery.

We have had these microbes a long time; ever since Adam ate that first wormy apple. More than *fifty years ago*, I saw microbes crawl right out of old cheese, and hop and jump and "skipper" around the table. When I was a little boy;—I never was a little girl, for my mother would not be starved nor stall-fed for the sake of having a little girl, she did not believe in that nonsense and I am glad of it; so I was a little boy. When I was a little boy, children had microbes. I had them, sometimes five or six inches long, and had to take "*Pink and Seeney*." My mother had microbes; she had eight. I was one of them. That is all I know about microbes.

Dr. Cushing's Forty-third Anniversary.—Dr. A. M. Cushing, of Springfield, Mass., entertained twenty fellow-physicians at a dinner at Barr's restaurant on the evening of March 1st, it being the forty-third anniversary of his graduation from the Homœopathic Medical College of Philadelphia. Dr. Cushing was called upon for a speech, and during the response said that one of his reasons for calling the physicians together was the formation of a society for the study of *materia medica*.

His suggestion met with hearty approval, and a club was organized, to be known as the Allen Homœopathic *Materia Medica* Club, in appreciation of the work of Dr. Timothy Field Allen, of New York.

Dr. A. M. Cushing was unanimously elected President; Dr. Clarice J. Parsons, Secretary.

The first meeting of the club was held at the residence of Dr. J. H. Carmichael on Maple Street, on Monday evening, March 6th.

The meetings will be held on the evening of the first Monday of each month, excepting July and August.

CLARICE J. PARSONS, M.D.,

Secretary.

Hahn Mo Apr 1899

Springfield Republican

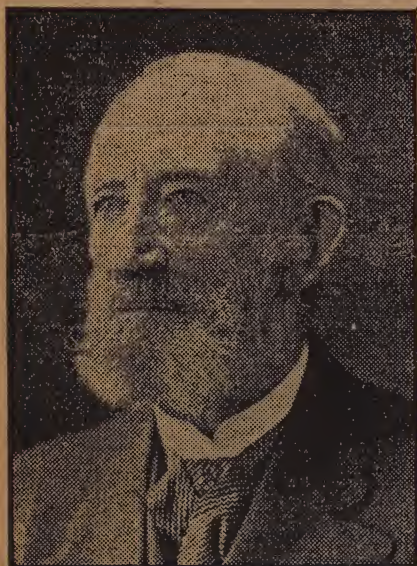
DECEMBER 1, 1912.

DEATH OF DR A. M. CUSHING.

VETERAN SPRINGFIELD DOCTOR.

**Formerly an Active and Well-Known
Homeopathic Practitioner.**

Dr Alvin M. Cushing, 83, one of the oldest physicians of the city, but not of late in active practice, died early this morning at his home on Vernon street. He had suffered from a protracted illness following a stroke of partial paralysis which he suffered in Florida last winter. A few years ago Dr Cushing fell down stairs and



DR ALVIN M. CUSHING.

so injured himself that his life was then despaired of, but his vigorous constitution pulled him through. For 25 years Dr Cushing had been a well-known citizen of Springfield. He formerly was a well-known homeopathic physician, and, though some years ago he withdrew from active practice, he retained an active interest in medical progress and in civic affairs. He was a member of Trinity Methodist church and the Winthrop club and besides his connection with the staff of Wesson memorial hospital, was a member of local and national medical associations, where he had been honored with many offices. One of his last acts was to help further the purchase of chimes for the new municipal tower. His contributions to medical literature have been important.

Alvin Matthew Cushing, the son of Matthew and Resia Woodruff Cushing, was born in Burke, Vt., September 28, 1829. He was educated at the old Newbury academy and studied medicine at Dartmouth and the Woodstock medical school and the Hahneman medical college at Philadelphia, from which he was graduated. He began the practice of his profession at Bradford, Vt., and after a short residence in Lansingburg, N. Y., and Melrose, came to the light of his practice in Lynn from 1865 to 1880. After a short residence in Boston, he moved to Springfield, where he spent the remainder of his life. On February 4, 1860, he married Elizabeth H. Pearsons of Bradford, Vt., sister of the late Judge W. B. C. Pearsons of Holyoke and the late Dr D. K. Pearsons of Chicago. Mrs Cushing died in 1880 at Holyoke. His brothers, Charles Wesley Cushing and Haynes Porter Cushing, were distinguished ministers of the Methodist church. Dr Cushing is survived by two sons, John Pearsons of New Haven, Ct., and Harry Alonzo of New York city. A third son, Alvin Matthew, Jr., died a number of years ago. Arrangements for the funeral have not been completed, but the burial will be in Bradford, Vt.



Rev. Mary Baker G. Eddy was under the care of Dr. A. M. Cushing, of Springfield, Massachusetts, at the time she claims her attention was first drawn to the miraculous power of prayer as a healing agent. Her recovery from the accident she narrates, which wrenched her severely, was under homeopathic treatment and not under mental influence, erroneously styled Christian science. Her memory seems to have proven a convenient one, but Dr. Cushing has the books and a complete record of her case, away back in 1866. The following characteristic remarks of Dr. Cushing on the subject to a newspaper reporter will interest and amuse those so fortunate as to know him and his pointed way of putting things:

"A reporter visited Dr. Cushing and saw his books, and he has there recorded the dates, names and medicines given on each visit to each and every patient, and as the books are kept there is not a possibility that they have been or could be altered in any way. To the following questions he gave the following answers:

"Are these books in your handwriting?"

"Yes; every word. I never had a book-keeper."

"Have you always kept a record of your cases?"

"Yes. I can now tell by my books what I gave nearly every patient for forty years, also the number of visits, night and day, and what their symptoms were."

"Why did you do that?"

"Well, you see, if I happened to kill a patient I would be a little careful about giving that remedy for a while."

"Have you ever read Mrs. Eddy's books?"

"No, none of them. The most I ever read was Mark Twain's quotations."

"When called to Mrs. Eddy, or Patterson, did she appear badly hurt?"

"Yes, at first."

"Why did you help carry her up stairs?"

"She was as limp as a dead person and they could not do it; weren't used to the business."

"Did her husband help?"

"He was not there, he was somewhere in New Hampshire and he was not found till the next day."

"Was there anything said about getting a minister to pray with her?"

"I did not hear anything about it, if there was."

"She says that on the second or third day she got out of bed and walked."

"Well, I guess she is right. Before I left her on the fifth day she walked from the bed to a door as much as six feet away, but all of my patients have walked or died."

"Did you say she could live but a few hours when she was hurt?"

"No, I never say they are going to die unless I am quite sure they will make my words good."

"Why haven't you told before what you knew or did not know about Christian Science?"

"It was nobody's business what I knew, but they have made it their business till I am sick of it. Again, I would not do it till I could have my book, to be sure I was right, and I have not seen my books of that date for twenty years till I moved a few weeks ago."

Med Century Apr 1899

A. M. Cushing Esq.
137 1/2 State Street and
Springfield Mass
Oct 16th 1802

Chas Mohr M.D

Dear Doctor

I have this day shipped (post paid) a box
containing some over 1000 copies unbound
journals &c to The Library. ~~Hahnemannian~~
Medical College Philadelphia Penn via
Penn R R. I did not send quite all
that as the box would not hold them
I thought I would put the rest in a
small box and send along but have
decided to wait till the close of the
year so as to add all of this year.
If there are any the college does not
want give them to some desiring student
I hope the students will use them.

Respectfully yours

A M Cushing

Dr A McLaughlin

157 1/2 S. Laadham

Springfield Mass.

July 7th 1883

Chas & H. Nahr. D. D.

Dear Sirs

I have packed another box of journals &c &c
that will send via Penn RR freight paid
I have enclosed quite a number of reprints
that may be distributed to students. I hope
all others will be when the students
can have the use of them and if you
have duplicates give them to deserving
home-schooled students.

Respectfully yours

A. McLaughlin

PS This ends all of my unbound
journals.

Springfield Mass July 17th 1883

I enclose I sent this on above date
but I changed it very much and it has just
been returned

Yours

A. McLaughlin

CUSHING, CHARLES F

My full name is

Charles F. Cushing.

I graduated at

West. Hom.

Medical College, in the year

1861

My present address is

Keeyria

county of

Lorain

State of

Ohio

where I have resided since

1861

Previous to that time I practised in

Cleveland, Ohio

I began to practise Homœopathy in the year

1859

at

Cleveland Ohio



CUSHING, IRA B.

MORE BIGOTRY.—The Boston *Herald* says that it is rumored that the commission of Dr. Ira B. Cushing, who was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Third Regiment a few weeks ago, has been withheld because of a suspicion that he intends to administer homœopathic doses to the militia. Whether true or false, the rumor is probable, being on a par with recent proceedings. When will the Governor have the corresponding good sense to appoint a Chaplain General on his staff, to whom all appointments of regimental chaplains shall be referred, and commissions withheld unless the candidates belong to the Chaplain General's church?—*New Bedford Republican Standard*.

CUSHMAN, ~~###~~ MARY FLOYD



MARY FLOYD CUSHMAN, Farmington, Maine, born Boston, Mass., July 24, 1870; graduated, 1888, Eastern Star Normal School, Castine, Me.; graduated M. D. from Boston University School of Medicine, 1892; post-graduate studies in New York Post-Graduate School of Medicine, 1894-1895; assistant physician to Westboro Insane Hospital, 1896-1897; member of American Institute of Homœopathy.

CUSTER, EMIL.

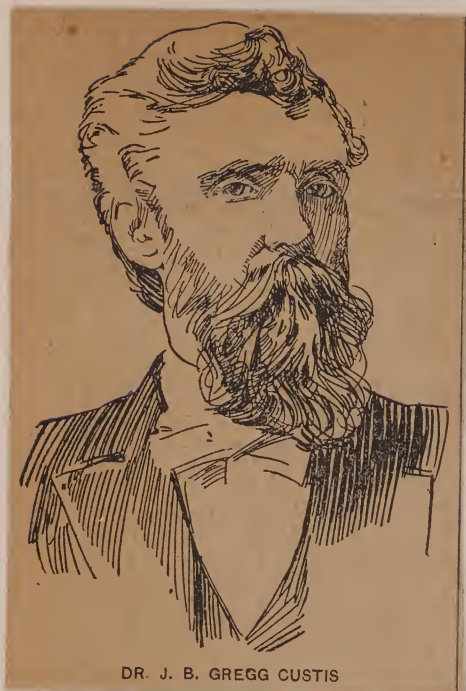
Located at Manchester, N. H. where he entered into partnership with Dr A. H. Atwood in 1847. In 1876 Dr C was still in Manchester. (W.Conv.)

CUSTER, EMIL

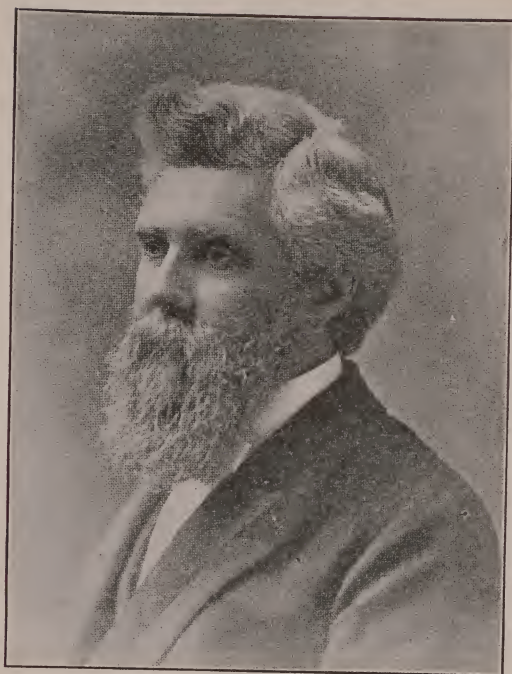
May 20 † Dr. Emil Custer. 1896

Am 18. Mai starb in Manchester, N. H., Dr. Emil Custer, der seit nahezu fünfzig Jahren als Arzt dort praktizierte. Er wurde am 12. Juni 1820 in Frankfurt a. M. geboren, wo seine Eltern vorübergehend verweilten. Sein Vater war ein Schweizer, seine Mutter eine Deutsche. Custer besuchte die Primarschule in Alsfätten, Ktn. St. Gallen, und die Kantonschulen in Aarau und St. Gallen und studierte dann in Zürich und später noch auf mehreren deutschen Universitäten Medizin. 1847 kam er nach Amerika, praktizierte erst ein Jahr in Syracuse, N. Y., und ließ sich dann in Manchester nieder, wo er sich durch seine vorzüglichen Kenntnisse und sein freundliches Wesen eine sehr ausgedehnte Praxis erwarb. Er war der gesuchteste und beliebteste Arzt nicht bloß in Manchester, sondern in der ganzen Umgegend. Dr. Custer war während eines Termins Stadtkarzt von Manchester und war Arzt der „Amoskeag Veterans“ und zahlreicher anderer Logen. Er hinterläßt zwei Töchter, Frln. Anna Custer und Frau Lina Christophe, Gattin von Sebastian Christophe in Manchester. Die Gattin Custers, Nanette Spann-Tollmann von Basel, sowie ein Sohn, E. L. Custer, der in Boston sich als Künstler einen Namen gemacht, sind bereits vor mehreren Jahren gestorben. Der Arzt Dr. Custer in Verne, Kt. St. Gallen, ist ein Bruder des Verstorbenen.

CUSTIS, J B GREGG

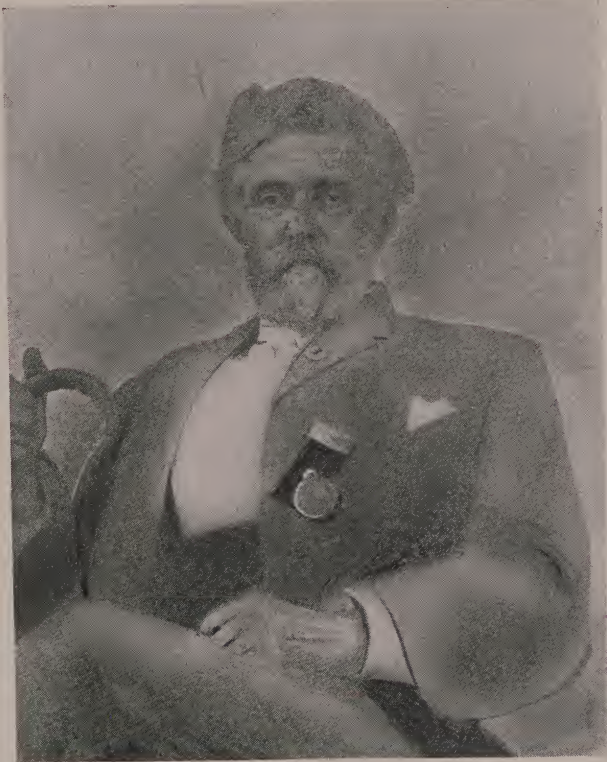


DR. J. B. GREGG CUSTIS



J. B. Gregg Custis, M. D.





UMNI OF N. Y. H. M. C. & H.

DR. J. B. GREGG CUSTIS, '78.

Ex-President American Institute of Homœopathy.



E. P. CUTHBERT, M. D.,
*Surgeon of the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad, and of the
Pittsburg, McKeesport, and Youghioghenny Railway,
Homestead, Pa.*

EDITORIAL NOTES AND COMMENTS.

It is our painful duty to chronicle with this issue the death of two most estimable physicians in our midst, Dr. W. C. Cutler, of Chelsea, Mass., who died from peritonitis, secondary to intestinal ulceration, on May 1; and Dr. Laura M. Porter, of Boston, who died very suddenly May 2, of apoplexy.

We append below notices which appeared in the *Boston Transcript* and the *Chelsea Gazette*: —

DR. WILLIAM C. CUTLER.

Dr. William Clark Cutler, one of Chelsea's oldest practising physicians, died last night. Dr. Cutler was well known, not only in Chelsea, but throughout the entire United States, principally through his position as head of the New England Vaccine Company, which he organized in 1871. When the State Board of Registration in Medicine was established in 1891, Dr. Cutler was appointed to the board by Governor Greenhalge, and was reappointed in July, 1897, by Governor Wolcott.

He was born at Holliston, May 17, 1837. He was a son of Phineas Newton Cutler, who was a large mill owner in Holliston and Ashland. His preliminary education was received in the Ashland High School and at Mt. Hollis Seminary. He was graduated at the old Laight Street Medical College in New York in 1859, and began practice in Upton in 1860. Six years later he settled in Chelsea.

Dr. Cutler was a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, of the Massachusetts and Boston Homœopathic Medical Societies, vice-president of the medical board of the Rufus S. Frost General Hospital of Chelsea, a director in the Winnisimmet National Bank, and a trustee of the County Savings Bank, also of Chelsea. He was one of the founders of the Review Club, Chelsea's leading social organization, and was its president in 1875. He was a thirty-second degree Mason.

In 1883 he visited the extreme southern coast of Florida, a section then comparatively little known. So favorably was he impressed with the locality that he made purchases of land and founded the town of Cutler on the shores of Biscayne Bay. He had there a large plantation of tropical fruits and a mammoth steam starch factory. He leaves a widow and one son, Dr. Charles S. Cutler, who was associated with him in his practice.

RESOLUTIONS OF HOSPITAL TRUSTEES.

At a special meeting of the trustees of the Rufus S. Frost Hospital, held last Tuesday evening to take action on the death of Dr. William C. Cutler, the following resolutions were adopted: —

Resolved, That the Board of Trustees of the Rufus S. Frost General Hospital has learned with most sincere sorrow of the death of Dr. William C. Cutler.

Resolved, That we desire to express our deep and heartfelt sorrow over this great bereavement, and to offer our tribute of affection to the memory of one who was ever ready to respond to the call of duty and succor the needy and distressed.

Resolved, That in the death of Dr. William C. Cutler this hospital, with the management of which he was so long connected, has met with an irreparable loss, and removed one of the most valued friends of the hospital from the sphere of usefulness which his benevolent purpose filled, and one whose genial, helpful presence, wise counsel, and conscientious fidelity to duty inspired others to emulate his virtues and quickened the activities of all associated with him in the good work to which he was so unselfishly devoted.

Resolved, That the Board of Trustees of the Rufus S. Frost Hospital extend to the widow and son of our deceased friend their warmest and most sincere sympathies in this hour of affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the president and secretary, be forwarded to the family of the deceased.

JABEZ K. MONTGOMERY, *President*.

ALFRED W. BROWN, *Secretary*.

LETTER OF FROST HOSPITAL MEDICAL BOARD.

At a meeting of the Medical Board of the Rufus S. Frost General Hospital, held May 3, 1899, it was unanimously voted that the following letter of condolence and sympathy be sent to the family of the late Dr. William C. Cutler, and also that a copy be spread upon the records of this institution: —

As each annual meeting comes around, it is sad to contemplate the inevitable changes which come to our roll of membership.

The sober realization of the absolute laws of nature can scarcely make

CUTLER, WILLIAM C

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Dr. Charles S. Cutler, who was

HOSPITAL TRUSTEES.

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affliction.

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the deceased.

BEZ K. MONTGOMERY, *President*.
LFRED W. BROWN, *Secretary*.

AL MEDICAL BOARD.

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also that a copy be spread upon

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f membership.
laws of nature can scarcely make

us reconciled to the loss of the companionship of those members who have
always by their words and constant presence done so much to promote the
welfare of the Rufus S. Frost General Hospital, and the profession gener-
ally.

Although time had made Dr. William C. Cutler one of our senior mem-
bers, his unfaltering activity classed him as one of our juniors. And so
has passed a physician who for many years has been a pillar in the
Rufus S. Frost General Hospital, and by his death we are called upon to
mourn the loss of one of our senior brothers. We shall always cherish his
memory and keenly feel the absence of one of our most prominent and
esteemed members, whose long experience and wise counsel will be
greatly missed in our deliberations. In him we recognize the noble man,
earnest, devoted physician, and highly respected citizen, and our sym-
pathy is feelingly tendered to the family of our deceased member in their sad
affliction.

N. E. Med. Gaz.
June 1899

CHARLES H. SHACKFORD, *President*.
JOHN F. MAHONEY, *Secretary*.

WILLIAM CLARK, CUTLER, M. D.,
Chelsea, Mass.

At the session of the Institute held in Boston in 1869, Dr. Cutler was one of the two-hundred and twelve new members. He became well known principally through his connection with the New England Vaccine Company, which he organized in 1871. He was the son of Phineon Newton Cutler and was born at Holliston, Mass. May 17, 1837. His early schooling was received at the High School at Ashland and at Mt. Hollis Academy. He graduated from the Hygeio-Therapeutic College, in Laight Street, New York, in 1859 and began practice in Upton, Mass., the following year. Six years later he removed to Chelsea where he continued until his death, May 1st., 1899. In 1883 he became interested in the little-known country of southern Florida, made large purchases of land, started a large plantation of tropical fruits and founded the town of Cutler on Biscayne Bay. He left a widow and one son, Dr. Chas. S. Cutler.

A H I 1899

WILLIAM CLARK CUTLER, M.D.,
CHELSEA, MASS.

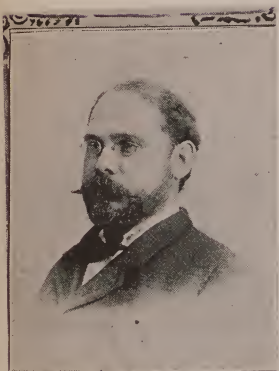
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Am Inst Hom 1899

CUTLER, WILLIAM W

Dr. William W. Cutler, of Boston, joined the fraternity in February, 1841, and was its first secretary. He continued in practice several years, and then engaged in manufacturing interests with his father, Hon. Pliny Cutler. He is still living, an earnest advocate of the cause. *WC*

CUTLER, W P



WM. P. CUTLER, M. D.,
Kansas City, Mo.
President Missouri Institute of Homeopathy.
(Pulte Medical College, 1881.)

CUTTER, CLARENCE S

CLARENCE S. CUTTER, Cleveland, Ohio, born Newfield, N. Y., October 25, 1867; educated Ithaca (N. Y.) high school; graduated, Cleveland Medical College, 1894; professor of diseases of children in Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College four years.

CUTTING, CHARLES THEODORE

CHARLES THEODORE CUTTING, Newtonville, Massachusetts, born Malden, Mass., 1874; graduated, Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia, 1898; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

7 Brunswick St.
Ashmont
Mass

Dr. Mohr.

Dear Sir

Your kind letter
with the letter of introduction
was received and I should
have answered it before, but
for the fact that I have
been out of the State.

Although I sincerely trust
that the papers will be
looked over by you and
Prof. Dudley, I dislike to
make any charges against
such influential men, or would, if I
be necessary if I was to give

desire to
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or, I
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of
cause
anch.
to with

you an account of the two
or three weeks previous to the
State Board exam. Much
that I heard concerning the
attitude of Dr Smedley toward
me came through friends, and
I make it a point never to be-
lieve all that I hear through
a third party.

Dr Barnes, 3500 Broad St
and I suppose Dr. Mercer
are in possession of the facts
and I quote from Dr. Barnes,
when he told me the day
after I had received the notice
of my failure. "I would like
to think that you failed in
the examination, but I can't".
Coming from Dr. Barnes this

means a good deal.

Dr. Barnadoerfer Dr. I believe to
be a man that would not be word
in any way be influenced by d the
any circumstances, even per-
taining to one of his own family, inations,
but I cannot think of so of go.
Dr. Smedley, and as I relied I must
on the Branch of Obstetrics fair.
to pull my average up, his in
marks alone could probably one
have thrown me. I remember
one careless mistake I made
in that branch; to the question
concerning "precipitate labor, I
gave the answer to premature
labor, but I can think of
nothing else that would cause
my downfall in this branch.
But I will let it rest, if I
could see you and talk with

you I would give you the details as they occurred, but I fear I could not make myself clearly understood by writing. Well, I guess you are tired so will close.

I thank you again for your encouraging letter.

Very Sincerely
Chas. Theo. Cutting

July 28 '98

P.S. I might add that the trouble arose from the fact that Dr. Smedley wanted Horn- dover Jr. to assist him in his work at St. Luke's, but Dr. Barnes placed me in that position, he not being willing that Horn- dover should in any way be connected with that institution.

C.T.C.

Later.

I have just received word that I successfully passed the Conn. State Board examinations, which I took a week ago.

It was very hard but I must say for the most part fair.

There were ten questions in ten branches, making one hundred questions in all.

C. F. C.

CYPHERS, EDWARD OGLETHORPE

EDWARD OGLETHROPE CYPHERS, Belleville, New Jersey, born Washington, N. J., August 1, 1865; graduated M. D., Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1893; member township committee, Belleville, 1897; president board of health and health officer, 1899-1904; member of American Institute of Homœopathy.



CYRIAX, E. C. BERNARD, M.D., of Cleveland, Ohio, was born in the city of Gotha, Germany, August 11th, 1820. His father, Paul Cyriax, was a merchant in that city. After having received a classical education at the Gymnasium Ernestinum, in his native city, he commenced his studies in pharmacy, *Materia Medica*, and medicine, in 1837; and after passing his examinations, and receiving his degrees, he came to the United States, in 1843, and settled in Baltimore as a physician. Here he was led to examine the principles of homœopathy. After a careful and protracted examination, he gave it his cordial adhesion, and since 1846, has practised it faithfully. In 1847, he married an accomplished German lady, and went with her to the West. Settling in Springfield, Ills., he practised medicine in partnership with Dr. F. Kuechler, the firm being the pioneers of homœopathy in that place. He here published a little pamphlet, setting forth in popular language the superiority of the homœopathic treatment, and giving the people of Sangamon county the first opportunity to read something respecting its nature and value. The ill health of his wife compelling him to return to the East, in December, 1848, he returned to Baltimore, where he remained until 1857, when he went again to Illinois, practising at Atlanta, Logan county. In 1861, he located at Cleveland, Ohio, where he still labors faithfully for the advancement of the interests of his profession. He is a member of the Cuyahoga County Medical Society, and of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Ohio. For a number of years he was honored with an election to membership of the Board of Censors of the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, and during the existence of the Homœopathic Medical College for Women, he held the position of Professor of *Materia Medica* and Diseases of Women and Children; and during one year (and until the homœopathists were excluded), he was one of the attending physicians of the Wilson Street Hospital.

Since 1846, Dr. Cyriax has practised exclusively on homœopathic principles; and while not rejecting the lower alternations, uses chiefly the higher, never prescribing more than a single remedy at a time.